GEO. STARR.

R.R. BADY RELIEF WORST PAINS Twenty Minutes. E HOUR Advertisement need fer with Pain.

NREMEDY

Twenty Minutes.

TANT EASE.

estion of the Lungs, treathing, itation of the Heart theria, rrh, Influenza,

algia, Rheumatism, lains, and Frost Bites Ready Relief to the part of

ND AGUE.

DWAY'S

Resolvent LOOD PURIFIER CHRONIC DISEASE,

FED IN THE LUIDS AND VITIATING

nplaint, &c. parillian Resolvent excel al ure of Chronic, Scrofulous Diseases, but it is the only DDER COMPLAINTS burning sensation when passemail of the back and along late. PRICE ONE DOLLAR.

TUMOR GROWTH CURED DWAY'S

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DWAY'S

ing no mercury mineral or ag symptoms resulting from Organs: les. Fuliness of the Blood in tomach, Namez, Heartburn, or weight in the Stomach or Fluiterinars in the Stomach of the Head stomach of the Side, Chest, Limbs, and straining in the Fresh, and straining in the Fresh.

AD nd True."

# The Chicago Daily Tribune.

a new election in their State necessary, and it is quite probable that this fact has caused the

THE WARNER BILL.

ANOTHER ATTEMPT.

Repetal Disputch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 12.—Representative

Warner says that an attempt will be made in the Senate to-morrow to bring up his Silver bill, and that he thinks it will be successful, as the

friends of the bill have one more vote than they did before. Others, who are as well informed as Warner, do not share his confidence for this reason: Bayard and Kernan, who declined to vote before, will

vote now, which would make two majority

against taking up the bill, even with the addi-tion of the new Senator whom Warner claims to have gained. However, another attempt will certainly be made to bring up the bill. Mean-while on the House side an effort will be made

the Warner bill, and the entire interim which will follow before the Legislative bill is returned to

the Senate will perhaps be occupied by the House in consideration of a new Silver bill. The Coin-

age Committee already has prepared, and is ready to report at the first opportunity, a bill

providing for the exchange of trade dollars for standard silver dollars.

Meanwhile Secretary Sherman has entered

the lists to take a step towards the circulation of the standard silver dollar, which it would seem might have been taken many months ago. in a circular sent to the press this evening he offers to supply silver dollars to the amount of \$500, instead of \$1,000, which is the present arrangement.

NOMINATIONS.

A MARYLAND CASE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 12.—The Repub

caucus on the Army bill at 3 o'clock, but the

Democrats insisted upon an executive session. so the caucus was postponed until to-morrow at 11 o'clock. The executive session, which lasted three hours, was devoted to the consideration of

three hours, was devoted to the consideration of the nomination of Mr. Matthews to be United States Judge at Baltimore. His confirmation is advocated by Senator Whyte, of Maryland, and opposed by Senator Groome, of the same State, and there is a corresponding difference of opin-ion among Senators in general. His friends are confident that he will ultimately be confirmed.

CHICAGO POST-OFFICE.

TITS GREAT BUSINESS.

Receial Director to the Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June Representative
Aldrich, when last in Chicago, had his attention

seventeen miles each per day, and in the business districts of the city often start out in the

morning with double loads of mail matter to be

acked up and down long flights of stairs,-the

packed up and down long nights of stars,—the number of our force being unequal to the de-mands from our business people for more rapid time or more frequent collections and deliver-ies. There should be put on without fail

AT LEAST TWENTY-FIVE MORE CARRIERS

by the 1st of July next, and with that increase we would be able merely to satisfy the reason

able requests of our citizens for increased fa-citities in this branch of the Postal Service

The following are the essential points of the

document prepared by Mr. Hubbard, Super-intendent of Carriers, on June 18, 1878: "This

office made application to the Department for twenty-four additional letter-carriers Nov. 1,

four of whom only were really accessions to the force, the other one being the carrier at Lawndale, who had for a long time previous

been performing service as a carrier, but was paid on the clerks' roll.

The revival of business and the natural growth of a growing city have tended largely to increase the amount of matter delivered and collected, and at the present time an additional

ABSOLUTELY NECESSARY
in order that the present number of deliverles
and collections be continued, while there can be
no doubt that a still further addition to the
force for additional service in certain routes
would be of great benefit to the people, and, in
my judgment, the public would teasify their
appreciation of the benefits derived in the substantial manuer it has done hitherto, viz.:
through the revenue of local postage. In support of this opinion the following is a statement
showing

for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1877, 1878, and 1879 (June 1879 estimated), respectively, with the percentage of increase in each year, and this with but a small increase in each year, and this with but a small increase in the force of carriers: Local postage for the year ending June 30, 1877, \$80,947.31; local postage for the year ending June 30, 1878, \$90,868.70; local postage for the year ending June 30, 1879, \$125,-246.60; increase over 1877, 12½ per cent; increase over 1878, 37 71-40 per cent. In the business portion of the city appears the greatest increase. In that portion delivered from the central office the amount of matter delivered by each carrier is now so much that for the past six months or more it has been impossible to make time, and almost impossible, in individual cases, to perform the labor.

A CARRFUL REDISTRICTING

make time, and almost impossible, in individual cases, to perform the labor.

A CARRYUL REDISTRICTING
of the central office district shows the necessity of adding nine carriers, eight to the delivery force, and one to the collecting force at the central office. The force of carriers employed in the North Division should be increased five men. The greater part of the business portion of this division should be served five times daily, instead of four, as now, while the remainder of the division should be served four times daily, instead of three, as now. The West Division Station's force of carriers should be increased five men for the same reasons as those given in the case of the North Division. The Northwest Station's force of carriers should be increased two men. A territory now carried twice daily by five men should be carried three times daily by seven men, the other routes in this division to remain as at present. The Southwest Station's carrier force should be increased two men, in order that the present service may be promptly performed, and in one or two of the routes an additional trip put on. The South Division Station's force of carriers should be increased two men, in order that all routes north of Thirty-first street may be carried three times daily."

NOTES AND NEWS.

NOTES AND NEWS.

THE REPUMDING CERTIFICATES.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 12.—Subscrito the 4 per cent refunding certificates yesterday amounted to \$22,940.

APPOINTMENT.

The President has nominated Issae M.

kins for Postmaster at Chillicothe, O.

DEPORTED COLS.

The Treasury Department directs College.

howing THE LOCAL POSTAGE

ABSOLUTELY NECESSARY

M'CRARY'S NOMINATION.

FRIDAY, JUNE 13, 1879-TWELVE PAGES.

America's Greatest **TAILORING** mittee. 'ART GALLERY'

DISPLAY ROOM

FOR CASSIMERES NOW OPEN

VOLUME XXXIX.

SOMETHING KNEW.

There is no doubt but what we show in our "Art Gallery," 2d story of our Store, the largest assortment of Cassimeres and Cloths to be seen in any tailoring establishment on the Globe. We repeat, there is no doubt of such fact.

When you cannot find just what suits your taste in your regular trading place, remem-ber our Great Store. Many peo-ple say that since we finished our improvements we have the finest Store in the country, without exception.

WILLOUGHBY, HILL & CO. deal in New Goods, believe in new ideas and things, recognize that the American people demand new things, new styles, novelties. That being the case, we are bound to have them for you, and when you want some-thing new and stylish, fail not

Corner Madison & Clark-sts.

WILLOUGHBY, HILL & CO., known as the Boston Square-Dealing Clothing House. Unsurpassable Tailors, etc. Open till Nine at Night.

SHIRTS WILSON BROS.

Use only the BEST materials, employ none but SKILLED help in their manufacturing department, and produce goods not EQUALED in UALITY, FINISH, and

They invite your patronage.

67 & 69 Washington-st., Chicago. CINCINNATI. ST. LOUIS.

**BUCK & RAYNER'S** "Moth Powder"

Will protect your Furs and Woolens through the Summer.

TO RENT.

To Rent,

IN TRIBUNE BUILDING, Two very desirable Fire-Proof Offices on second floor, and one on third floor. Apply to

WM. C. DOW, 8 Tribune Building.



# WASHINGTON.

Low-Comedy Day in the Kellogg-Spofford Com-

Two Colored Witnesses Furnish Sport in Great Variety.

The Rev. J. R. Watson Delivers a Disjointed Essay on Lying.

In Which the Generally-Accepted Moral Requirement Is Reversed.

Brudder Johnson, the Other Witness, Becomes Quite Belligerent,

And Desires to Have It Out on the Green with the Witness Murray.

Senator Blaine Sadly Punctures Ben Hill's Recently-Blown Patriotic Bubble.

Seme Idea of the Business Transacted in the Chicago Custom-. House,

A ROARING FARCE. THE KELLOGG-SPOFFORD INVESTIGATION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 12.—The proceed ings of the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections to-day touching the Spofford-Kellogg affair was as laughable as a ministrel show. The room was densely crowded with spectators, lookers-on, seemed to enter into the spirit of un-restrained hilarity that ran high from beginning to end. The most remarkable witness was Robert B. Johnson, a dark complexioned gentleman from Terre Bone Parish, La. He was the star performer, and created scenes that are without precedent in the experience of any recent Senate Committee. Johnson was of a temperament so irritable that he could scarcely restrain his anger when being cross-questioned by Merrick, and several

ns, turned his back on the Committee and wheeled about in his chair whistling in a low key. When asked if he didn't tell Murray, the famous Spofford witness, certain things, Johnson almost turned white with rage, and tried to jump across the table to assault Murray, whom he denounced a dozen times as a dirty pap. The Chairman repeatedly called the witness to order. Once Johnson, with an air of majestic importance, told Saulsbury that he was perfectly willing to show the mittee all due courtesy, and did not intend to bulldoze them, but he could not stand the insults of Merrick and his dirty pup Murray.

This remark was followed by A LOUD BOAR OF LAUGHTER. and Senator Vance, who enjoys a joke as well as any other living man, laughed the loudest of any one. He seemed to forget where he was, and in the middle of the roaring farce jumped to his feet and actually danced a regular old plantation break-down after the most approved minstrel fashion. This brought down the House, and for some minutes business had to be suspended until Merrick insinuated that Johnson was feigning his indignation, whereupon Johnson clinched his fist and declared that he was

BOUND TO LICK THAT NIGGER MURRAY anybow, and if Murray wanted to judge of his indignation he could "just put the pup out on the green for five minutes."
Subsequently Merrick asked some taunting questions which Johnson swore he would not answer, no matter what was done to him. Merrick appealed to the Chairman, but poor old Saulsoury had discovered long before he had a tartar on his hands, and begged Merrick to de-

sist, which he did. Watson, the next witness, also colored, announced himself as a University graduate, and successively laid claim to the roles of preacher,

by the piquancy of many of his answers and by the adroitness with which he extricated himself from difficulties in which his fondness for hig words had involved him. He coolly admitted that, at the instigation of Murray, the witness whom Senator Hill on Friday last indorsed as the only honest witness who had yet appeared, he entered into a conspiracy for a corrupt consideration to swear that he had personated Thomas in the vote for Kellogg, and had ac-tually made two affidavits to that effect. He

called them "QUASSY" APPIDAVITS. "What do you mean by a quassy affidavit?" asked Judge Merrick. "Well, I mean an affidavit by implication," he replied. "What is an affidavit by implication?" Merrick asked with an evident belief that he had got the witness there. "An affidavit by implication," replied the witness slowly, "is an affidavit that implied the witness slowly, "is an affidavit that

implies it is true and isn't." Questioned as to whether he didn't think it wrong to make such false statement, he replied: "No worse than for the bulldozers to burn my store in Feliciana." Still further pressed on this point, he leaned back in his chair and answered: "The Scriptures tell us not to let our right hand know what our left hand doeth, and there are times when truth should be judiciousthat this reply elicited, witness added, "I am a minister myself." "You are?" exclaimed Merrick. "In God's name, of what church?"
"Of all the colored churches," the witness responded. "I am a sort of Universalist, with a odified belief in the existence of a hell."

WHEN FURTHER QUESTIONED as to thus falsely swearing, he said he supposed when he made those affidavits he was in a state of "moral turpitude," but since he has been in Washington his moral faculties had been revived by the improved atmosphere, and he would go back to Louisiana a reformed man. He vol-unteered information that under the laws of Louisiana there was no such crime known as false swearing, and offered to prove it by DECISIONS OF THE SUPREME COURT.

DECISIONS OF THE SUPREME COURT.

"What, a lawyer too, as well as a preacher and teacher?" ejaculated Merrick.

The witness said he was on duty on his beat at the time of the election, and while he had been Washington, Murray had admitted to him he knew Thomas was actually present and voted for Senator Kellogg.

The testimony of the witnesses Brown and Sims, the latter of whom is a large planter in his parish,

CREATED A MARKED IMPRESSION on the Committee. They both most emphatically

denied they had received money for voting for Kellogg, as stated by Murray, and Sims stated that, on hearing of the charge, he has got up in that, on hearing of the charge, he has got up in the middle of the night and gone straight to New Orleans to publish a card denving it, and from there had come on to Washington to testify without ever stopping for a change of ciothing. The evidence of these witnesses was given in

an earnest manner, without flippancy, and re-mained entirely unshaken by a severe cross-ex-A warrant is out for Murray, the principal witness for Spofford, and he will be arrested to-morrow morning on a charge of perjury.

THE INVESTIGATION.

The investigation.

To the Western Associated Press.

Washington, D. C., June 12.—The Committee on Privileges and Elections this morning resumed the Kellogg-Spofford case.

M. Merrick said that he had no further use for De Lacy as a witness. As this witness had been arrested for perjury, he (Merrick) had asked of the District-Attorney the privilege of assisting in his prosecution should he be indicted.

Mr. Hoar, alluding to the criminal charge, said it was an extraordinary proceeding.

t was an extraordinary proceeding.
The Chairman—The Committee has nothing to do with this matter.
Mr. Hoar—I think it has,
Mr. Houston—When it comes up here we can Mr. Hoar-We will argue it when it seems Mr. Merrick said that De Lacy was one of his

Mr. Horries and that the interest rule was, that, while any cause was pending, criminal process was never used as a means of coercion of a witness, and, when such witness was arrested, to decline further prosecution until the cause out of which the offense arose was concluded. The colloquy here closed.

RICHARD J. BROOKS RICHARD J. BROOKS (colored), member of the House of Representatives in the Packard Legislature, called by Judge Shellabarger, testified to being present on the 10th of January at the Joint Convention of the two Houses when Kellogg was elected. He knew Samuel Thomas, and heard him answer when his name was called. Murray had tried to induce him to go and see Cavanac, and make affidavit that he (witness) was bribed by Kellogg. He did not go.

Cross-examined, he said he subsequently told Cavanac that Kellogg

Cavanac responded he knew all about it, and that Kellogy would undoubtedly be removed. Cavanac also said they could get white men, but preferred colored men in the business.

In reply to Senator Kellogy, witness said the rumors that Kellogy had used money to secure his election came from disappointed politicians. There were also rumors that the Nicholls Government spent money to drive out the Packard Government. Ross Stewart asked witness to go from the Packard to the Nicholls Legislature, and said he had made arrangements for that purpose before the Commission came from Washington, and if he could get a crowd of eight or ten men to go over to the Nicholls Legislature they could have \$2,000 spiece for the service. There was a rumor that money had been used to secure the election of Spofford. HAD NOT OFFERED HIM MONEY.

CHARLES P. BROWNS

(colored) testified that he was a member of the Packard Legislature, and was present at the Joint Convention in 1877 when Kellogg was elected. Samuel Thomas and Jules Severgnes were present and voted. In relation to a conversation with Murray, witness said Murray told him that if he would make as affidavit on the Spofford side he should receive \$2,050, and would realize about \$1,000. Murray said Judge Spofford was rich, and the \$10,000 would come from the division of Spofford's back-pay. Witness was never offered anything to vote for Kellogg. He was offered a bribe to go to the Nicholis Legislature and vote for Spofford. On the 9th of January, while the Senatorial election was pending, P. J. Kennedy proposed to witness and his colleague that if they would go over to the Nicholis Legislature he would guarantee them CHARLES P. BROWNS

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS A DAY one hundred dollars a Day for ten days, or until the United States Senator was elected. Kennedy said he represented the Nicholis Government, and pulled out a large roll of bank bills, saying, "This is the hash for you, boys, if you want to go," There were \$100 and \$500 bills in the pile. He put the money back into his pocket. After some one hundred-odd days he went to the Nicholis Legislature, having been bartered away.

Mr. Merrick then cross-examined witness and asked, Who bartered you away?

A.—The Commission.

Q.—The MacVeigh Commission and the President of the United States?

A.—Probably it might have been.

Q.—Did Cavanac tell you he wanted only the truth?

A.—That is what politicians say.
Q.—We all know what politicians say. An-

Q.—We all know what boliticians say. Answer the question.

A.—Cavanac might have said so.

During the cross-examination witness said he did not tell Murray that he received money for voting for Kellogz.

Witness said Cavanac wanted all the boys to fall io line, and said the patronage of the Custom-House belonged to them, and would be distributed when Spofford came in Senator. He did not know of any bids being made to support the Kellogg side.

RICHARD SIMS kichard sims

(colored) was examined. He was a member of
the Packard Legislature in January, 1877. He
knew that Thomas and Severgnes both voted for
Kellogg, and he never told Murray that he obtained money for voting for Kellogg.

Witness was a Warmouth man, but at the request of Warmouth he and others went over to
Kellogg. He did not know of any money being
paid by anybody to vote for Kellogg.

paid by anybody to vote for Kellogg.

J. R. WATSON

(colored), of New Orleans, testified he had been a letter-carrier in that city. He knew Tom Murray, but never told him that he occupied Thomas' seat in the Legislature on election-day and voted for Kellogg. He did not occupy the seat of Thomas or of any other member on election-day.

Witness gave an account of his arrangement with Murray and Cavanac to swear to an affidavit that he had represented Thomas in the Legislature and voted for Kellogg. After making out the statement Murray said to witness: "Strike Flood for \$200." Flood was one of the negotiating parties. He was told to "strike while the iron was hot." Witness obtained \$5 from Flood on account until the matter could be fixed up. Out of the \$5 he paid for cutting Murray's hair, for his shaving, and a glass of beer for him. Murray said witness

beer for him. Murray said witness

DID NOT ACT "ON THE SQUARE,"

although he had not promised Murray to divide small sums with him. If he had received a large sum he would have divided. Murray also obtained \$1 from Flood. He and Murray also obtained \$1 from Flood. He and Murray went into a coffee-house. The witness said, "This place is only for white people," when Murray replied, "We are big niggers." After drinking, Murray took out his \$1 bill to pay, and out of the change gave him two bits. Murray said to him that the friends of Nicholls wanted to prove bribery; dead men could tell no tales, and if he (the witness) would personate Thomas and vote for Kellogg, the profit would figure up \$1,500. Murray told him that if he (Spoiford) did not pay these negroes they would go back on him, and added, "We and other colored men who made out affidavits do not intend to swear to them until we are paid. Spoiford is worth \$2,000,000, and wanted the Senatorship only to gratify his ambition."

Witness said he signed one or two statements and took a quasi oath.

Merrick—It was a fist, straightforward lie?

A.—No, there was some truth in it.

Merrick then showed witness' affidavit to which he had sworn on the 8th of May. He denied that he told Murray that he personated Thomas and voted for Kellogg. He fulfilled the part of his bargain with Murray.

Q.—Who forced you to make the affidavit?

A.—I was persuaded to do it, and I did not think the act involved legal responsibility.

Q.—It was moral turpitude?

A.—I was persuaded to do it, and I did not think the act involved legal responsibility.

Q.—It was moral turpitude?

A.—I had a right to so act.

Q.—You swore to a lie.

A.—It was truth judiciously expressed.

Q.—There are times then when you can swear to a lie. Is that the way you understand conscientious scruples?

A.—I am a minister. [Laughter.]

Q.—In God's name, of what church?

A.—Of all the colored churches. I am a Universalist. [Laughter.]

Q.—In God's name, of what church?

A.—I do, but have modified my sentiments so DID NOT ACT "ON THE SQUARE,"

press the truth? I want to know whether that

A.—No.
Q.—What has become of your reserved rights?
A.—The moral atmosphere of Washington has purified my ideas. [Laughter.]
Q.—Like the chameleou, you change your hue and make your character partake of the morais of the place? You will not lie in Washington, but have unreserved rights to do so in New Orleans?

A.—I think I will go back a reformed man.

[Laughter.]

Q.—A perfect reformation in a moral atmosphere, and you will never swear to another lie?

ite?

A.—Not a lie.

Q.—Is not your affidavit a lie? You swear you personated Thomas, and now you swear you did not. Is that true?

A.—I will answer in my own way, and not let you put words into my mouth.

Witness was infor sed he must answer.

He then said that went the affidavit was prepared the initial "B." of the Christian name was omitted.

Q.—Is it true, leaving out the initial altogether?

A.-I don't know whether it is true or not. A.—I don't know wetter it is true or not. Murray made the statement to those who prepared the affidavit.
Q.—You say in your affidavit: "I took Thomas' seat and cast his vote for Kellogg." Is that true? You know it is a lie?

A.—Yes.
Q.—And you swore to it as a lie?
A.—I thought it right thus to accomplish my

object.
Q.—And that was money?
A.—I have as much right to swear to a lie for money as the Democrats had to burn my house. I can show by the laws of Louisiana it is not a penal offense to swear to a lie.
Q.—You are also a lawyer, as well as preacher.
Do you, as a man, believe in hell and the Penitentiary?
A. I. think it wight to do as I. did: any as A.—I think it right to do as I did; nay, as taught by Louisians surisprudence.

Q.—And as a politician, you are a Republic-

A.- 1 have been studying Democratic juris-Q.—You have been brought up in the Kellogg

school?

A.—I voted for three Democrats as members of the Constitutional Convention. They did not pay me. I voted for them on principle.

Q.—You, in your affidavit, swore to a lie?

A.—That was optional.

Q.—You made it for an agreement of money?

What induced you to swear the other way?

A.—The sting of conscience. [Laughter.] I had been laboring under moral turpitude, and since then my conscience has been aroused.

Q.—How often do you have moral turpitude?

Once a month! [Laughter.]

A.—Only that once.

Once a month! [Laugater.]

A.—Only that once.

Q.—You haven't it now. The moral atmosphere has cleaned it all out?

A.—Yes.

Q.—In the New Orleans Custom-House have you not been charged with stealing?

A.—I do not know.

In further response witness said he was exercising the right of an American citizen to lie as he pleased.

Q.—You are exercising that right here to dearly. Q.—You are exercising that right here to-day?

A.—No; I am not permitted to exercise this ight by Democrats in Louisiana.

right by Democrats in Louisiana.
Q.—You reserve the right to lie?
A.—No; the telling the truth as I understand
it. I have no intention to lie about dead men.

A.—No; the telling the truth as I understand it. I have no intention to lie about dead men.

MR. JOHNSON TESTIFIES.

The next witness was an ignorant black man named Robert B. Johnson, who was a member of the Packard Legislature.

"I nebber," he said, "got no money fur yotin' for Kellogy. If dat man dar" (pointing to Mr. Murray) "says I did, de Penitentiary is de bes' place fo' him. I nebber showed no money, nor neber tole no man I got de money for yotin' fur Kellogy. Don't know of nobody. I don't want to treat dis Committee wid contempt. I got a family to support. I make mo' by work den I does by comin' 'fore dis Committee. I doesn't loaf like Murray, dat niggar should be sent to de Penitentiary. What Tom Murray says is a point-blank lie. I know nothin' about it. De scoundrel ought to be hung up by de neck. The only slightly 'quainted wid Murray. I'se better man and lives mo' 'spectable. De idee o' Murray sayin' dat he'll repent!"

The witness—I treat de Committee wid all de 'spect in de world, but when a man like Tom Murray eath in the said of the committee wid all de 'spect in de world, but when a man like Tom

de spect in de world, but when a man like Tom Murray testify such tings as dat, 'tis nuff to make me mad.

Q.—Have you had a conversation with Murray since you came here!
A.—[Looking scornfully toward Tom Murray]
—Yes,

DE LOW PUP.

l ask him what he said 'bout my receiving money to vote for Kellogg. He said, "You boys is lean, and if Kellogg don't ten' to you drop him, and I'll get you all de money you want." Q.—You have carried on pretty high here. Do you know of anything more now than you did the day you talked to Murray?

A.—I didn't know what Murray said till I 'rived here. I hadn't saw Murray for eighteen mouths.

Q.—You have once or twice risen from your seat and seemed anxious to jump over the table at Murray!

A.—You put him on de green and I'll show him.

Witness looked angrily at Murray on the other side of the table, placed himself in attitude of attack, and shook his nead defiantly.

Q.—You had Tom Murray on the green?

A. (with a sneer of contempt)—The dirty

up.
This remark, as his previous ones, EXCITED GENERAL LAUGHTER. Q.—Were you not the man to carry on a ngus with Tom Murray? A.—My action is not to bulldoze de Committee.

The laughter at this point was excessive. Counsel, audience, and Committee together joined in the merriment.

The Chairman—We will have to preserve order. If not, the Sergeant-at-Arms will be called to clear the room. I want no such demonstrations.

demonstrations.

Merrick—Don't bulldoze the Committee. I want to ask, when you first met Tom Murray want to ask, when you first met Tom Murray here, were you more pugnacious than now?

A.—I don't propose to answer any furder.

Q.—I think I have a right to ask the question, but I may be in error.

A.—I don't propose to answer. You kin commit, you kin do as you please. I won't answer.

Mr. Merrick, at the suggestion of the Chairman, withdrew the question.

Witness, with much earnestness, said: "Neber showed Murray no money," and that he would have "nothing mo' to do wid politics. It was a dog's life."

BOBERT F. DESHARD was called by Senator Kellogg. He testified he was Chief Clerk of the Packard Legislature. Both Thomas and Severgnes were present at the joint convention, and voted for Kellogg. He produced his minutes to show that seventeen Senators and sixty-six Representatives answered to their names. He knew all of them were present, as when he called their names he checked the responses, and saw them when they voted. Adjourned till to-morrow.

BLAINE AND HILL. THE MAINE SENATOR'S TURN.

THE MAINE SENATOR'S TURN.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 12.—By unanimous consent of the Senate to-day the pending order was set aside temporarily to allow Mr. Blaine to reply to Ben Hill. The speech was a short one, lasting about twenty minutes, and, though exceedingly sarcastic in some parts, it was well tempered and unlike the extremely aggressive speeches that Blaine sometimes makes. Not tempered and unlike the extremely aggressive speeches that Blaine sometimes makes. Not the least daunted by Hill's denunciation of any man that would gainsay or question his declarations of love for the Union, Blaine reiterated his former charge of inconsistency, and, taking up Hill's last speech, he quoted parts that SEEMED TO BE IN CONFLICT.

For instance, Hill said yesterday that no man ever lived who felt greater adoration for the Union than he, and in another part of his speech he declared that no one in the South ever questioned his devotion to the Confederacy because a month or two before the end of the War he was one of the few men who took the stump against unconditional surrender. Blaine's manuer of ridiculing Hill's unbounded love of the Union and his inconsistencies elicited one of the most prolonged outbursts of applause that have been heard for some time in the Senate.

Upon the conclusion of Mr. Riaine's remarks Mr. Hill rose to put in a further rejoindez. Be-

they concluded to abandon the attempt to de-clare the scats of the lows members vacant. Some of the lows Representatives have openly said that they boped the Democrats would make fore be had proceeded very far, however, be said NEVER BEING SATISFIED WITH THE TRUTH.

and immediately the Chair, which was then oc cupied by Matt Carpenter, called the Senator from Georgia to order. Blaine hastily de-manded of Mr. Hill what he meant, but in doing so did not address the Chair, and was likewise called to order. Hill proceeded to answer Blaine in a manner that has become common of late, without first ad-dressing the Chair, and again Carpenter called him to order. By this time all three seemed out of patience, and exchanged angry glance Carpenter was positive, however, and, as Blains had already begun to dispute the ruling of the Chair, Hill took a different tack and apologized after a fashion by disclaiming any intention to reflect upon Blaine personally.

The effect of this sudden interference by the

Chair was wholesome, for it parted two adversaries and stopped a wrangle that seemed inevitable. There was some prospect, however, at one time, that Hill and Blaine would join hands and both attack Carpenter for interrupting their little battle.

BLAINE'S SPERCH.

To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 12.—In the Senate this morning, Mr. Blaine called up the McDonald bill and replied to Mr. Hill's speech of yesterday.

Mr. Blaine read the resolution which Mr. Hill endeavored to have substituted for the secession ordinance in the Georgia Secession Convention.

The preamble recites that,

The preamble recites that,

WHEREAS, The Siste of Georgia cannot, compatibly with her safety, abide permanently in the Union without new and ample security for future safety, still she is not disposed to sever her connection precipitately, nor without consultation with her Southern confederates. She invites their aid and co-operation to secure such rights in the Union if possible, and to protect them out of the Union if necessary: therefore, be it ordained that several Southern States (naming them) are invited to meet this State by delegates in a Congress at Atianta.

The second continuation

Atianta.

The second section speaks of seceded States as "independent republies." The third section declares that, inasmuch as Georgia is resolved not to abide permanently in the Union without satisfactory guarantees of future security, the following propositions are suggested for the consideration of her Southern confederates, as the substance of what she regards as indispensable amendments to the Constitution of the United States.

READ THE PROPOSED AMENDMENTS,

and said their effect would have been to extend siavery over every foot of territory in the United States, to make the slave code of any Southern State the law in every Northern State, and to prohibit the colored man holding any office.

Other sections pledged Georgia to co-operate with and protect any of the seceded Southern States that should be attacked by the General Government before the action of the Atlanta Convention, and declare that Georgia will continue to hold certain forts and other Federal property then in her possession until such action.

property then in her possession until such action.

Mr. Biaine said this showed that Georgia was already in rebellion. Sec. 9 says if all efforts fail to secure the rights of the State in the Union, and she is reluctantly compelled to resume her separate independence, she will unite with the other States similarly situated to form a Southern Confederacy on the basis of the Constitution of the United States.

Mr. Blame said had he been a Southern man he would infinitely rather have voted for the Secession ordinance which contained no word disrespectful of the Union than for this substitute. He then said the measure of retaliation framed by Hill was worded so as to assume that every Federal soldier coming on Southern soil did so for the purpose of INCITING INSURRECTION,

did so for the purpose of

INCITING INSURBECTION,

and punished him therefor. It was to continue
in force until the emancipation proclamation
was rescinded. The measure was foolishly offered, said Blaine, and wisely withdrawn.

Mr. Hill said Blaine had said nothing to which
a sensible man need reply. He was incapable
of understanding the feelings animating those
who participated in the movements referred to.
A statement of facts had not satisfied him, and
he (Hill) would make no further answer.

IN THE HOUSE. DEMOCRATIC TRICKS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 12.—The House ac complished absolutely nothing. The Democrats attempted to do a great many things, but there was not one of these things which was not con-spicuous for its unfairness. For instance, the Civil Service Committee, without consultation with Republican members of its Sub-Committee, had reported an important bill relative to the contributions of Government officers for politic al purposes. The Democrats had been crafty enough not to include in this bill the offi cers and employes of Congress, so that, while the employes of the Departments were prevented from contributing any valuable thing for political purposes, the Democrats reserved the right to assess their own employes. They even had the assurance to say that the proposi-tion was the unanimous report of the Committee, when the Republicans opposed it because it was not. The consequence was that the Republicans by dilatory motions consumed the morning hour, and prevented consideration of the bill.

A similar fate overtook the proposition to pass the bill relating to jurors. The Democrats would not allow amendment or debate, but sought to press it to a vote without giving the Republicans any consideration. The consequence was the Republicans exercised their right, and declined to vote on important motions, which left\_the House with very much less than a quorum, and finally resulted in an adjournment. Several propositions that the House adjourn over until Monday or until Saturday in order to avoid entering upon general legislation while waiting for the Senate to act on appropriation

were voted down.

The Democrats, it is said, desire to pass two measures through the House,—one bill providing for the recoinage of the trade dollar, and another declaring that it shall be unlawful to use troops at the polls for police purposes. The ratter scheme is the reassertion in a definite way in a separate law of the restrictions contained in the Army bill. If the Senate should not finish its business by next week, it would be scarcely possible to prevent the House entering upon some general legislation.

THE LAST CONGRESSIONAL ELECTIONS.

Special Disputch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 12.—The House Committee on Elections has had the Iowa cases under consideration for the last two months, and has listened to a number of arguments on and has listened to a number of arguments on the question as to whether the election for Representatives in Iowa last year should have been held in October or November. This morning a meeting was held, at which members of the Committee expressed their individual views on the subject preparatory to making up a report. Only three members were absent. It is learned that of the twelve members who were present ten were of the opinion that the elections held on the second Tuesday in October, on which all the sitting members received their certificates, was held on the right day. It is understood that Mr. Springer, the Chairman, and Mr. Colerick dissent from this view, and will present written opinions sustaining their position. It appears that all the members who agree that the second Tuesday in October was the legal day are the legal day are

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

in order that the Department may have more specific information of the quantities imported of the various descriptions of sliver coins, to require importers to designate in the entries what portion is in trade dollars, the portion in fractional coin of the United States, and what portion is in foreign coin. Democrats on the Committee to abandon the policy which they at first intended to pursus. Another meeting of the Committee will be held next Monday, and a report will then be adopted.

portion is in foreign coin.

THE lOWA ELECTION CASES.

THE JOWA ELECTION CASES.

The House Elections Committee failed to dispose of the Jowa election cases to day. Monday next is set apart for their consideration.

A BOARD OF INQUIRY
has been appointed to investigate the grounding of the United States ship Constitution, and subsequent disablement while returning home from the Paris Exposition.

THE RECORD.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 12.—In the Senate, Mr. Beck offered an amendment, in the nature of a substitute, for the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Appropriation bill. This substitute does not change the amount appropriated, but is intended to improve the form of the bill. Ordered printed and referred to the Committee on Appropriations. on Appropriations.

Mr. Wallace, from the Committee on Appro

priations, reported, without amendment, the House bill making appropriations for certain judicial expenses, and said that he would endeaver to call it up for action to-day. Placed

deavor to call it up for action to-day. Placed on the calendar.

The bill continuing Gen. Shields' pension of \$100 per mouth to his widow and children was taken up. An amendment by Mr. Dawes, granting a pension of \$50 per mouth to Mrs. Fletcher Webster, was adopted.

The Logan supported the bill, and warmly eulogized his late friend, Gen. Shields.

The bill was finally passed, with an amendment iscreasing Mrs. Webster's pension to \$100 per mouth.

A resolution, offered by Mr. Bayard, was adopted, ordering printed for the use of the Committee on Military Affairs the papers and proceedings in the original Fitz-John Porter proceedings in the original Fitz-John Forse-case.

The Army Appropriation bill was received from the House.

Mr. Withers moved to refer the bill to the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. Conkling objected to the bill being read more than once to-day, and it accordingly went over till to-morrow, without reference.

The Mississippi Improvement bill was taken up, but, without acting thereon, the Senate went into executive session.

When the doors reopened, adjourned.

In the House, Mr. Murch, from the Commit-tee on Public Buildings, reported a resolution for the investigation of the mode of construc-tion, etc., of all the public buildings of the Gov-ernment, with power to sit during the recess at Washington and other cities.

M'CRARY'S NOMINATION.

To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 12.—The Senate
Judiciary Committee has referred to the SubCommittee (consisting of Messrs. Garland,
Bayard, Conkling, and Carpenter) an important
question raised in regard to Secretary McCrary's
nomination for the Circuit Judgeship which is
to be vacated by Judge Dillon next September.
The novel question is whether a nomination can
constitutionally be confirmed to fill a vacancy
not yet created, if at the same time it be stipulated that the person so nominated is to continue to occupy another office until the position to which he is prospectively appointed shall
have actually become vacant by resignation or
otherwise. The Committee defer action upon
Secretary McCrary's nomination until after
they pass upon this general question. Washington and other cities.

Under a point of order, made by Mr. Gardeld, the resolution was referred to the Committee of the Whole.

A bill was reported from the Committee on Civil-Service Reform, prohibiting officers of claimants against, or contractors under the United States from contributing money for political purposes.

Owing to the expiration of the morning hour, the bill went over without setion.

The House proceeded to the business on the Speaker's table.

When the Secate bill in regard to jurors in United States Courts was reached, Mr. Herbert, by instruction of the Judiciary Committee, moved an amendment providing that in selecting the names for grand and pett jurors the Clerk and Commissioner shall in no wise have regard to political affiliation, but shall look solely to the qualifications prescribed by law, persons possessing such qualifications to be emitted to serve without record to every without record to the every without record to

ITS GREAT BUSINESS.

Receial Directed to Die Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jun De Representative Aldrich, when last in Chirago, had his attention called to the necessity of an increase in the letter-carriers' force, and he is now endeavoring to have the Postmaster-General add at least twenty-five more carriers from the 1st of July. Postmaster Palmer, in a communication to Mr.

no aniendment could be offered on the part of the minority.

Mr. Conger desired to move the reference of the bill to the Judiciary Committee, but was precluded by the call for the previous question.

The Republican side of the House thereupous (at the suggestion of Mr. Conger) refrained from voting, so there was no quorum to second the previous question, and a call of the House was ordered.

After more than an hour spent on the call of was ordered.

After more than an bour spent on the call of the House, that ineffectual movement was abandoned, and the House adjourned.

NAVAL COURT-MARTIAL

It Can Do as It Pleases, and There I. Little Probability of the Civil Courts In-

on, June 12.—The United States Cir cuit Court to-day gave an important decision defining the powers of courts-martial. Alvin R. Reed, who netitioned for the writ of habeau Reed, who netitioned for the writ of habeas corpus, was a Paymaster's clerk on the United States steamship Hartford, and was sentenced by a Naval Court-Martial, which found him guilty of certain charges, to one year's imprisonment and a fine of \$500. The convening officer was Rear-Admiral Nichols, and the findings of the Court were sent to him for approval. ings of the Court were sent to him for approval. Instead of approving the sentence he returned the record with a letter giving his views, and, as a result, the Court revised the sentence and made the term of imprisonment two years instead of one. On this ground, and also for the reason that he was not amenable to the jurisdiction of a naval court-martial, being civilian clerk, Reed sought to be released. Judge Nelson, however, has decided that, while serving as Paymaster's clerk on the Hartford, he was in the naval service, and liable to trial, conviction, and sentence by a naval court-martial; that Admiral Nichols was authorized by law to return the record of the proceedings of the court-martial for revision, and that the action of the court-martial in revising the sentence was also lawful. The petitioner was accordingly remanded to the custody of Capt. T. La Bretze, of the Wabash, where he has been serving his term of imprisonment.

THE SUPREME COURT.

Barnett's Application Allowed.

Special Directch to The Tribune.

Mr. VERNON, Ill., June 12.—The following proceedings were had in the Supreme Court In the case of Fuller vs. Heath, Mayor,

In the case of Fuller vs. Heath, Mayor, petition for rebearing, the motion to amend the petition was allowed.

Fizzgerald vs. Harris, an appeal from the Appellate Court, First District, argued orally by C. S. Willett and Mesars. Goudy and Fornestee.

Bell & Rich vs. The People, for use of Mary Evans; appeal from same; taken on call.

The motion for a rule on F. E. Albright to show cause why his name should not be stricken from the roll of attorneys, made yesterday, was allowed, and the rule ordered returnable next term.

An application by N. M. Barnett, who is now comined in the Sangamon County Juli for contempt, for a writ of habeas corpus, was allowed. The petition shows that Barnett was fined \$500 and committed to juli the 17th day of February last for a refusal to obey a writ of mandamus requiring him as Supervisor of Barnett Township, DeWitt County, to sign \$30,000 in bonds in sid of a railroad; that he has paid the fine, and that a new Supervisor has been elected, making it impossible for him to comply with the order.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.
CHARLESTON, S. C., June 12.—The un
of the bust of William Gilmore Simus
and novelist, took place at White Point

and novelest, took place at white Point of yesterday.

Bosron, June 12.—The stove manufactin session to-day advocated in advantage and favored a sliding scale of disc with no time over four months. Adjourn Sected Disease to the Private Sergingers. D. Ill., June 12.—Lécule grante was issued by the Secretary of day to the Western Woodcoware Associated Chicago; capital, \$15,000; corporates.

N. Mann, Charles F. Chicagos, and Dispock.

A Chicago Extension at Last Secured for the Wabash

Chosp Traveling-The Fare from Kanas City to Chicago Fifty Cents.

The Whistling Nuisance in Indiana-What a Sapient Legislator

The D. & R. G. and A., T. & S. F. Difficulty in Statu

Quo.

THE TRUNK LINES.

Agecial Disputch to The Tribuna.

New York, June 12.—Pursuant to notice given at the meeting of railroad men at Ningara rails, an adjourned meeting was to-day held in this city at the office of Railroad Commissioner his city at the office of Kairrona Commissioner rink. The Niagara Falls meeting was short and harmonious. To-day's session was long. According to some accounts it was entirely har-monious, and there seems no reason for believ-ing any serious differences disturbed the delib-erations of the Convention. There were present J. Cassatt and D. M. Gray, of the Pennsyl-Yania Railroad; J. H. Rutter, U. B. Meeker, V. K. Vanderbilt, and J. B. Dutcher, of the New York Central; John King, Jr., C. W. Bentley, and M. H. Smith, of and Baltimore Ohio Railroad; John McCallough, William Stewart, of the Pittsburg & Fort Wayne; W. A. Kevey, of the Canada Southern; ru and H. C. Diehi, of the Toledo & bash; J. U. Noyes, of the Indianapolis & St. J. J. A. Dean, of the Chicago, Burlingto Quincy; L. J. Beagraves, of the Grand Trunk; C. Vilas, of the Erie; G. G. Cochran and J. reux, of the Atlantic & Great Western; nes Smith, of the Chicago & Alton; J. E. peon, of the Vandalia; and E. B. Thomas, Cieveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & polls Company. This body of railroad tatives had been called together, it was ood, to ratify the conclusions reached at he Nineara Falls meeting, and to make the cols for the Western cities. There was mani-ested a large degree of unwillingness to decide pon a pooling arrangement, and the details ere far from completion to-night. The interneerned are very complicated, and the hile there was an agreement at Niagara that any questions likely to cause dispute should referred to a Committee of Arbitrators, unsisting of Charles Francis Adams, Jr., D. A.

and J. A. Wright, the question was of opposition to pool were raised. Finally it was hicago pool were raised. Finally it was deterined to refer these new questions to the arbiators. By far the greater part of the afteron was taken up in the discussion of the proseal to advance rates from Chicage. This
oposition had been made at Niagara, and had
wen rise to expressions of opinion from both
ose partial to the proposition as well as those
opinion that the interests of the road
manded an increase, and that the contion of business would justify it, that,
hile the water routes were open, the
mount of business they would divert
reason of the lower rates they might offer
ould be very small indeed. After prolonging
e discussion until nearly 5 o'clock it was endby taking a vote, and the fellowing resoluon was adopted unaplimously, the opposition
aving subsided:

solver. That, on the 23d inst., the rates from ago to New York on grain, fourth class, and live hogs, be advanced 5 cents per pounds, and from all other points in propor-

The managers adjourned to meet again tomorrow to settle the unfinished matter of arranging the details of the Western pool.

To the Western 2-sociated Press.

Naw York, June 12.—At the meeting of the
Freight Agents to day a resolution was adopted
enacting that, on the 23d inst., the rates from
Chicago to New York on grain, fourth-class,
flour, and live bogs should be advanced 5 cents
per 100 pounds, and to all other points in proportion. The action of the meeting recently held
at Niagara Falls relative to the establishment of a tonnage pool on Eastbound freight was approved, and it was
resolved to pool Eastward traffic from
Chicago. Letters of acceptance were read
from parties selected as arbitrators, and it was
stated that they had selected as their Chairman
Charles Francis Adams, Jr. Committees were
appointed for an arrangement of the pools at
St. Louis, Cincinnati, Louisville, Detroit,
Toledo, Indianspolis, Lafayette, Peoria, and
Columbus.

President Sherman, of the Chicago Stock-

olumbus.

President Sherman, of the Chicago Stockards, was chosen Commissioner of Live Stock, ith power to regulate rates and traffic.

THE WABASH'S CHICAGO EXTEN.

All doubts about the Wabash coming this city over a line of its own have now been removed. All arrangements for the building of the new extension have been completed, and it is calculated to have trains running over the new line before next New Year. A TRIBUNE reporter had a talk yesterday with several gen-tiemen connected with the new enterprise, and they state that a meeting of the Wabash Di-rectors and the managers of the Chicago & Padurah was held at New York last Tuesday, and the negotiations for turning over the latter and to the former were concluded, and the neers signed, sealed, and delivered. The

road to the former were concluded, and the papers signed, sealed, and delivered. The Wabash guarantees the bondhoiders of the Paducah a certain amount of interest on its bonds, and gives bonds of its own in exchange, and the bondhoiders of the Chicago & Paducah agree to extend their line forthwith from its present terminus at Strawa, Ill., to the Stock-Yards in this city, and deliver it to the Wabash as soon as completed. The Wabash agrees to excure the entrance into the city from that point itself. By this arrangement the new Wabash extension will be from Bement, Ill., to Strawn over the Chicago & Paducah, and thence will follow as nearly as possible the old Decatur & State Line survey to this city.

The managers of the Wabash state that they have decided to come to Chicago occause they find that they must have a Chicago outlet to make their road as valuable as it should be, and become independent of Vanderbilt, to whom they are now compelled to give all their business at Toledo. They do not mean to use the Chicago roads do not fancy, the Wabash coming here, yet it cannot be denied that the Chicago roads do not fancy, the Wabash coming here, yet it cannot be denied that the Chicago extension for scalping purposes, but make it their principal outlet. The Chicago western roads will be all more or less affected by the new acquisition, if the Wabash remains true to its assertions, that it will not use the Chicago extension for scalping purposes, but make it their principal outlet. The Chicago western roads will be all more or less affected by the new acquisition, if the wabash remains true to its assertions, that it will not use the Chicago extension for scalping purposes, but make it their principal outlet. The Chicago western roads will be all more or less affected by the new road, as the Wabash competes with them from a large number of Western points, and some of them of great importance, such as Quincy, Hamnibal, Feoris, Effingham, St. Louis, and others. At the same time it will be able to compete with the roa

P. Flower, William Scheley, and Benjamin Brewster Middleton, of New York; Scheley, of Savannah, Ga.; P. L. Cable, of Rock Island, Ill.; Hugh Riddle, of Chicago; J. H. Drake, of

THE ARKANSAS CANON. DENVES, Col. June 12.—The excite ending the service of an injunction morning and in accordance with which the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad Company was ousted, and the Denver & Rio Grande Company resumed possession of its constructed rail-road, has subsided, and quiet is reported along the whole line. The proceedings on which the order was based commenced some weeks ago to cancel and set aside the lense which was signed

cancel and set aside the lease which was signed in Boston by the two companies last October, but which, still remains undelivered, by the terms of which the Rio Grande Company was to lease its constructed road, \$37 miles in length, to the Atchison Company. After full argument of counsel of the respective parties, Judge Bowen decided the lease invalid, and the Atchison Company had no right or authority to occupy and operate the road, and he directed an injunction to issue against the farther occupancy and operation thereof by that Company, and enjoined them from interfering or obstructing the future operation of the road by the Rio Grande Company. The Atchison Company had placed armed guards at the various stations of the line to resist the execution of the order of the Court. These men were enjoined also. The process was simultaneously served along the whole line at 6 o'clock vesterday morning, and the whole road, with all its rolling stock except four engines, which were run up the canon, and all stations except Elmoro, are in peacecable possession of the Denver & Rio Grande Company, and regular trains are being run over the author road.

violated. Judge Hallett decided that the controversy was in effect between the two companies, and therefore removable, and that the United States had jurisdiction, but did not decide the question of the legality of Judge Bowers' injunction. He said he would take no further action until the Rio Grande attorneys were notified. It is inferred that he intends to postpone all further action until Justice Miller's arrival, as this and the Grand Canon suit are all considered part of the same

Canon suit are all considered part of the same litigation.

DENVER, Col., June 12.—The Denver & Rio Grande Railroad Company is still in possession of the lune. The matter was taken before Judge Hallett (United States Court) to-day, and he decided that the United States Court) the day, and he decided that the United States Court had jurisdiction, and the State Court writ would be well if proven that application for removal was made before the writs were issued. Two days will be required to obtain proof.

Yesterday it was learned that two men in the employ of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe were killed and two wounded, at Cucharas, a small town south of Pueblo.

The following is a list of the persons wounded in the recent conflict between the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe and the Denver & Rio Grande Railroads: Harry Jenkins, mortally; Dan Surlivan, James Harris, and J. M. Fyfe, badly; and Thomas Morrow, slightly.

A GRANGER LAW.

One of "Blue-Jeane" legislators down in Indiana has read during the past winter a great deal about the exploits of our immaculate Granger in introducing bills upon subjects of which he had not the least comprehension, and he came finally to the conclusion that he could do as well and go it one better. After duly resolving in his mind what subject would be best calculated to make him the Granger of the Indiana Legislature, he came to the conclusion that he knew the least about the precaution taken by railroads to prevent accidents in run ning through towns and cities, and he drew up the following bill regarding this matter and pushed it through with a hurrah:

pashed it through with a hurrah:
SEC, 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Indiana, That it shall be the duty of all railroad companies operating in this State to have attached to each and every locomotive engine a whistle, such as is now in use or may be hereafter used by all well managed railroad companies, and the engineers or other persons in charge of, or operating such engine upon the line of any such railroad, shall, when such engine approaches the crossing of any turuptice or other public highway in this State, and when such engine is not less than eighty nor more than 100 rods from such crossing, sound the whistle on such engine attached thereto continually from the time of sounding such whistle unit such engine shall have fully passed such crossing; Provided, That nothing hereif shall be so construed as to interfere with any ordinance that has been or may hereafter be passed by any city in this State regulating the management or running of such engine or railroad within the limits

city in this State regulating the management or running of such engine or railroad within the limits of such city.

Szc. 2. That every engineer or person in charge of or overating any such engine who shall fail or neglect to combly with the provisions of Sec. 1 of this act shall be held personally liable therefor to the State of Indiana in a penalty of not less than \$10 nor more than \$50, to be recovered in a civil action, as the suit of said State, in the Circuit or Superior Court of any county wherein such crossing may be located, and the company in whose employ such engineer or person may be, as well as the person himself, shall be liable in damages to any person or his representatives who may be injured in property or person, or to any corporation that may be injured in property or person, or to any corporation that may be injured in property, by the neglect or failure of such engineer or other person as afore-said.

interest in present or to any corporation that may be injured in property, by the neglect or failure of such engineer or other person as aforement.

The law was promptly approved by Gov. "Blue Jeans," and went into effect on the lat of this mouth.

The railroads running through Indiana, in order to fully comply with the provisions of the law, went to work and replaced their weak-lunged squeaking whistles with others of ten-borse power that could give a scream equal to the best efforts of Carter Harrison's eagle. In passing through the cities, towns, and villages they made such an unearthly noise and racket as to drive the people living in those places half crazy, and make life almost a barden to them. Instead of preventing accidents, the law had just the contrary effect, and accidents become of daily occurrence on account of runsway horses. The feeling all over the State has become so intense that public meetings are being held, and the sapient author of the law denounced in the severest terms. The matter has been taken to the Supreme Court of the State in order to get an opinion as to its constitutionality. In the incorporated cities they are taking advantage of the provision which allows them to frame ordinances to sult themselves. At Laporte, Ind., the City Council passed an ordinance yesterday that! while passing through their city, the engineer shall not use their whistles unnecessarily, and a resolution was introduced, but not based, "that a leather medal be awarded to the person who framed such an obnoxious law. At South Bend and other cities ordinances have also been passed that locomotives while passing through their cities shall give but two shrill blasts at each crossing. The towns and villages, however, have no such remedy, and they are compelled to submit to the nuisance until the Supreme Court decides the law unconstitutional, or the law is repealed again by the Legislature.

Indianance is from executing the Whisting law in that county. People haven's been able to sleep.

ST. JOE & WESTERN. Sr. Louis, Mo., June 12 .- A St. Joseph (Mo.) Sr. Louis, Mo., June 12.—A St. Joseph (Mo.) dispatch says at a meeting of the stockholders of the St. Joe & Western Railroad Compnay today, the following were elected Directors: William Bond, J. J. Slocum, C. W. Osborn, Jay Gould, Affred Mitchell, Russell Sare, and Sidney Dillon, of New York; F. L. Ames, of Boston; S. H. Clark, of Omaha; A. M. Saxton, of St. Joe; E. N. Merrill, of Hiswatha, Kan.; Edward Knowles, of Seneta, Kan.; Frank Schmidt, of Maryville, Kan.

A SANGUINE FIGHT.

The war between the Southwestern lines on the Kansas City passenger business is being fought with a fury and determination worthy of a better cause. The rates from Kansas City to Chicago were reduced yesterday morning to 50 cents, and it is stated that some of the roads are now getting out chromos to be given to travelers as an inducement, in case the rates should go down still lower. It may be imagined that the profits on such rate cannot be very large, especially when the amount is to be divided among several roads. Take, for example, the Hamilbal & St. Joe route via the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy. This road has to pay forty cents for bridge toll on each fare, which leaves ten cents to be divided among the two lines. The Hamilbal & St. Joe is receiving much of the blame for the present state of affairs. It is claimed that it had no cause to follow the rates made by the roundabout St. Louis line, and thus force the other roads to make the same rates. Still it is claimed by many that, since a fight had to be made, it was best to make it short and decisive, and this could only be done by cutting the rates at once to bottom figures. It is fortunate for the Chicago roads, under the circumsusnoes, that the St Louis lines canbot make rates out of Chicago, which has enabled them to maintain the tariff rates to the West. This gives them a fair show, anyway, for, while they are compelled to carry peo-

Augusta, Ga., June 12.—A cyclons passed over Sandersville (Ga.) to-day. The Catholic Church and many trees were blown down. Fencing and crops sustained considerable dam-

ple to Chicago for nothing, these people in returning must pay them full rates, thus partially making up for the losses incurred in bringing them here. Great efforts are now being made to bring the war to a close in order to save the rates from other Western points, for, if the present fight is allowed to continue a day or two longer, the rates from all Western and Southwestern competing points will necessarily go to pieces, and irreparable losses be inflicted upon the various Western roads. CANADA. Tononro, June 12.—It is understood that the

TORONTO, June 12.—It is understood that the Great Western Railway Company of Canada has entered into a contract with the Wabash and Grand Trunk Railroad Companies for the construction of a new line of railroad between Detroit and Toledo, and that there is a fair prospect of the two great Canadian roads uniting in procuring a new line to Chicago. IOWA BAILROAD MATTERS.

Dus Monnes, Ia., June 10.—The Supreme Court is inclined to crawfish a little on the liability of railroad companies for fires set out by locomotive sparks. A year ago it held, in the case of Small vs. The Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific, that the Company was absolutely liable for all damages from fire set out by locomotives, it only being uecessary to prove the fact. This was a monstrous doctrine, as it would make a company liable for a conflagration which might destroy a city. There is no doubt the statute, which was enacted when the Grangers were regulating railroads in lowa, so declares. But the Court has, however, granted a rehearing in the case. Last week a case came up from Worth County, where one Shaeffer sought to recover of the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern Railroad Company the value of sixteen stacks of grain, set on fire from grass ignited by sparks from a locomotive on that road. The Company set up as defense that Shaeffer was guilty of negligence, in that he did not protect his stacks by a ditch; also, that the loss was the result of an accident the Company could not prevent. The plaintiff demurred and set up contributory negligence of the Company, and they had no right to show accident. The court below sustained the demurrer, and there was a verdict against the Company. The Sunreme Court reversed the court below, holding that the Company had a right to aver accident, and to show contributory negligence of plaintiff. Beck and Day dissented, holding to the docrine lain down in the Small case.

Ditt is flying on the Knoxville & Des Moines case of Smail vs. The Chicago, Rock Island & in the Small case.
Dirt is flying on the Knoxville & Des Moines branch of the Chicago Burlington & Quines, and a large force is at work to push the road

branch of the Chicago Burlington & Quiney, and a large force is at work to push the road through at the earliest possible day.

The movement of Manager Merrill, of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, to reach the Black Hills has stirred up John I. Blair, the Iowa railroad magnate, and he proposes to checkmate. Mr. Blair is largely interested in the Chicago & Northwestern and the Iowa Falls. Sioux City Division of the Illinois Central. The traffic of Dakota northwest from Sioux City is worth looking after, and when did Chicago ever allow Milwaukee or St. Louis to capture the traffic of any section if it could be prevented! Mr. Blair has made proposals to the Dakota Southern by which he will invest largely in that road and extend it at once to Jim River at a point in Hanson County, near Rockport, and also push the Sioux City & Pembina Road to Sioux Falls. It is believed that the proposition will be accepted.

The rumor that the La Crosse Narrow-Gauge had been located via Caledonice, Cresco, Charles City, to Fort Dodge, is unfounded. It is said by the Secretary that when the Iowa State line is reached the Company will open for negotiations as to a route. Efforts will be made to secure a route via Nashua and Ackley to Ames, where a connection can be made with the Des Moines & Minneapolis Narrow-Gauge.

ITEMS. Mr. J. G. Walker, the newly-appointed Secre tary of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Rail-road, assumed the duties of his position yesterday. Mr. Walker comes from Boston, and has the reputation of being an able and experienced man, well qualified for the arduous and respon-sible duties of the position.

The stock of the Position.

The stock of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad has experienced ulmost an unparalleled advance during the last few months. It has risen from 41 to 53, and it is predicted that it will be 65 to 70 before another month has passed. The increase in the value of this stock is attributed to legitimate causes, and not speculation. The road has been doing unusually well during the last six months, and its prospects for the future are highly flattering.

Col. Grav. Vica President of the Grav. West. Col. Grey, Vice-President, of the Great Western Railroad of Canada, arrived in the city yesterday morning, and left for the East last evening. The other officers of the road who were expected to come with him failed to put in an appearance. Col. Grey was closeted nearly all day with Col. Godfrey Macdonald, discussing lay with Col. Godfrey Ma various subjects regarding the needs of the Great Western at this end. Having received all necessary information and advice, Col. Grey took his departure.

took his departure.

The passenger business to the East has been greatly unsettled for nearly a year, and for some time past limited tickets to seaboard cities have been sold at a reduction of \$5 from the regular rate. All efforts to rectify the tariff have thus far failed, owing to the jealousy and competition among the various lines, and the opinion is becoming general among Eastern railroad managers that nothing less than an East-bound passenger pool from Chicago will settle the troubles, and bring about harmony among the various lines. Efforts to bring about the establishment of such a pool are now being made, and the subject will no doubt be considered at the present meeting of the "High Joints" at New York."

CASUALTIES.

DROWNED. PITTSBURG, Pa., June 12.—The Town of Sewickly, in this county, was the scene of an unusu ickly, in this county, was the scene of an unusually sad occurrence this evening. At about 5 o'clock a number of smail boys went down to the Ohio River to enjoy a boat-ride. Among them were George Murray and Eddie Thornberg, each about 8 years of age, sons of prominent citizens of the place. These two boys jumped into a skiff and pushed out into the river in advance of their companions. When about fifty yards from shore Murray fell overboard and immediately sank. Young Thornberg, without a moment's hesitation, jumped from the boat into the water to save his companion. Just then Murray rose to the surface, and, clasping Thornburg around the neck, the two disappeared, and were seen no more. The boys on shore were too small to render assistance, and before help could arrive from town all was over. Search was immediately instituted for the bodies, but up to this time they have not been recovered. The attempt of young Thornburg to save his companion partakes of the heroic. Neither of the boys could swim.

Special Pispatch to The Tribens.

DAVENFORT, fows, June 12.—Willie Petit, of Rock Island, a bright boy of about 14 years, was drowned this afterneou in the Mississippol. He had waded into the river to catch minnows, and unknowingly got into deep water. His body was soon recovered, but not before iffe was extinct.

UNDER THE WHEELS. ally sad occurrence this evening. At about

UNDER THE WHEELS. Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

DAVENPORT, Ia., June 12.—This morning, be tween 7 and 8 o'clock, a young man named Antoine Reese, in attempting to board a moving freight-train at the western end of the city to

riegh-train a the western end of the cars and al-most instantly killed. His body was horribly mutilated. A dozen cars passed over it before the train could be stopped. Reese was 24 years of age, and leaves a wife and child. For six-years past he has been a locomotive fireman. The accident was entirely the result of his own carelessness. The accident was entirely the result of his own carelessuess.

Second Dispatch to The Tribune.

East Saginaw, Mich., June 12.—F. E. Martin, a stone dealer at St. Louis, in trying to board a construction train as Six Lakes, on the Chicago, Saginaw & Canada Road, to-day, was thrown under the train, crushing his right leg and arm, rendering amputation necessary.

Bondantown, N. J., June 12.—A terrific storm passed over here this evening. Rain fell in torrents, accompanied by wind and hall. Trees were uprooted, roofs carried away, and several buildings blown down. A mile below the storm was not felt.

Tranton, N. J., June 12.—A violent storm, accompanied by hall, passed over this city at 5:50 p. m., uprooting trees and doing consider-able damage. A washout occurred on the Penn-sylvania Railroad, delaying trains for awhile.

CYCLONE.

FOREIGN.

The Silver Question Again Before the British House of Commons

France Moving for a Commercial Treaty with the United

Servians Driven Out of Disputed Ter-ritory by the Russians.

More Burmese Princes Murdered by Order of the King. Six Hundred Pardons Granted

by the Emperor William. FRANCE.

ORDERED TO DUTY.

PARIS, June 12.—The absent officers and men
of the army corps in Algeria have been ordered

FLEEING. Paris, June 12.-Algerian advices are to the effect that the insurgents, appear to intend fee-ing in the direction of Tunis. They number 800 oot and 100 horsemen.

PROPOSED COMMERCIAL TREATS.

Paris, June 12.—In accordance with a resolution adopted June 4 by the French Committee on the Franco-American treaty of com-merce, a Committee of Senators and Deputies dington to urge action in the Chambers in re-sponse to a resolution now before the United States Congress, and opening negotiations with the United States Government on the subject. Waddington received the Committee most communications on the subject with Mr. Evarts, United States Secretary of State, and would instruct the French representative at Washington to give the matter the most serious considera-

CAPITAL REMOVAL. The principal guarantees proposed by the Gov-ernment bill with a view to the return of the Chambers to Paris are the maintenance of a special legion of gendarmerie, authorizat of summary proceedings for the dispersion of crowds within a certain distance of the Champers, and a prohibition of bearing addresses petitions to the Chambers by processions. Paris, June 12.—It is now probable that the Senate will yote in favor of the return of the Chambers to Paris.

GREAT BRITAIN. HANLAN.

LONDON, July 19.—Twenty to forty is offered on Hanlan, but five to two is wanted.

THE SILVER QUESTION. LONDON, June 12 -- In the House of Con to-night in the debate on the Indian budget, the Rt.-Hon. Mr. Goschen pointed out that the main causes of the depreciation of silver, such as American overproduction and German deonetization, were not likely to continue in operation much longer, and, as he was most distinctly assured upon high authority that the German Government did not intend to sell any more silver, he strongly advised the Govern-ment not to make any radical change in the existing system of Indian coinage. ope, Under-Secretary for India, ex-

pressed his agreement with the greater part of Goschen's speech, and added that he recognized the difficulty of dealing with so delicate SOUTH AFRICA.

CAPE Town, May 28.—Two Chiefs and 800 their followers from Basutoland have been captured. DEAD SOLDIERS BURIED. A force of cavalry visited Isandula on the 21st

of May and buried the soldiers who fell in the battle on the 22d of January last. Forty wagons PALSE ALARM.

A dispatch from Pietermaritzburg says a recon poissance from the middle drift shows conclu sively that the rumors of intended Zulu raid

GERMANY.

BERLIN, June 12.—In consequence of the war in South America, the Government has resolved to send the gunboat Nautilus and several vessels from the Asiatic squadron to South America

Waters.

PARDONS GRANTED.

BERLIS, June 12.—The Presincial Correspon mes states that more than 600 pardons have already been granted by the Emperor in the cele-bration of his golden wedding, principally to persons imprisoned for offenses against himself. It is believed 200 more will be granted almost immediately.

BULGARIA.

DRIVING OUT THE SERVIANS. LONDON, June 12 .- A dispatch from Belgrad reports that the Russo-Bulgarian authorities with a body of Russian troops have taken forcible possession of the frontier districts claimed by Servia, driving out the Servian officials. The population are angry and discontented at the action of the Russians.

GREECE.

THE PRONTING. ATHENS, June 12.—Greece, in accordance with the request of the Powers, has consented to again appoint Commissioners to negotiate for the rectification of the frontier.

RUSSIA.

PRECAUTIONARY.

LONDON, June 12.—A dispatch from St.

Petersburg states that the Governor-General of
Moscow has found it necessary to extend martial-law to five adjacent Provinces.

BURMAH.

MORE MASSACRES.

SIMLA, June 12.—Reports have reached the Government of India of fresh massacres of Royal Princes at Mandalay, prompted by the King of Burmah.

EGYPT. A PROTEST.

Camo, June 12.—The French Consul-General at this place has presented a protest against the arbitrary manner in which the Khedive's decree reats the creditors of the Egyptish Govern

AFGHANISTAN. STRLA, June 12.—Maj. Cavagnari starts fo Cabul on the 25th instant.

HANDSOME EULOGY OF WILLIAM LLOYD GAR-RISON. London Times, May 28.

Few men hope for a career so complete as William Lloyd Garrison, whose death we announce this morning. The preacher of emancipation in the United States of America, he saw the apparent purpose of his mission accomplished while he was still on the threshold of plished while he was still on the threshold of old are. When he took up the cause, the first feeling in the mass of his countrymen was simple astonishment at the eccentric folly of the movement. The founders of American independence had proclaimed liberty as the inherent right of humanity. They had seen no inconsistency in retiring comfortably from signing its charter to plantations stocked with negro bondsmen. An incongruity which had not offended Washington and Jefferson need not have revolted a New England shoemaker and rall-splitter. Mr. Garrison and his few companions had to teach a new language, and almost levent an alphabet. At length they made their purpose understood, and the mood of their op-

caus at large perceived in the little coterie a body of conspirators against the fair fame of the nation. At the moment the American citizen was taunting Europe with its monarchical enthrallment, men reared in the great Republic asked with a sneer whether the serfs of Kings and nobies sold human beings in a slave market. Mr. Garrison might have carried on the war at his cause against the South had Massachusetts been friendly, or even heatral. But a Boston mob was ever prepared to be hounded against the pseudoprepared to be hounded against the pseudo-patriot who was fouling the name of his coun-try. Curious English tourists were attracted by the Boston Liberator to come prying into the sore places of the land. Visitors who ought to by the Boston Liberator to come prying into the sore places of the land. Visitors who ought to have arrived eager for enlightenment by the inventors of logical liberty and equality appeared to hink that their business was not to learn, but to teach. An average American's feelings were those of a popular Dissenting minister who, as he passes out of his chapel doors, has a tract thrust into his hand against breaking the Sabbath. A Miss Martineau declaiming North and South against domestic slavery, a Charles Diekens taking hotes of scarred and maimed moutments of American inconsistency with American theories, stung at every instant New Englanders, as well as Carolina planters, into savage rage against William Lloyd darrison. Mr. Garrison would have been assassinated in Georgia. He ran the chance of being lynched in Boston. On one occasion he would have been murdered in the open street except for the discreet concession of the authorities to the crowd in committing him to jail for the crime of free speech. Daily insults and scowling faces met him everywhere for some thirty years. At the end of that time be found binself a triumphant leader in a dominant cause. The majority of marican sitisans had accapied his variable word. him everywhere for some thirty years. At the end of that time be found himself a triumphant leader in a dominant cause. The majority of American edizens had accepted his watchword, and slavery in the United States was dead. No single man had done so much towards effecting that result as Mr. Garrison. In season and out of season, his weekly demuclations of slavery had pervaded the North American Continent until what had appeared a monstrons experiment at setting one-half of a nation against the other seemed open principally to the one reproach that the Liberator was always promulgating truisms. For fame its editor and calef writer had been only too successful. He had recruited among his disciples men of popular gifts, who were thought to have discovered what they had learned of him. We do not suppose that to Mr. Garrison it mattered much that the outside world, and even the Northern States themselves, had for the last fifteen years of his life almost forgotten him. When he visited England once more two years ago, Englishmen, except the few who, like Lord Shaftesbury, had supported his crusade from this side of the Atlantic, scarcely knew who the stranger was whose name was proclaimed on the walls as the hero of an Excter-Hall demonstration. In some way or other he was assumed to have been associated with assurance whether he was black or white. A man who has lived for a great cause cares little that the cause has absorbed his fame as it absorbed his life. Vanity and egotism bewith assurance whether he was black or white. A man who has lived for a great cause cares little that the cause has absorbed his faine as it absorbed his life. Vanity and egotism belong to them who have taken up a cause, not to them whom the cause has taken up a cause, not to them whom the cause has taken captive. If Mr. Garrison can have been conscious of disappointment, it was, we are cure, due to no personal mortification at the secondary place assigned to his name on the trophies. We are not equally clear that he may not have been sensible, nevertheless, of a certain chilling contrast between intention and fulfillment in the midst of the universal acclaim at the accomplishment of his life's enterprise. He had sought to argue his countrymen into acknowledging the title of the negro to the liberty they had asserted as the keystons of their own Constitution. He had succeeded into arguing them into the most terrible and destructive of wars. Looking back, we cannot see how the end could have been worked out by any other means. To extirpate slavery in the Southern States was like parting body and soul. The death agony of civil war was the dire but necessary avenue from the old condition to the new. That it was inevitable can hardly have made this middle passage more tolerable to a genuine philanthropist like Mr. Garrison. He must have shuddered at the can hardy have made this middle passage more tolerable to a genuine philanthropist like Mr. Garrison. He must have shuddered at the means; he must have needed almost as much faith to recognize in the actual result the object for which he had striven as was required in the

merely the Virginian slave-breeders and Carolina cotton-growers saw their proper threatened. Popular American sentiment also arrayed against the new doctrine. Am

ans at large perceived in the little coterie a cody of conspirators against the fair fame of

for which he had striven as was required in the earlier years of struggle to anticipate the overthrow of the dominant South by the obedient North. Mr. Garrison had hoped to win over the slaveholder to voluntary emancipation. He had hoped to look upon white and black fused into a single nation, combining their respective gifts of race for common and mutual good. His efforts had brought among his countrymen, not peace, but a sword. The South contained two peoples still, hating, and envying, and plotting against each other—a bankrupt nation of planters, a starving nation of negroes. starving nation of negroes.

That does not detract from the merit of Mr. Garrison's work. For a single life to have witnessed the overthrow of the institution of slavery was an ehviable distinction. To emandslavery was an enviable distinction. To emancipate the spirit of the negro population of the Southern States is a work of many lives and several generations. The white section of the Southern population must join in that undertaking, or it can never be brought to a conclusion. The Southern States have been always fertile in administrators. They have not, even since the great conflict which crushed their material strength, lost the art of managing their fellow-men. Whatever statesmanship they possess could be employed in no such remunerative way as in devising a system of cooperation between the races which share the South. It is their fate to confront one another. They would find it to their mutual convenience to face each other as friends rather than enemies.

BRITISH PRACE WITH AFGHANISTAN.

BRITISH PEACE WITH AFGHANISTAN.

London Times, May 28.

The conclusion of peace with Afghanistan is a subject for national congratulation, the importance of which cannot be diministed by any hostile critisism. We are few indeed. tile criticism. We are far, indeed, from saying that our path is henceforward clear before us, but for the present we are justified in assuming that we have accomplished all the objects at which we aimed when we declared war upon Shere Ali. Wkatever may be the persona character and the political prospects of Yakoob Khan, it is apparent that he has nothing to hope for if he should prove false to his treaty obligations. We have, therefore, the security of self-interest for his fidelity. It will be observed that the treaty, immediately after the declaration that peace and friendship are to subsist for the future between the contracting parties, satisfies the pledges which the Government of India gave to the bill tribes and the inhabitants of Candabar. An amnesty is guaranteed to all the subjects of the Ameer who have favored or assisted the in-vading forces. The political securities conceded are those which we have repeatedly shown to rading forces. The political securities conceded are those which we have repeatedly shown to be indispensable, but in providing for them it has been the care of the Government to minimize the amount of territorial and political disturbance. The stipulation that the foreign affairs of the Ameer shall be conducted under British advice is accompanied by an engagement that he is to be "supported against foreign aggression" by the British Government. No pledge, however, is given on our part to maintain Yakoob Khan in power if he should become obnoxious to his own subjects. The British Resident who is to be appointed at Cabul will have power, "on special occasions," to depute British agents to Herst and other important positions on the Afghan frontiers; and the Ameer guarantees the safety and honorable treatment of all British officers within his dominions. The surety-of the Resident at Cabul will be increased by the proposed telegraphic communication with that Capital through the Kuram Valley. The actual amount of territory annexed, or rather retained in the occupation of the British, is reduced to the smallest proportions; and with respect to the districts occupied it is provided that "the surplus revenue, after payment of the administrative expenses," shall be paid over to the Ameer. The passes alone will remain under British control; Candahar will again be restored to the Afghan monarchy. Finally, the interest of Yakoob Khan in the permanence of the arrangements now concluded is strengthened by the promise of an annus I subsidy of £50,000. This is no novel feature in our relations with Afghanistan, and Shere All, in his days of independence, would have held out for a much larger sum. Its accentance, however, will be thoroughly understood in the East, and will in no way be held to compromise the moral or material effects of the victory.

The anxious spirit of moderation which has been shown in the recent negotistions with Yakoob Khan, and which is the key to the meaning of the treaty signed this week at Gandamak,

THE ZULU WAR—MISSION OF SIL GARNET WOLSELEY.

London Time, May 28.

The debate of pesterday was concerned almost exclusively with the political aspect of Sir Garnet Wolseley's appointment, and in this respect the instinct of the House of Commons caught the truth. Very little was said of the military part of the question. It was tacitly admitted

the purpose of superseding Lord Chelmsford, though as a matter of fact his superiority in rank will produce that effect. But Lord Chelmsford is probably at this moment advancing, on the point of advancing, into Zulutand, and possibly before Sir Garnet Wolseley reaches Natal, towards the end of next month, a gect-sive victory may have been won. If the war should not be terminated by a speedy triumph of this kind, there will be scope, doubt-less, for Sir Garnet Wolseley's re-markable abilities as a strategist and an administrator. But, in spite of the exaggerations which always arise in circumstances lik the present, it may be said that there is no longer any serious cause for anxiety, so far as we are concerned with the military power of the Zulu Kingdom. The Zulu, whatever may be his we are concerned with the minitary power is the Zulu Kingdom. The Zulu, whatever may be his bravery and his discipline in the field, is a savage, and the savage, like the wild beast, however daring in his first spring, has no power of organized and persistent effort, no reserves of material or moral strength. Our difficult will be, in all likelihood, not to defeat the enemy, but to grapple with them. The Zulu may give as much trouble as the Southern Caffres have done by skillsub bushfighting in a country where the difficulties of rapid movement for a civilized army are enormous. But, after all, those difficulties, and especially the impediments to transport, are mainly questions of cost. It is no use to disguise the fact that the campaign has been and will be very costly; but, as we are now involved in it, there can be no doubt that it is the cheapest, and in every way the wissest, course to finish it out of hand. We can hardly expect that the overthrow of the Zulus will be completed before Sir Garnet Woiseley reaches Natal. The new High Commissioner will have the opportunity, as he will have the power, to decide how far it may be necessary to carry the operations against Cetewave. After the opinions expressed in emphatic language on both sides of the House of Commons last night and repudiated by Lord Eicho alone, it is carcely possible to believe that Sir Garnet Wolseley will sanction any measure involving the annexation of Zululand, though it may be that he will sanction any measure involving the an-nexation of Zululand, though it may be that he will see the necessity of placing our predomi-nance beyond controversy before accepting Zulu-independence as once more a factor in South-RELIGIOUS.

TINIVERSALISTS.

Apecial Disputch to The Tribuna. ELGIN, 111., June 12.—The closing day's session of the Fox River Association of Universalists was very largely attended. The preliminary neeting this morning was led by the Rev. D. tobinson, of Sheridan, the subject being "Saiject was touched upon by the Rev. J. W. Hanson, of Chicago; the Rev. Sophie Gibb, of Sner-idan; the Rev. J. Straub, of Marsellies; the Rev. J. H. Swan, of Chicago; and others. This morning's subject for discussion was,

'The Best Answer the Church Can Render to Modern Infidelity," and was participated in by the Rev. A. H. Laing, of Joliet, the Rev. Sophie Gibb, of Sheridan, and the Rev. C. E. Tucker, The Rev. J. W. Hanson read the discourse of Col. Robert G. Ingersoil at the funeral of the

late E. C. Ingersoil in a very impressive manner.

The next subject for discussion was, "Shall We Abandon the International Laws of Lessons? I so, What Shall We Adopt as a Substitute?" President Swan, of Chicago, the Rev. Miss Florence Kollock, of Blue Island, the Rev. H. Slade, of Osage, Ia., and Col. J. S. Wilcox, of Egin, engaged in debating this topic. It seemed to be the general opinion that the Sunday-school would be much more benefited if the

school would be much more benefited if the lessons were more exclusively restricted to the New Testament.

The following were named for officers by the Committee, and were elected: President, James H. Swan, of Chicago; Vice-President, D. Robinson, of Sheridan; Secretary and Treasurer, Frank E. Johnson, of Chicago; Executive Committee, F. E. Johnson, of Chicago, the Rev. S. F. Gibb, of Sheridan, and Hiram Myers, of Varna; Committee on Work for the Coming Year, J. H. Swan, Mrs. G. B. Marsh, Mrs. H. B. Manofoul, and the Rev. J. W. Hanson, all of Chicago. An invitation from the Aurora parish to meet in that city in June, 1880, was socepted. This afternoon the Sunday school theme was resumed, Dr. J. H. Vanlien, of Aurora, the Rev. J. H. Swan, G. B. Marsh, the Rev. L. G. Powers, the Rev. Mr. Gibbs, and the Rev. J. Staub taking part in the discussion. The Rev. H. Slade, of Iowa, the Rev. Mrs. Gibbs, of Sheridan, Cot. Wilcox, of Elgin, F. E. Johnson, of Chicago, and Dr. F. H. Vanlien, of Aurora, were appointed a Committee to meet at Sheridan, and introduce a system. Rey. Ars. of Obago, of Chicago, and Dr. F. H. Vaolien, of Aurora, were appointed a Committee to meet at Sheridan, and introduce a system as a substitute for the international system.

Resolutions promising support to the Lombard University, and of thanks to the Eigin Parish for courtesies received from its members by the Association, were passed. Mrs. G. B. Marsh spoke briefly in behalf of the Woman's Centenary Association, after which the Convention adjourned to meet in June, 1880, at Aurora. The members paid a pleasant visit to the Northern Illinois Hospital for the Insane. This evening, after communion service, C. E. Tucker, of Aurora, delivered an interesting sermon. The Revs. Balch, of Dubaque, and Sinde, of Osage, Ia., assisted at the communion.

ITHE WEATHER. OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, Washington, D. C., June 18-1 a. m.-Indi tions-For Tennessee and Ohio Valley, higher pressure, winds mostly from north to east, cooler, clear, or partly cloudy weather, and pos sibly followed in western portions by local

For the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missonri Valleys, falling and stationary, followed by ris-ing barometer, nearly stationary temperature, east to south wind, cloudy or pretty cloudy weather and local rains, followed in the latter weather and local rams, followed in the latter by cooler northerly winds. For the Upper Lake Region, lower pressure cool northerly winds, veering to slightly warmer east or south, and partly cloudy weather, fol-

lowed by local rains.

For the Lower Lake Region, rising, followed in the Western portion by falling, barometer, cooler northerly winds, veering to easterly, and clear or partly cloudy weather.

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS. CENTARO, June 12. 6:55 a. m. 29.945 61 77 N. 9 ... Clear. 11:18 a. m. 30.018 62 72 N. 12 ... Fair. 2:00 p. m. 30.008 63 67 N. 11 ... Clear. 3:53 p. m. 30.019 63 67 N. 11 ... Clear. 6:00 p. m. 28.994 60 71 N. 9 ... Clear. 10:18 p. m. 80,010 59 70 N. 6 ... Clear. E. fresh. Clear.
W. light. Pair.
E. fresh. Cloudy.
N. W. gen. Clear.
S. E. gentie. Clear.
N. gentie. Clear.
N. gentie. Fair.
N. fresh. Clear.
N. light.
S. E. contin. Glear.
S. E. rentie. Glear.
N. light.
E. gentie. Fair.
Cloudy.
N. light.
S. E. rentie. Cloudy.
N. light.
N. light. Fair.
N. light. Fair.
N. light. Cloudy.
N. light. I Pair.
N. gentie. Clear.
Clear. Cloudy.
N. light. I Pair.
N. gentie. Clear.

TEMPERANCE.
Tol. MDO, O., June 12.—The Onlo Woman's Christian Temperance Union, in convention in this city, met at the First Congregational Church to-day and this evening to perfect arrangements far a more successful carrying on of their work during the coming year. The day was spent in comparing methods and their results, and listening to various articles upon different departments of the work. In the evening, Mrs. Youmans, of Cauada, an emisent temperance worker and orstor, delivered an able address to a very large assemblage, which was received with the warmest expressions of approval.

HARMONIOUS HOSTS.

Two Performances at the Cincinnati Saengerfest Yesterday.

In the Afternoon Whitney Sings "O Ruddler than a Cherry."

At Night the Colossal Chorus Appears in Majestie Strength.

Nine Solid Choruses Form Rubinstein's " Paradise Lost."

Bishoff Vibrates Triumphantly-Mme. Alvaleben and Miss Balatka

Special Disputch to The Tribune.
CINCINNATI, O., June 12.—The matinee to-day was lightly attended, and the programme calls for little remark beyond the record of Whitney's great triumph in his old war-horse, "O Ruddier than the Caerry," and Mine. Alvale-ben's singing of Handel's "Let the Bright Seraphim," to a trumpet obligate of the vilest character. In spite of her poor support, she had

the pluck to repeat the entire song, though it is not fairly within her line, as her voice is hardly arge enough. THE EVENING CONCERT was undoubtedly the most brilliant in the his-tory of the Saengerbund. The first part of the programme contained three new works for male Mochring's cantata, "The Warrior's Oath."
This work consisted of a very massive mais chorus, with brilliant orchestral accor nent, and swo baritone solos well sung by Re mertz. The particular value of this work was in showing to good advantage the energ body of tone produced by the great Macane chor of at least 800 to 1,000 voices, which con pletely filled the capacions chorus-terraces

the orchestra and organ, was something worth going far to hear. Yet much of THE VOLUME OF SOUND was due to the orchestra. The other and great rork of this part was Hiller's "Easter Moraing," a cantata for male voices with soprano solo, with organ and orchestra. Hiller's work had the most positive musical value of any num-ber in this part of the programme. The motive were clever and cleverly treated. The contrast, also, were well made. Mme. Alvsieben had hard time of it in singing against this immensivolume of sound. That she could be bear all is very much to her credit. The solos in part were Whitney's, Miss Heckie's, and Queen of Night aria, by a Chicago girl.

leaving a larger number of singers sta The effect of all these voices, combined

MISS HELENS BALATKA, with her father at the helm as conduc voice is slender, but her execution was very superior, and she won a rousing encore, and repeated the aria. The second part of the concert was devoted entirely to Rubinstein's "Par adise Lost," only the second part of which wa each one consisting of a recitative follows a chorus. The work treats of the Creat and Milton is followed mainly the libretto. Instead of amusing his with details, as Haydu does in his "Creation." and gives the chorus and orchestra the part of his work. Each chorus is preceded by recitative. These were given by

as well, perhaps, as they simil of They ungrateful at best. The choruses are an and effective. The work affords opportun for three great climares in the third, seve and ninth choruses. The latter, especially one of the grandest choruses. The orches tion is very rich, and, to a serial extent, de-acciptive. The work contains two or three single numbers available for effect-ive concert performance, but they would not do at all without orchestra. The performance to-night was very acceptable, could not fairly be called an interprete

sang with good volume, but not with so magnetism and precision, which qualities much needed. Still, any lack of these qua much needed. Still, any lack of these qualities may well be attributed to the heat, which was oppressive in the hall. Carl Barus was the conductor, and it must have been a grand moment in his life. The choruses in the Rubinstein work were for mixed voices to the number of about 500, the tenors and basses largely preconderating. The quality of tone was very good, indeed. Great credit is due to the tenor Bischoff for his admirable work. The hall was almost full. admirable work. The hall was almost full Probably there were, all told, very near 5,000 people in it.

Te-morrow brings a matinee conc

he evening Verdi's Requiem, with Whitney in

A GALA DAY.

To the Western Associated Press.

CINCINNATI, June 12.—To-night has been a gala one for the Saengerfest, both in the quality of the singing and in the attendance. Fully 4,000 people were seated before the opening of the concert; and the total attendance will probably number some hundreds more. The chorus settle were packed solidly by the male singers, and they presented quite a contrast in their absence of color when compared with the bright co-tumes of the lady singers of last evening. Prof. Carl Barus was director for the evening. The concert opened with "The German Warrior's Oath and Prayer," written by Ferdiand Mochring, previous to the breaking out of THE FRANCO-PRUSSIAN WAR, and was inspired by the interview between the King of Prussia and the French Envoy Benedith at Ems. Mr. Remmertz sustained the solo admirably, and the chorus was exceedingly prompt in its movements. The second number of the

at Ems. Mr. Remmertz sustained the solo admirably, and the chorus was exceedingly prompt in its movements. The second number of the programme, an aria, "O Perfide," by Bethoven, was sung by Miss Emma Heetis, of this city. This was followed by a chorus for male voices, "Take Wing, My Song," any without orchestral accompaniment, was delivered in fine style. Helen Balatka, of Chicago, drew rounds of braves, and fairly resurran ovation, after singing an aria from "The Magie Flute," and the applause continued until she repeated it. "God, Fatherland, and Love," a serious but beautiful composition by Tachirch, was finely given by THE FULL CHORUS OF MALE VOICES, and was followed by Mr. Whitney with a sale,

and was followed by Mr. Whitney with a sels, "Honor and Arms," which won an encore. The closing numbers of the concert was "Easter Morning," Madame Alvsleben sutaining the solo, supported by the full orchestrs, Schorus, and the great organ. In this Mme. Alvsleben achieved her greatest triumph thus far during the fest, and sang will great expression and magnificent effect. At he close half the wast and leace, beside the chorus, was on its feat cheering and allouting an ancert. The concert closed with "Paradise Los." There was evidently greater a sympathy between the singers, orchestrs, and than at any previous concert, and this no doubt had its effect in the execution of the music of the programme.

CANADA.

Orrawa, June 12.—To-day F. B. MacName wanted on the Minister of Militia, and, on behalf of the St. Patrick's Society of Montreal, asked that the Sixty-ninth Regiment of New York be permitted to visit Montreal on Dominion Day, bearing their arms. Permission was granted.

granted.

To-day being Corpus Christi, the usual state tory holiday has been observed in the public departments.

The Rev. Dr. Reid, of Toronio, has been appointed Moderator of the General Presbyterian Assembly, now in session here.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS. New York, June 12 — Arrived, Austral London; City of Brussels, from Liverpo

THE LABOR

Donnelley, Loyd & Typographica

Four Printers Charged the "Conspiracy

What They Did, as I

Justice Meech's court-

Testimon

to its utmost capaci ngon, the occasion he nary examination of a printers on a charge of fendants, James Woodwar Thomas Joyce, and John O' injure the business and pri Gastette & Loyd, a corpor rated under the laws of business in the City of R. S. Tuthill and Ci peared for the prosecu Beem and Harry Rubens for Schilling, Samuel Golds, "Judge" Felch, and man ferent Trades-Unions, were the case with lively interest Mr. A. T. Loyd, one of t firm of Donnelley, Gasset first witness. He said the engaged in printing and purectory for 1879. The mos this work—the printing—lithe past twelve or four that time a number congregated outside the building, and by the bandbills and blocking had interfered with the Their office was not run

of evidence, the Court decispiracy, otherwise evide by the Union must be tified Woodware O'Brien as having assist O'Brien as having assisted handbills outside his off around all day, and sto employes of the office (non poss did not hear the actum. The handbill distributed dence, and an attempt whe treth of THE ALLEGATIONS

which were to the effect bad cut down wages and a ize labor. The Court dec falsity of the charges wa case, and rejected all such Mr. Loyd then said tha of the defendants make a examination, the witness examination, the witness remember whether he "s—of b—s" and had a conversation with the Saturday previous to the alleged offense, and knew cited and was not chol although be could not rethe tirm, said that the

printers, and some of their firm. He saw all of them dling the handbills, and tone from each of them. Samuel Goldwater, Harry who were in court, all talk Gen. Beem said that he the men seated on the two

men not to go to work.
the men situations elsewhe
Some of the men claimed
the Typographical Union, some of the men claimed the Typographical Union, fendants did so.

Mr. Donnelley then gave terview had between Mr. and Messrs. Streat and Othe Typographical Union sought by the printers to the Directory by the Union water afterwards told him for the firm to consent to otherwise they would get

David E. Payden testific employed for thirteen yes sette & Loyd, and knew the Irwin, the President, and of the Executive Committoid him that they had see nelley & Co. for the pur to make their office a Un said that he DISAPPROVED O

DISAPPROVED OF and he would favor the as of such conduct. He saw building and the defendant and (with the exception of the handbills. After this of the compositors left.

and (with the exception of the handbills. After this of the compositors left, money due to them, for wapplied.

In cross-examination the knew nothing positively agreement between the jure the business of Donn he had sworn out the war Mr. Richard Beard, a caments for the Directory asked him if he could furm a list of the advertisers spoke of the fight which lasue of the handbill, Union could not win the hish the Directory themse money was offered to with E. H. Crossman, a peticy & Co., swors that defendants among the caide Britiding. Witness two weeks ago, an saw Woodward, who to intended to get 40 cents composition on the Dirwould get hold of the con-Unionists would be tardson, a member of the witness? would get hold of the anon-Unionists would be ardson, a member of the witness' cases if he would get, while witness fng, Woodward caught turned him around, told him momkeying around struck at him. Witness who escorted him up-Woodward used abusive toward him, and told hit leave town. Woodward \$10 from the Union to wherever he wanted to tried to persuade with edity or

None of the other de when Woodward struck. In cross-examination had been nicknamed "E boys in the Time offic pelled the attempts of G that he had been in priso was ever drunk while e Thomas & Co.

Mr. O. P. Ashiey, and by Donnelley & Co. by Donnelley & Co., s for them about six year assault on Crossman by was abusive, and said the up there he "would cu out." He also offered out of town him that if he continued & Co. and did not join be able to get any wo Directory was done.

In cross-examination,

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Justice Meech then a would be resumed on Mr. Tuthil said to others were continuing

Lost." riumphantly-Mma.

Miss Balatka The Trouma.

The matinee to-day the programme calls the record of Whits old war-horse, "O " and Mine. Alvale-

"Let the Bright obligate of the vilest poor support, she had tire song, though it is as her voice is nardly t brilliant in the bis-The first part of the new works for male he Warrior's Oath.

The first of these was very massive male s well sung by Re se of this work was tage the enormous the great Maennervoices, which com us chorus-terraces, r of singers standing ces, combined with was something worth ch of F SUAND

The other and great er's "Easter Morn-voices with soprano-estra. Hiller's work cal value of any numramme. The motives sted. The contrasts, ie. Alvsleben had a against this immense she could be heard a redit. The solos in Heckle's, and the eago girl, BALATKA,

as conductor. He execution was very sucond part of the coninstein's "Par ad part of which was te of nine numbers ats of the Creation ldly, as if with crayon, prehestra the effective horus is preceded by a

admit of. They are horuses are strong affords opportunity in the third, seventh ses. The orchestraa certain extent, decontains two or available for effectnce, but they would chestra. The performacceptable, though fa

but not with enough ion, which qualities are y lack of these qualities must have been a

Associated Press.

To-night has been a criest, both in the quality

he was exceedingly prompt he second number of the "O Perfido," by Bee-Miss Emma Heckle, of blowed by a chorus for Wing, My Song," sang accompaniment, and accombaniment, and fine style. Miss of Chicago, drew, and fairly received oging an aris from "The applause continued until d. Fatherland, and Love," I composition by Tachirch,

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ANADA.

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To-day F. B. MacNames
ster of Militia, and, on berick's Society of Montreal,
y-ninth Regiment of New
ovisit Montreal on Dominsir arms. Permission was

EAMSHIP NEWS.
2.—Arrived, Australia from
ussels, from Liverpool.

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or coughs.
rope care in one minute.

THE LABOR QUESTION. Donnelley, Loyd & Co. vs. The Typographical Union.

Four Printers Charged with Violating the "Conspiracy Law."

What They Did, as Developed in the Testimony.

Justice Meech's court-room was crowded to its utmost capacity yesterday after-soon, the occasion being the prelimi-nary examination of a quartette of Union ters on a charge of conspiracy. The dedants, James Woodward, James O'Leary, as Joyce, and John O'Brien, were charged with conspiracy and agreeing together with frandulent and malicious intent wrongfully to injure the business and property of Donnelley. Gastette & Loyd, a corporation duly incorporated under the laws of Illinois, and doing business in the City of Chicago. Messrs. B. S. Tutbill and Cyrus Bentley ap-peared for the prosecution, Gen. Martin Beem and Harry Rubens for the defense. George Schilling, Samuel Goldwater, Ald. Lawler, "Judge" Felch, and many leaders of the different Trades-Unions, were on hand and watched the case with lively interest.

Mr. A. T. Loyd, one of the members of the arm of Donnelley, Gassette & Loyd, was the first witness. He said the firm were actively enraged in printing and publishing the City Di-rectory for 1879. The most important part of this work—the printing—had been done within the past twelve or fourteen days. During that time a number of men had congregated outside the doors of the ding, and by the distribution of dbills and blocking up the sidewalk they had interfered with the business of the firm Their office was not run by the Typographical

After some discussion as to the admissibility of evidence, the Court decided that the prosecuof evidence, the court decided that the prosecu-tion must connect the defendants with the con-spiracy, otherwise evidence in regard to action by the Union must be stricken out. The witness identified Woodward, O'Leary, Joyce, and pess identified Woodward, O'Leary, Joyce, and O'Brien as having assisted in the distribution of handbills outside his office. The crowd stood around all day, and stopped and stocke to the employes of the office (non-Uniousists). The witness did not hear the actual conversation.

The handbill distributed was offered in evidence, and an attempt was made to arrive at the truth of

THE ALLEGATIONS MADE THREEIN,

which were to the effect that Donnelley & Co. had cut down wages and attempted to pauperize labor. The Court decided that the truth or falsity of the charges was not pertinent to the case, and rejected all such evidence.

Mr. Loyd then said that he never heard any of the defendants make any threats. In cross-examination, the witness said that he could not remember whether he called the defendants "s—of b—s" and "loafers" or not. He had a conversation with them and others on the saturday previous to the commission of the alleged offense, and knew that he was much excited and was not choice in his language, sithough he could not remember exactly what he said.

situough be could not remember exactly what be said.

Mr. Richard R. Donnelley, another member of the firm, said that the defendants were practical printers, and some of them had worked for his firm. He saw all of them (except O'Brien) neddling the handbills, and thought he had taken one from each of them. He had also seen samuel Goldwater, Harry S. Streat, and others, who were in court, all talking together.

Gen. Beem said that he would admit that all the men seated on the two front benches were

the men seated on the two front benches were present.

The witness further said that he heard some of the men in front of the building importuning men not to go to work. They promised to give the men situations elsewhere if they would leave. Some of the men claimed to be a committee of the Typographical Union, but none of the defendants did so.

Mr. Donnelley then gave an account of an interview had between Mr. Gassette and himself and Messrs. Streat and Comstock, representing the Typographical Union, at which it was sought by the printers to arrange for printing the Directory by the Union. Streat and Goldwater aiterwards told him that it would be best for the firm to consent to this arrangement, as otherwise they would get the people down on them.

David E. Payden testified that he had been employed for thirteen years by Donnelley, Gaasette & Loyd, and knew the four defendants. Mr. Irwin, the President, and Mr. Streat, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Union, had told him that they had sent a committee to Donnelley & Co. for the purpose of getting them to make their office a Union one. Irwin also said that he

and he would favor the arrest of any one guilty of such conduct. He saw the crowd outside the building and the defendants amongst the crowd, and (with the exception of O'Brien) distributing the handbills. After this some fifteen or twenty of the compositors left, most of them having money due to them, for which they have not yet applied.

of the compositors left, most of them having money due to them, for which they have not yet applied.

In cross-cramination the witness said that he knew nothing positively of any conspiracy or agreement between the four defendants to injure the business of Donnelley & Co., although he had sworn out the warrant.

Mr. Richard Beard, a canvasser for advertisements for the Directory, said that Woodward asked him if he could furnish the Committee with a list of the advertisers in the Directory. He spoke of the fight which was going on and the issue of the handbill, and said that if the Union could not win this way they must publish the Directory themselves another year. No money was offered to witness for the list.

E. H. Crossman, a printer now with Donneley & Co., swore that he had seen the four defendants among the crowd outside the Lakeside Building. Witness went to work there two weeks ago, and shortly afterwards saw Woodward, who told him that the Union intended to get 40 cents per 1,000 ems for the composition on the Directory, and that they would get hold of the office, in which case all mon-Unionists would be turned out. One Leonardson, a member of the Union, offered to buy witness' cases if he would quit work. On Friday week, while witness was entering the building, Woodward caught him by the shoulder, turned him around, told him he "didn't want him monkeying around there any more," and struck at him. Witness appealed to an officer, who escorted him up-staris. On his return Woodward used abusive and profune language toward him, and told him he would have to heave town. Woodward said that he would get 510 from the Union to pay witness' way to wherever he wanted to go. O'Brien afterward tried to persuade witness either to leave the city or

tried to persuade witness either to leave the city or

JOIN THE UNION.

None of the other defendants were present when Woodward struck him.

In cross-examination witness said that he had been nicknamed "Sheeney George" by the boys in the Times office. He indignantly repelled the attempts of Gen. Beem to instinuate that he had been in prison, and denied that he was ever drunk while employed by Cushing, Thomas & Co.

Mr. O. P. Ashiey, another printer employed by Donnelley & Co., said that he had worked for them about six years. He saw the second assault on Crossman by Woodward. The latter was abusive, and said that if Crossman worked up there he "would cut his G—d d—d liver out." He also offered to pay Crossman's way out of town.

M. J. Walsh, a printer, said that the men told him that if he continued to work for Donnelley & Co. and did not join the Union, he would not be able to get any work in Chicago after the Directory was done.

In cross-examination, witness denied that he has ever offered to sell out his cases to the Union men.

Justice Meech then announced that the case would be resumed on Tuesday at 2 o'clock.

Mr. Tuthill said that the defendants and others were continuing their system of intimisation, and asked the Court to order it stopped. The Court said ne had no such power. If he, as a neace officer, saw any breach of the peace committed he would try to stop it, but he could not any more than anybody clee take upon himself to order men not to break the law. He would, however, advise the defendants to keep away from the Lakeside Bulfding pending the settlement of these proceedings. Unless they did so, and if any wrong was committed, he should admit all the evidence, even where it related to matters subsequent to the date of the alleged offense. The Court then adjourned.

A buildog that was stolen from Lord Dufferin in Canada, a year ago, turned up lately in Terre Haute, where she killed a Terras steer in a street-fight. Col. Burns, of Evansville, bought her for \$110, and fastened her in his stable. The Evansville Journal of last Wednesstable.

leading a borse worth \$1,000 past the doy, she leaped toward the horse with such tremendous force that the collar snapped like a string. She buried her teeth in the horse's fiesh. Col. Burns seized the dog by the throat with both hands, and, hurling her back, threw himself upon her as she fell. She tore his shirt into shreds. At last, with his heavy boot-heel he planted a blow on the forehead which stunned the beast." The Journal of Thursday said: "Col. Burns was sitting on horseback at his front gate yesterday morning, when the spotted buildog dashed out the side gate, having snapped the cast-iron chain. He whipped his horse into a gallop and followed. Capt. App, of the police, was coming down the street in his barouche when the dog dashed towards his horse and made a leap at his throat. The horse shied to escape the damer, overthrowing the barouche, and hurling Capt. App against a shade-tree with such force as to dislocate the right elbow. On Parrett street the furious dog met a lad and selzed him by the collar of his coat. Both rolled off the plank walk and down the embankment. Col. Burns attacked the dog with the butt of a heavy whip and knocked her senseless. The horse ran away during the fight, and has not been recovered. The dog was hauled home still senseless." The Journal of Friday said: "Marshal Langolf went to the stables to see the dog yesterday. She lazily yawned and pretended to iswn, while her great red chops, hanging down, were opened and closed indoiently. Langolf went to the stables to see the dog yesterday. She lazily yawned and pretended to iswn, while her great red chops, hanging down, were opened and closed indoiently. Langolf went to the stables to see the dog yesterday. She lazily yawned and pretended to iswn, while her great red chops, hanging down, were opened and closed indoiently. Langolf went to pat her head gently, when she leaped at his throat. The stout trace held her back, though her paws caught in the Marshal's rest his throat. The stout trace held her back, though her paws caught in the Marshal's vest and brought him down on his knees. He drew his revolver and put two builets through her head. With a few struggles the terocious beast died.

# THE COURTS.

Proceedings Yesterday-New Sults, Judg-Judge Biodgett yesterday dismissed the petition for a bill of review in the case of Nathan Powell vs. Henry H. Walker and others. The original suit was a bill filed by Powell in July, 1874, to foreclose a morigage for \$40,500, on which a balance of \$12,000 was then due, on the N. E. 1/4 of the S. W. 1/4 of Sec. 5, 38, 14. In June, 1875, a final decree of foreclosure was entered for \$14,853, and ordering a sale of the property in the inverse order of its alienation by Walker. An appeal was then taken to the Supreme Court of the United States, where, in accordance with the decision in the Brine case, the decree, having ordered a sale without redemption, was reversed or modified so as to give the mortgagors the usual right to redeem. Some of the purchasers of parts of the property from Walker recently filed a petition for review on the ground of errors apparent on the face of the record as to the order in which the lots were sold, and also on the in which the lots were sold, and also on the ground of newly-discovered evidence. The Judge said that he doubted whether the case was one to call for the application of the rule of sale in inverse order of alienation, but, even if it did not, the party making the application could not complain, as it benefited him. As to the claim to file a bill of review for matter apparent on the face of the record, it was too late now to file such a bill. Laches could not be remedied by such a proceeding, nor was the plea of new matter even available if it showed no defense. The petition was therefore dismissed.

The petition was therefore dismissed.

THE LAMAR INSURANCE COMPANY.

In the case of Burnham vs. The Lamar Insurance Company, the Receiver, George Chandler, filed a petition setting out that in January last an assessment of 40 per cent was levied against the stockholders of the Company. Most of the parties prefer to stand a lawsuit first, but the following have offered to settle their liability by surrendering allowed claims held by them against the Company to the full amount of their liability, and thus canceling their Indebtedness:

J. G. Blyth, owning \$1,000 worth of stock;
Schneider & Lotinger, \$1,000; F. Ludolph, \$500;
Paul Gallup and wife, \$2,000; A. N. Cutter, \$1,000; E. P. Beynoids, \$1,000; N. M. Sorinett, \$1,000; E. Turner, \$500; Saulpinger, \$1,000; M. Koch, \$500; W. L. Sweeney, \$500; C. H. Stoddard, \$500; David Dow, \$500; Jacob Ohlweiler, \$1,000; Thomas Murdock, \$500; Jacob Ohlweiler, \$1,000; Thomas Murdock, \$500; Jacob Ohlweiler, \$1,000; Peter Fries, \$1,000; Ernest Kren, \$500; Fred Ehleb, \$1,000; John Noftshew, \$500; Meyerhauser & Denkimann, \$2,000; Bathaser Stuckfus, \$1,000; Chris Simmons, \$500; Calvin Truesdale, \$1,000; Philip Keene, \$500; Stuart & McAillster, \$500; M. Rosenfield, \$800; J. Robinson, \$1,000; estate of W. T. Norris, \$1,000; Ignatz Huber, \$1,000; C. Spiedel, \$1,000; W. H. Hayes, \$500. These amount to \$29,800 in all, on which the assessment is \$11,920. The Receiver asked to be allowed to settle these claims in the above way, and an order was made by Judge Moore to that effect. THE LAMAR INSURANCE COMPANY.

In the case of Needles vs. The Republic Life-Insurance Company, the claim of W. H. W. Cushman for \$10,000 was allowed. Judge Moore granted a divorce to Lucy Hurry from Horatio P. Hurry on the ground of

cruelty. UNITED STATES COURTS. Thomas Sayles filed a bill yesterday against Clarence J. Peck to restrain him from using a patent for an improvement in car-brakes, granted April 1, 1882, to L. F. Thompson and A. G. Bochelder.

SUPERIOR COURT IN BRIEF.

A. G. Bocheider.

SUPERIOR COURT IN BRIEF.

The Receiver of the Lamar Insurance Company began suits against the following parties to recover on their stock liability: George A. Van Duzen, \$500; George E. Maxon, \$500; P. Weybrick, \$500; and John G. Peck, \$400.

The Union Mutual Life-Insurance Company filed a bill against James Nolan and the unknown heirs of Ann Nolan, W. S. Johnston, Cornelius Donohue, and others, to foreclose a trust-deed for \$2,000 on the N. ½ of Lot 11, and the south 1 fout of Lot 10, Block 19, of Johnston, Robert & Storrs' Addition to Chicago.

M. R. Bortree and Lorenzo Potter sued Robert Rae for \$1,500.

Elizabeth Smith commenced a suit in trespass against D. W. Saunders, claiming \$10,000 damages for alleged false imprisonment and malicious prosecution.

Isabella Leslie filed a bill against Hiram, Myron J., Pleassant, and Julia Amick, Martha Shaw, Joseph Shaw, George W. Miley, T. S. McClelland, and Ida Clark, to foreclose a trust-deed for \$1,000 on Lot 14, Block 2, in R. J. Hamilton's Subdivision of that part south of Jackson street of the W. ½ of the E. ½ (except the west 2,50 chaims) of the N. W. ½ of Sec. 18, 39, 14.

Morton Culver sued Thomas H. Ellis for \$1,000.

Paul A. Boynton filed a bill against Andrew

Morton Culver such Thomas H. Eins for \$1,000.

Paul A. Boynton filed a bill against Andrew J. Gainer and Eunice C. Gainer to forecloss a mortgage for \$1,000 on Lots 1 and 2, Block B, in Palatine.

George Bartels filed a bill against his partner, Ernst Pope, to settle up the partnership in which they have been engaged in the Town of Bremen, of running a grist-mill.

PROBATE COURT.

Bremen, of running a grist-mill.

PROBATE COURT.

In the estate of William H. Otis, deceased, proof of will was made, and letters testamentary issued to George C. Otis, under his individual bond of \$12,600, which was approved.
Guardian's letters in the estate of Louise Stow, minor, were issued to Franklin W. Stow, and bond of \$2,000 approved.

The will of Jane Hancock, deceased, was proved and admitted to record.

In the estate of Clark H. Shull, minor, letters of guardianship were issued to Clark Lipe; bond of \$2,600 approved.

In the estate of Lucretia Porter, deceased, proof of will was made and the renunciation of Jacob Fetrom filed. Letters testamentary under bond of \$8,700 were issued to James P. Whedon.

COUNTY COURT.

Judge Loomis gave judgment for the Lincoln

Judge Loomis gave judgment for the Lincoln Park special assessment where no objections had been flied. Thirty-one objections to the general tax, four to the South Park, and one to the Lincoln Park tax were filed. Monday was set for the arguments.

The following persons were found to be insale: Emily Falcon, not a puper; Mrs. Catharine Griffin and Catharine Bradley.

THE CALL.

GOV. CULLOM

An Anxious World Will Now Know Why He Went to Washington.

Long " Jones Didn't Have Anything to Do with It-It Was the Other Fellow.

A Goody-Goody Official Whose Accounts Were Short,

Gov. Cullom returned from his recent pilgrimage to Washington yesterday morning, rushed down to the Grand Pacific, went through his ablutions, bought up the Chicago papers for something less than a week past, and sat down to breakfast. "I want to find something," he to breakfast. "I want to find something," he said, partly to himself, and in a half-apologetic, half-explanatory way. "Hadn't got off the train before a fellow with an office-hungry look on him came up and made some dark allusion to a man named Jones, —'Long' Jones, I think he said,—and another fellow by the name of Hildrup. Told him I didn't own either of those names, that the parties weren't on the train, either, as that the parties weren't on the train, either, s far as I knew, and I didn't know anything about far as I knew, and I didn't know anything about them, and that he'd best go about his business. He appeared to be struck dumb at my-well, maybe it was my ignorance,—but he went. More'n fifty fellows tackled me on the way up on the same subject, and when I told 'em I didn't know anything about it, they said the woods were full of it,—or, rather, the papers. And so I bought up all I could get, and I mean to post up before night, 'cos, like as not some of them big, big Dee'd reporters'll, be coming around here 'fore I've been here an hour, and they'll here 'fore I've been here an hour, and they'll want to know something about these fellows.— this Jones, who is called 'Long,' and this Hil-

drup."

And between the Governor's devotion to the morning meal and his praiseworthy desire to post up, the time sped by like Parole on the home-stretch. With what results the gentleman's literary researches were attended will be seen from the following chat between him and one of The Tribune's emissaries later in the

man's literary researches were attenued will be seen from the following chat between him and one of The Tkibune's emissaries later in the day.

"Something has been said, Governor," began the reporter, in a formal way, "about a certain mission of yours and 'Long' Jones' to Washington looking to a change in the United States Marshal's office here."

"Yes,"responded the Governor, with a smile, "I have heard something of it, thanks to the Chicago papers, since I came in this morning. Seems as if I'd come here to learn the news. In fact, the papers gave me points."

"Well, but, Governor, did you go down there for any such purpose as has been indicated from the Washington dispatches?"

"Well, to get Hildrup removed, or transplanted, or transferred, or whatever you call it, and Jones planted in his place?"

"Oh, no, not at all. You see, I went down there on private business, and met, Mr. Jones there shortly after my arrival."

"Then you were pressed into his service after you got there?"

"Well, ves; I suppose you many eall it that. You see, some two or three years and I went on a fellow's bond,—some Baptiss Sucklay-school sort of a fellow,—and never gave the thing any further notice till I got a letter from Washington to the effect that Hd better bay up. It seems the fellow was short in having out,—they haven't got through sifting the thing of the service and own!"

"Well, that was the chief thing that took you down!"

down?"
"Yes."
"And you met Jones?"

"And you met Jones?"
"Yes."
"And saw the President?"
"Oh, yes, I saw the President several times while I was there, and had very pleasant talks with him about various things."
"Including this matter!"
"On, yes. You see Jones is a deserving sort of a feliow,—a sharp, clever organizer, and all that,—and, to tell the truth, he did want the Marshal's office. There was some talk of a change of Collectors in Hildrup's own district, and it was thought that maybe an arrangement could be made. But there was no intention of removing Jesse, you know, against his will,—nothing of that kind, at all."
"Well, Jones' mission wasn't an unqualified success, was it?"
"Well, you see, I came away too soon to

"Well, you see, I came away too soon to know much about it."
"It is the understanding here that Hildrup will stick."

"It is the understanding here that Hildrup will stick."

"So the papers say; but of course I don't know anything about it. I came away and left Jones there, and I suppose he's still eiphering away. What kind of an arrangement he'll fix up I don't know."

"Then you didn't understand, before you left, that it was all settled, and that Hildrup would remain!"

"Oh, bless you, no; and I don't know anything about it now except from the papers."

Somebody came along then and towed the Governor off, and the reporter silently contemplated the receding figure, and calculated the extent of his indebtedness to the newspapers for posting him up on matters which must have read to him like a tale that is told.

THE COLE DISBARMENT.

THE COLE DISBARMENT.

Special Dispatch to The Tribume.

DES MOINES, Ia., June 12.—A Committee of the State Bar Association to-day filed in the United States Circuit Court additional specifications in the disbarment proceedings against Judge C. C. Cole, charging him with receiving a bribe while a Judge of the Supreme Court in a case appealed from the Polk County Circuit Court by Sheriff D. M. Bringholf, of the sum of \$2,028. The case was the foreclosure and sale of the old Des Moines Valley Railroad by Cowdry and Gillan, Trustees. The Sheriff claimed certain fees, and the County Court decided against him. It is alleged that Cole advised him to appeal, and made a written agreement whereby he was to use his influence to secure a reversal of the cause, and receive 25 per cent of the profits resulting from such reversal. The case was reversed and Cole was paid the money while Judge of the Court in 1874.

How Garibaldi Rules Caprera.

London Truth.

He is absolute lord of that little island, and, if the truth must be told, governs it despotically. The rights of conscience are understood by few persons out of Great Britain or the United States, and no one need be surprised to hear that Garibaldi allows no priests on the island. A peasant could not receive the last sacrament if so unfortunate as to die at Caprera. Similarly, during the period of his French command, he showed himself singularly, and, one might add, wantonly, intolerant. At Dijon he turned the nuns out of a convent to find quarters for his troops, which, possibly, he had a right to do; but he added the gratuitous affront of ordering them to be dressed in secular garb previously to being sent to their respective homes.

A few facts more to his credit. He is essentially "a good fellow"; to friends kindly, geotie, generous, withal fringal. An Englishman should make the acquaintance of a Nizzan if he would understand what thrift is. A gentleman I knew was once talking to Garibaldi, when the latter took out his cigar-case and profiered it. A cigar having been accepted, Garibaldi took out another, geftly broke it in half, and restored one portion to the case; the remaining balf he lit, and composedly proceeded to smoke. "All I have left of my country," he added, with a mournful smile,—for the tobacco was Nizzan-grown.

A Great Log-Drive in the Connecticut River.

THE CALL.

JUDGE HARLAN—No court; at his rooms in the hotel.

JUDGE BLODGETT—74 to 113, inclusive. No case on trial.

JUDGE GARY—615 to 708, inclusive, except 621, 635, 604, 635, and 696. No. 614, Sheave. Baker, on trial.

JUDGE JUDGE JAMESON—72, 854, City vs. Smith, on trial.

JUDGE MOGRE—3, 5, 6, 7. No. 2, Sexton vs. Lawrence, on trial.

JUDGE ROGERS—282, 297. 300 to 312, inclusive, except 304. 305, 307, and 310. No case on trial.

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JUDGE ROGERS—35, 6, 7. No. 2, Sexton vs. Lawrence, on trial.

JUDGE ROGERS—362, 297. 300 to 312, inclusive, except 304. 305, 307, and 310. No case on trial.

JUDGE ROGERS—365, 6, 7. No. 2, Sexton vs. Lawrence, on trial.

JUDGE ROGERS—368, 297. 300 to 312, inclusive, except 304. 305, 307, and 310. No case on trial.

JUDGE ROGERS—282, 297. 300 to 312, inclusive, except 304. 305, 307, and 310. No case on trial.

JUDGE ROGERS—488, 297. 300 to 312, inclusive, except 304. 305, 307, and 310. No case on trial.

JUDGE ROGERS—488, 297. 300 to 312, inclusive, except 304. 305, 307, and 310. No case on trial.

JUDGE ROGERS—488, 297. 300 to 312, inclusiv

water lands logs on the borders of river farms, the farmers selze and refuse to release them until forced to do so. This running drive will supply temporarily the Company's mills on the Connecticut, near Mount Tom and Holyoke. The main drive of 35,000,000 feet is coming down stream under the managament of nearly 300 men. On Monday last the rear was just passing North Stratford, N. H., about 100 miles from the starting point. The low water has occasioned considerable delay and trouble, especially at Fifteen-Mile Falls, above McIudoes. For a distance of fifteen miles the river runs over a bed of broken rocks, and a good freshet is needed to prevent the lodgment of the logs. The main drive will be checked at McIudoes, the logs sorted, and it will then move down stream to the Mount Tom mills. The greater part will be held there, and only 18,000,000 feet will be sent to Hartford, reaching there probably in August.

# THE CAR-BUILDERS.

Closing Exercises of the Convention.

The Master Car-Builders' Association resumed its sessions yesterday morning in the Appellate Court room, Vice-President Ford in the chair. The Committee appointed at the last Conven tion "to investigate and report on the present construction of screws and nuts used on cars, and the amount of sccuracy that is desirable to secure and the best means of maintaining it in the standard adopted by the Association in Rich mond, Va., June 15, 1871," presented a long re-

and the amount of accuracy that is desirable to secure and the best means of maintaining it in the standard adopted by the Association in Richmond, Va., June 15, 1871," presented a long report. The Committee were strougly in layor of uniformity in nuts and botts, and recommended the adoption of a standard system of taps and dies. The five sizes from half inch to an inch, inclusive, would probably cover all that was required, and in ordering them it would only be necessary to specify the size required and name the standard as that adopted by the Franklin Institute. A number of delegates stoke on the question, all agreeing as to the desirability of uniformity, and finally the recommendations of the Committee were concurred in.

A resolution providing that cars destroyed while in the care of foreign roads should be rebuilt within sixty days by those roads in whose care they were when injured was adopted. The care of the committee fon Uniformity of Brake-staffs, recommending that they be placed on the left-hand corner of the car as one stands on the track facing the car, was concurred in.

It was then decided that when the Convention adjourned it should do so notil 8 o'clock in the evening, for the purpose of completing the business of the Association.

The Committee on Draw-bars, which had been charged with the duty of recommending a form and dimensions for a standard draw-bar and draw-spring, and the best method of bringing about uniformity in their length and construction, presented a lengthy report, which was read by the Secretary. The Committee said that they had sent out a circular-containing a series of questions to master car-builders, to which twenty-four answers were received. The answers showed a great amount of diversity in this regard, scarcely two persons agreeing on all points. A synopsis of the answers received was submitted. The Committee deciared their mability to decide between the comparative merits of wrought and cast iron for draw-bars, but submitted a form and list of dimensions, as requested

# A KING AMONG TURTLES. Nearly Half a Ton of Terrapin Flopping

"Come Inside! Free Exhibition!! Turtle Weighing 1,100 Pounds!!!" This inscription was smeared in big, irregular black letters upon a square piece of brown wrapping-paper and pasted yesterday under the window of a saloon in Third street, below Wainut. The saloon was crowded with men and boys, and behind the bar stood a short, stout man, rubbing his hands gleefully as he served out beer. Adjoining the saloon was a room about eight feet square, in-side of which a man was hard at work cutting away a part of the shoulder of an enormous tur-tle.

side of which a man was hard at work cutting away a part of the shoulder of an enormous turtle.

"Dah's no use fo' one man tryin' to skin dat turtle," said a colored man. The monster was eight feet long and five feet wide. Its hend was twice the size of a man's, and its flippers two feet longer than a man's arm. On its back was space for a half-dozen cane-seat chairs. It was caught on Monday by men who were fishing for shad on the schooner Dusenberry, below Fort Delaware. Suddenly the net was given a territic pull, and the man on the other end barely saved himself from going over the side of the vessel. The noise brought two other men, and the three found it necessary to call two more; the combined five being unable to "pull in," the number was doubled, and after hard work for a quarter of an hour the huge turtle came to the surface of the water. A dozen men now tugged at the rope, and by dint of considerable labor the animal was got upon deck. A temporary prison was made for him, but he did not desire to wait until it was finished, but began an attack on the side of the schooner, tearing out of it a piece of wood four feet long and several inches thick. Great difficulty was experienced in the dangerous work of binding him with ropes.

Prof. Cope, of the Academy of Natural Sciences, having heard of the animal, steeped into the saloon on Tuesday to interview him. Much pleased with the specimen, he contracted to buy it and have it sent to his laboratory alive. On Tuesday evening the man who was stationed in the room with the monster, to see that it should not smash things generally, became uneasy. The turtle seemed restless and flapped his huge flippers in anger. The man held a long knife open in his hand, to use if necessary. He could not get out of the room without stepping upon the reptile's body. Suddenly the animal turned flercely upon him. The guard struck the knife into the turtle's shoulder several times and mortally wounded it. About an hour and a half afterwards it died. Prof. Cope was much disappointed

An Amended Proposition.

Eureka (New.) Sentinel.

It occurred in Bodie, that city of whisky, wealth, and wickedness. A case was on trial in the Justice's Court, and during a recess one of the interested parties approached a juror and said:

the interested parties approached a juror and said:

"Say, boss, if that ar suit goes agin me I'm nigh on \$2,000 loser in minio' property. Now, I'il give you an even \$500 to hang that jury."

The incorruptible scion of American liberty reflected a moment and replied:

"It'd be a cussed onsartin job for one man to take a rope an' strangle that hull gang, an I'm afraid afore I got through I mout dance a jig under it myself; but if it's all the same to you, pard, I mont wade in thar with a six-shooter an' wipe out the crowd. That'd be more to my hand than hangin', and the job could be done quicker. If that's satisfactory, produce the coin an' Pil git to work."

A Bolting Bride.

Special to Cincinnati Commercial.

DELPHOS, O., June 10.—Quite a sensation was caused to-day by the sudden termination of a wedding at the Catholic Church. The contracting parties were John Neemier and Miss Lizzie Green, with groomsmen, Messrs. H. Heitz and John Landick; bridesmaids, Mary Landick and Clara Heibe. When Father Hoeffle asked her if she took this man to be her wedded husband, abe replied "No." This at once broke up all ceremonies. She will give no reason for her refusal. She has always seemed very devoted to Neemier. Arrangements had been made by his father, who is very wealthy, for a grand reception to-night.

firm friends for a long while, and had corresponded regularly through a period of twenty vears. The Duke was an early and cordial synpathizer with Garrison's anti-slavery views, as has been all he life lone an ardent advocate demancipation of the blacks everywhere. He fin made the acquaintance of Garrison when the latter went to London in 1840, as a delegate the World's Anti-slavery Convention. The Duke is credited with saying, before our Civ War, that no man in history had, in his ordinion ever been truer to his covictions, or more zee ous and intrepid for what he believed to tright, than William Lloyd Garrison.

# NOT RIGHT.

New York. Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

NEW YORK, June 12.—The General Apprais

ers who are representing the Customs Department here are doing a work of a good deal o walue to the Government as well as to all hon-est merchants. This will be appreciated by your Western merchants to the extent valua-tions are reduced to uniformity. A case in point is a discovery by the General Appraisers tions are reduced to uniformity. A case in point is a discovery by the General Appraisers recently that it has been the practice at the Custom-House of this city for several years to classify fabrics of slik and cotton, the latter being the element of chief value, as assimilating to cotton goods, and to rate at 35 per cent ad valorem. This is under a decision rendered by Mr. Clarke, of the Treasury Department, and promulgated to the New York office from Washington, in 1876, but never made public. Meanwhile other ports like Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago, St. Louis, and Cincinnati have been classifying as dutiable at 50 per cent ad valorem, and the merchants of those cities have been paying that difference of 15 per cent, and competing with the merchants of this city, who have had the advantage of the exclusive authority. But all this is to stop. It is understood here that as soon as the attention of the Department was called to this difference by the General Appraisers, an order was issued to Gen. Merritt directing him to see that hereafter the rate on such goods is made at 50 per cent, to conform to that charged in other cities.

This is a good illustration of the thorough reform which the Administration is effecting in the customs service here, and which under Collector Arthur would have been difficult because of the friction. Secretary Sherman wants thorough work, and the officers here now are doing that kind. It is fair to assume that other special decisions, which may be found from time to time here, will share the same fate. The best merchants here do not want any ruling that will not apply to all sections alike. In other words, they want an honest administration of the law.

Burnett's Cocoaine is used all over the world. THE TRIBUNE BRANCH OPPICES. IN ORDER TO ACCOMMODATE OUR NUMEROUS patrons throughout the city, we have established Branch Offices in the different Divisions, as designated below, where advertisements will be taken for the same price as charged at the Main Office, and will be received until 80 clock p. m. during the week, and until 9 p. m. or Saturdays:

1 & R. SiMMS. Booksellers and Stationers, 123

1 & R. S. SiMMS. Booksellers and Stationers, 123

Twenty-second-st.

8. M. WALDEN. Newsdester, Stationer, etc., 1009

West Madison-st., near Western-av.

ROBERT THRUMSTON, West-Side News Depot, 1

Blue Island-sv., corner of Halsted-st.

H. C. HERRICK, Jewier, Newsdesler, and Fancy

Goods, 720 Lake-st., corner Lincole.

CITY REAL ESTATE. In this column, three lines or less, 25 cents per in ertion. Bach additional line, 10 cents.

POR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—THE ELEGANT residence No. 429 West Washington-st., near Ada, stone front, three stories, basement, and cellar; four rooms deep, 25 feet wide, thoroughly built, with all modern improvements, including range, furnace, and as fixtures. Lot 25 by 171 feet, fronts south; house built in 1871, and occupied only by owner. Will be sold for just half of the price offered and refused in 1872. Terms casy.

Also 30 feet for sale on Warren-av., between Robey and Hoyne-sta. Only \$60 a foot.

BEXAN LATHROP, 94 Dearborn-st.

TOR SALE—SACRIFICE—SACRIFICE—FOR IMmediate sale we are authorized to take \$45 per foot for that fine lot southeast corner Orden-av. and Jackson, for feet on Hermitage-av., alegant plans for photographic gallery, fats, &c., at our office. H. A. OSBORN, 128 LaSalle-st., Room 1.

gallery, flats. &c., at our office. H. A. OSBORN, 128 LaSalle-st., Room I.

For SALE-FRONTING LINCOLN PARK—54X100½
I feet on North-av., 96 feet west of Dearborn-av., adjoins 20-foot aliey (opposite side of aliey improved). The 20 feet next east of this lot will also be kept vacant, thus giving the light and view of 94 feet frontage. French flats here will yield a fine income. Price low. Terms easy.

BRYAN LATHROP.

94 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—I MUST HAVE MONEY AT ONCE, AND Twant cash offer for 50x120 on west Van Buren, near Throop; rented: for particulars address Z 19, Tribune.

FOR SALE—I HAVE SOME OF THE BEST IM.

proved centrally located business property in pieces from \$25,000 to \$375,000, which pays from 7 to 9 per cent net; capitalists who wish to invest will find it to their interest to look over my list of property before buying. JACOB WELL, Real Estate Broker, 87 Dearborn-st.

POR SALE-VERY CREAP. TO CLOSE AN ES-Lotate. 25 or 50 feet on Indians-st. (proposed boule-vard), 150 feet east of Pine-st., unimproved. Address W. R. KELLOGG, 400 Warron-sv.

W. R. KELLOGG, 409 Warren av.

FOR SALE—THE FINE STONE FRONT RESIdence No. 448 Michigan-av.; it has just been put in
complete order and can be had at a bargain. M&AD &
COE, 149 LaSalte-at.

FOR SALE—ASHLAND-AV.—50X200 FERT, EAST
front, near Adams-at. G. S. HUBBARD. JR.,
125 Dearborn-at.

FOR SALE—BARGAIN—ELEGANT RESIDENCE:
one of the most complete in the city, with lot 38x
180, on avenue near Twenty-sixth-st., 39,000; was
sold once for \$18,000. E. P. HOTCHKISS, 144 LaSALE—SALE—BARGAIN—ELEGANT RESIDENCE:

FOR SALE—HINSDALE LOTS FOR \$60; \$10 DOWN and \$5 monthly; perfect title; abstract and papers free; fare 10 cents. Will give asother lot for immediate building. O. J. STOUGH, Room 8, 123 Deartorn st. COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

POR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—BRST WHEAT, COT-ton, corn, fruit, and grazing lands in Texas, along line of Texas, de Pacific Rallway, for good farm or city real estate; title perfect; choice of 100,000 acres; special inducements to colonies; send stamp for circulars. M. C. KELLET, 10s clarkest. REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED-TO BUY CHEAP, 50 OR 100 FEET ON North Side for residences. Will pay \$60 per foot. Address E 33, Tribune office. TO RENT-HOUSES.

South Sides.

TO RENT-NORTHEAST CORNER WAFASH-AV.
And Twenty-fourth-st., 10-room dwelling newly
papered and grained throughout. 1074 Wabash-av.
TO RENT-FURNISHED HOUSE, 11 HUBBARDcourt; 8-rooms, modeser miprovements; to small
family of adults. Apply to J. G. DWEN, 15 Hubbardcourt.

TO RENT-FURNISHED HOUSE AT KENWOOD;
must be taken at once as party wants to leave immediately. B. A. ULRICH, 36 Washington-st.

TO RENT-FLATS.

South Side.
TO REFT-FLATS OF THISEE TO SIX ROOMS for housekeeping in Mendel Block, on Van Burenst, opposite R. I. Depot. JANITUR, in building.

TO BENT-ROOMS.

TO REST — FURNISHED ROOMS FOR GENTLE-men, \$3 to \$5 per week; 47 Monroe-st., opposite Palmer Rouse. Apply at Room 17.

TO RENT—6 ROOMS AND CLOSETS ON SECOND floor 255 West Madison-st.; rent \$20.50 per month. GOODRIDGE & STOKES, 256 West Madison-st. TO RENT-PLEASANT FRONT ROOMS, NICELY furnished and unfurnished, very cheap, at 78 East Van Buren-st.

TO RENT-STORES, OFFICES, &c.

Stores.

TO RENT-STORE BOOM NO. 1870 STATE-ST; IN good new repair. J. L. CURTIS, 180 Dearborn-st. WANTED TO RENT.

WANTED TO RESITS

WANTED TO RENT — A SMALL HOUSE OR A
first floor, anore distance from business portion of
city. Address E.S., Tribune office.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED.

Trade wants a party with experience and the same
amount of cash to join him in the jobbing trade: best
of reference given and required. Answer for one week.
Address, with real name, E.29, Tribune office.

TARDTNER WANTED.— WITHESL 300 CASH: BAFE Address, with real name, E 29, Tribune omee.

PARTNER WANTED — WITH \$1, 300 CASH: \$AFE investment and quick returns. Address E 39, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—\$500 CEPITAL—FOR A new and quick-selling article. Address E 9, Tribune office.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

AL LOW PRICES—THE UNION FURNITURE
Company, 503 west Madison-st., sell all kind of
household goods on montally payments.

FURNITURE UNDER PRICE—WE ARE SELLING
Unsehold furniture, mattresses, and bedding at
prices never before known; do not buy without seeing
our goods. R. T. MARTIN, 265 and 207 State-st.

WANTED—A SMALL REFRIGERATOR OR ICEbox, cheap. Address W 55. Tribune office.

INSTRUCTION.

YOUNG LADIES WHO CONTEMPLATE GOING to Germany for the purpose of taking leasons in French and German music, natural history, etc. can learn of a first-class instructor, who can furnish the boat of references by applying to F. C. SCHAPPER, Druggist, No. 708 North Halsted-st., Chicago.

BUSINESS CARDS.

D. HARRY HAMMER, JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.
Chattel-mortgages acknowledged.

PHOPESSIONAL.

NERVOUS DEBILITY, STRUCTURE, CANCERS, cauttaring, famala, rung, and blood diseases our electric from L. J. Alkill, L. D., 115 Resident.

le column, three tines or less. 25 cents per in Each additional line, 10 cents.

WANTED-IN A DOOR, SASH, AND BLIND factory, a first-class foreman, who understands all kinds of carpenter's work; none but a thoroughly competent workman need apply. Address M. H. COOVER & CO., Memphis, Tenn.

WANTED-AN A NO. 1 SCENE AND FIGURE painter; also a first-class sign-painter. G. E. LANGER, 103 East Washington-st. WANTED-10 FIRST-CLASS BRICKLAYERS AT new City Hall. WANTED-AN EXPERIENCED NICKEL-PLATER to join me in a manufacturing business. No money needed, Give name and experience, and say what you can do. Address F 10, Tribune office. WANTED-PANTS-MAKER. H. REINHARDT, 208 South Clark-st.
WANTED-TWO FIRST-CLASS BARBERS, AT Tremont House barber-shop. WANTED - WAGON BLACKSMITH, AT 245
Michigan-st.

WANTED-TWO GOOD PATTERN-MAKERS AT
once, at 11 South Canal-st.

WANTED-A GUOD HOUSEPAINTER. APPLY
before 7 a. m. at 90 North Wells-st., second floor.
FRED FEACHEM.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED-50 LABORERS FOR WORK IN THE city; 25 bark-peelers, 15 for section. 3 teamsters, man and wife. ANGELL & CO., 10 South Canal-st.

WANTED-50 LABORERS, WAGES \$1.25 TO \$1.50 per day; 10 farm hands, etc. Christian & CO., 268 South Water-st.

Miscellaneous. MANTED—AROUND THE WORLD WITH GEN.

We drant, by John Russell Young, 800 original lilustrations. Published at an immense expease by the
Subscription Book Department of the American News
Company. The canvass of this elegant, instructive,
and salable publication commences this week, and experienced book agents should immediately apply to the
Western Branch for elty or country territory. Apply
at Room 6, 105 Dearborn-st., basement of Portland
Block.

WANTED-AGENTS FOR A NEW WORK OF real worth. "Mother, Home, and Heaven," an excellent home book; flusirated; best authorable. R. C. TREAT, 107 Clark-st., Chicago. W ANTED-ACTIVE SALESMEN TO INTRODUCE our goods, in demand by every business man (no movelty), on salary or commission. Succe on hand and in sight. La Belle Man'r G Co., 38 Clark-st. WANTED—CANVASSERS FOR THE CELLULOID collars and caffs, notions, novellies, stationery-packages, chromos, oil paintings, jeweiry, watches, etc. Largest stock and lowest prices in the West. Catalogue free. C. M. ZIINIGITON, 45 Jackson-st. WANTED-AT MINONK, Ltd., FIFTY EXPERISON TICHOCOL COal-miners, No strike or trouble of any kind; full work guaranteed, Call as MINER T, AMES CO.'S, 137 Laballe-st., Chicago. WANTED-20 OR 20 BOYS FOR SELLING OUR Universal Shoeblacking; good pay guaranteed. Call at 612 Carroll-av., corner Paulina-st.

WANTED-10 NTRILLIGENT MEN OF GOOD ADdress can find locrative employment by calling at Room 16, No. 99 Madison-st. WANTED—AGENTS, BY A MANUFACTURING Company, to self a specialty; business is easy, profitable, and permanent; samples and particulars seut on receipt of \$2.50. To respectable parties there is nothing better in the market for making money. Address F. WORSLEY & CO., No. 6 Wheeler-place, Eagle-st., Cleveland, O. WANTED-EVERYBODY TO SELL SMITH'S PAT-ent Anti-Dust Oversieeve; best selling article in the market. Send 25 cents for sample pair to C. D. OSBORN & CO., 116 Franklin-st. OSBORN & CO., 116 Franklin-st.

WANTED—SALRSMAN TO SELL AN ARTICLE ON COMMISSION who visit styrgood stores. Address Box 882, Rockford, Ill.

WANTED—A SHARP OFFICE BOY, ABOUT 14 years of age; most, be intelligent and able to write, and be requainted with the city. Apply in own handwriting to E 30, Tribune office.

WANTED—AN ACTIVE MAN OR FIRM TO take entire charge of our summer furnace. No gas or coal-oil required. WM.CRAWSHAW & CO., 339 Broadway, New York. WANTED-A GOOD-SIZED BOY, AT 210 WA-bash-av. Hair store, WANTED-SALESMEN TO TAKE GENERAL State agencies; goods sold by sample. Salary and expenses paid. Call or write. Triumph Manufacturing Co., 116 Monroe-st., man floor (not in basement). WANTED-SALESMAN TO SELL A LINE OF canned goods to grocers and jobbers. Address E 36, Tribune office.

WANTED-A GOOD SALESMAN TO BANDLE tobaccos and groceries, well acquainted among wholesale bouses to sell either on commission or salary-EDGAR S. HEATON, 26 Randolph-st.

WANTED-A SMART, ACTIVE OFFICE BOY, from 12 to 15 years of age, must write a clear, plain and rapid hand, no others need apply: wages \$3 a week for balance of this year, with increase next year if he fills the place well. Address, in own handwriting, E 41, 17bune office.

Demestics.

WANTED-A COMPETENT GIRL FOR GENERAL housework. 3933 Prairie-av. WANTED-COMPETENT GIRL FOR GENERAL housework. 710 North Franklin-st., near Wis-WANTED—A STEADY, NEAT GIRL FOR GEN-eral housework in small family, with little girl to do light accound work; city references, 514 Calu-met-av., Friday. WANTED-A GOOD COOK AND LAUNDRESS IN family of two; German preferred: references required. 686 Monroe-st.

WANTED-A TRUSTY GIRL. TO WASH, COOK, and iron in private family. Apply e53 West Adams-st., corner Wood. WANTED-A FIRST-CLASS COUK, WASHER, and irpner. Inquire at 864 Indiana-av.; refer-WANTED-A CAPABLE, WILLING GIRL TO DO WANTED-A FIRST-CLASS GERMAN OR SCAN-dinavian girl, with references, in a small family; good wages. Apply at 24S North LaSalle-st. WANTED-A GIRL TO SCRUB; GOOD WAGES to the right person. Restaurant, 151 Dearborn.

WANTED—A GOOD TIGIMMER IN DRESSMAKing at 3515 West Lake-st., second floor.

WANTED—A SEAMSTRESS TO ASSIST IN THE
care of children and do piain sewing. Inquire at
864 Indians-av.

WANTED—A SEWING-GIRLOR A TAILOR THAT
Understands making pants and vests, to go to
Rariville. Apply from 7 to half-past 8 o'clock Friday
morning at 82 West Madison-st., Room 1.

morning at 81 West Madison-st., Room 1.

Housekeepers.

WANTED—A SMART GIRL OR WOMAN AS working housekeeper. Fermanent position and good home to astistactory party. 317 Carrolt-sy.

Laundresses.

WANTED—A GOOD LAUNDRESS TO WORK BY the day. Apply immediately at 233 Michigan-av., bringing ref erences.

Miscellameous.

WANTED—AN ACTIVE, COMPETENT LADY, OF business habits, for a somewhat arduous but paying position. Address for two days E 35, Tribune.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A CORNER GEOCERY FOR SALE. TO A PAR-ty desiring to go into business this is a golden chance, as the store is well located, and is doing a pay-ing business. Has a good trade, and an industrious party could increase rapidly. Good reasons given for seiling. For full particulars inquire at 148 South Clark-st., second floor. Ciark-st., second floor.

A FINE HOTEL IN MINNESOTA FOR SALE
A chean. For particulars call on GROMMES & ULLRICH, 174 and 178 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE BEST-PAYING RETAIL
responsed, clean stock worth about \$3,000 to \$4,000;
large cash trade established; only reason for selling is
continued ill health of the proprietor. For further particulars address ELDRIDGE & FITCH, 100 Frankils-st. Bros. and to O. R. Keith & Co., Chicago.

POR SALE - \$500 WILL BUY A HALF INTEREST
In a first-class meat and vecetable market, well located and doing a business from \$4,000 to \$4,000 per
month; reason for selling have other business to attend
to. Address E 34, Tribune office.

OLD-ESTABLISHED DRUG-STORE POR SALE;
one of the heatest and best-paying in the city; will
sell for cash only. Des. Tribune office.

LOST AND FOUND.

25 REWARD-A CLIPPED TERRIER DOG, WITH 357 Dearborn-av. Return dog and get reward. POR SALE-TWO HORSES, THE PROPERTY Of widow. One is a thoroughbred Bisekhawk ho e years or age, stands 15% hands high, and is hundes and very saylish. He is without a licenish, with a floug, flowing mane and tail, and is warranted to much better than three minutes, and has been dri by a lady. And one good family or business horsyears of age; he is stoutly built. They will be sold reasonably, as I have got no further use for them, I will give a good, reasonable trial with either, horse-jockey need apply. Inquire in the drag-store the corner of Harrison-st. and Wabash-av.

DR. KEAN, 173 CLARK-ST., CHICAGO-CONSUL-tation free, personally or by letter, on chronic main and female diseases. Cures warranted. Finest illus-trated book extant; 530 pages, beautifully boomd; pre-triptions for all diseases. Price, \$1, postpaid.

SITUATIONS WANTED MALE

Book keepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED-BY A YOUNG MAN AT
Dauything that will pay a living salary; would prefer
o work in an office; good writer and figurer, and
nows something of bookkeeping; would go to the
ountry if desired. Address D 67. Tribune office.

CITUATION WANTED—AS BOOKKERPER, As-sistant-bookkeeper or clerk, by a young man, who a thorough accountant, and acquainted with the loard of Trade commission business; best of refer-nces. K 2, Tribune office. GITUATION WANTED-BY A TOUNG MAN, 23 Syears of are, as bill entry-clerk, assistant hook-keeper or copylist; best of reference given. Address, for three days, Date, Tribane office.

GITUATION WANTED-BY A TOUNG MAN, 23 Store as prescription clerk or to take charge of store, best of reference. Address Lock Box 7, Amboy, Ill.

boy, ill.

SITUATION WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED BUSIness man, having a wife and child to support, as
bookkeeper; can furnian good city references; will
work for small ralary. Address E 18, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY EXPERT ACCOUNT—
and, now or July 1. Address E 20, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY HAT AND CAP
alesman, by July 1. Address E 21, Tribune office.

CITUATION WANTED—BY HAT AND CAP
CITUATION WANTED—BY HAT AND CAP Salesman, by July 1. Address E 21, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED-BY A YOUNG MAN,
aged 18, of fair education, and good penman, is
office or store; good reference. Address E 18, 17 bune.

SITUATION WANTED-1N A WHOLESALE
Orag store, by a young man of four years experience in retail business of of reference. Address No.

ITUATION WANTED-BY A SOBER STEADY
man as clerk in a grocery store; has three years
experience in this city. Address E 28, Tribune office. man at circle in a grocery store; has three year experience in this city. Address #28, Tribunes office.

SITUATION WANTED—AN EXPERT ACCOUNT—at vishes an engagement as ciert, or vill examine and correct books on his own account; good references. Address #57, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AN APPOINTMENT CORNICOLOR of the class references; will go anywhere. Address Department of the content o

Miscellancoun.

Situation wanted—in a hospital, or similar institution, by a well-educated man, single, 3years of age; is a thorough worker and well possed in
every detail or a large haspital in every deals of a large haspital in every deals of a large haspital in every deals over twelve years' experience. Address h. 17, Tribuse.

SITUATION WANTED—BY GROCERY SALESMAN;
Illinois, lowa, or Minnesotts; his old routs. Address E is, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN WITH
a good borse and buggy; thoroughly competent
and responsible. Address h. 21, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—GOOD WORK AND GOOD
pay by a good man. Address F 51, Tribune office. SITUATIONS WANTED-FEMALE.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD GIRL TO cook wash, and iron, or general housework. Call 24 Maxwell-si.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD GERMAN SILIVATION WANTED—BY A GOOD GERMAN OF COURSE OF THE COOK WANTED SILIVATION WANTED—BY A GOOD GERMAN OF THE COOK WANTED SILIVATION WANTED SILI SITUATION WANTED-BY A TIPTOP SWED! to do first-claes second-work. Call 145 Twentieth-st SITUATION WANTED-BY A RESPECTABL Sgirt to do cooking, washing, and froning, or ascon work, in American family. Call at 1606 Wabash-av. CITUATIONS WANTED-BY TWO COMPETERS Of girls, one to do cooking, and the other for account work or nurse girl. Three years' reference. Call of No. 77 East Indiana-st.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A WIDOW LADY AS governess in a private family; has a happy faculty in the management of children; can conduct their studies and teach them music; would identify herself with the general gare of the household and be guerally useful; has good executive ability and is handy with the needle. A filte addressed to Mrs. it., 59 Par-av., West Side, will receive prompt attention. References unexceptionable. SITUATION WANTED-AS BALESLADY BY Joung lady of experience. Apply at 314 Larraboo.

BOARDING AND LODGING. 967 INDIANA-AV.—A LARGE PRONT ALCOVE room, also beautiful suite of rooms on first floor, with or without board.

North Side.

130 DEARBORN-AV. -A NICELY FURNISHE parlor suite with all modern improvements. A fee day-boarders wanted. Table first-class. 241 INDIANA-ST. - NICELY-FURNISHES also large back room, with first-class board.

CLARENCE HOUSE, CORNER STATE AND HABCrison-sts., 4 blocks south of Falmer House—Board
and room per day. 81, 50 to \$2.00; per week, from \$5 to
\$10; also, furnished rooms rented without board.

EMPIRE HOUSE, 7 NORTH CLARE-ST.—FIRSTclass board, \$1 to \$1.50 per day; \$4 to \$5 per week,
with use of plano.

ENGLISH HOUSE, 31 EAST WASHINGTON-ST.—
Single rooms and board, \$4.50 to \$6 per week,
Iranslents, \$1 tay. Restaurant tickets, 21 meals, \$5.44.

INDOOR HOUSE, 175 STATE-ST., RIGHT OF-WINDSOR HOUSE, 17s STATE-ST., RIGHT OF posite Palmer House-Room and board \$1.50 to day; \$5 to \$7 per week.

Miscellaneous.

PREE INFORMATION REGARDING CI Frooms and boarding-places in the very best of suburban locations. Reliable poople only. R KENTING AND ROARDING EXCHANGE, EA TRIBUNE BUILDING.

A DVANCES MADE ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, A cic., at one-half breikers' rates. D. LAUNDER, Rooms 5 and 6, 120 kandolph-st. Restabilished 1854.

A NY SUM TO LOAN ON FURNITURE, PIANOS, A cic., without removal, and other securities at less than usual rates. W. N. ALLEY, 182 Dearborn-st. Room 4.

A CCUUNTS AND BOOKS OF FIDELITY, STATE and Germania Banka bought for cash or worsy leaned on same by CHICAGO LUAN CO., 172 Washinton-st.

CASH PAID FOR OLD GULD AND SILVER' Money to loan on watches, diamonds, and valuables of every description as GOLD SAILO'S boan and Builten Office (locaned), so kast Madison-st. Established 1828.

DAVIS & WALKER, 142 DEARBORN-ST., HAVE money to loan on improved city real estate in sums from \$300 to \$10,000. Call between 10 and 12 a.m. or 2 and 4 p. m.

OANS MADE ON FURNITURE WITHOUT BESUIL: 152 Dearborn-st., Rooms 17 and 18.

MONEY TO LOAN AT LOW RATES ON FUENI-ture, planos, ctc., without removal, and on all good securities. Room 11, 60 Dearborn-st., Room 1.

MONEY TO LOAN AT LOW RATES ON FUENI-ture, planos, ctc., without removal, and on all good securities. Room 11, 60 Dearborn-st., Room 1.

MONEY TO LOAN ON FUENITURE, PIANOS, CLARK, 142 Dearborn-st., Room 7.

MONEY TO LOAN AT 1, 90 Dearborn-st., Charley, 142 Dearborn-st., Room 1.

MONEY TO LOAN AT 1, 90 Dearborn-st., Planos, ctc., without removal, and on all good securities. E. A. CLARK, 142 Dearborn-st., Room 7.

MONEY TO LOAN AT 7, PER CENT ON QOOF PELLUTT & CASS, 164 Lassalte-st., Room 7.

WANTED—A LOAN OF \$5,000 FOR 5 TRARS AT 7 PER CENT MONEY TO LOAN OF SP., 600 FOR 5 TRARS AT 7 PER CENT MONEY TO LOAN OF SP., 600 FOR 5 TRARS AT 7 PER CENT MONEY TO LOAN OF SP., 600 FOR 5 TRARS AT 7 PER CENT MONEY TO LOAN OF SP., 600 FOR 5 TRARS AT 7 PER CENT MONEY TO LOAN OF SP., 600 FOR 5 TRARS AT 7 PER CENT MONEY TO LOAN OF SP., 600 FOR 5 TRARS AT 7 PER CENT MONEY TO LOAN OF SP., 600 FOR 5 TRARS AT 7 PER CENT MONEY TO LOAN OF SP., 600 FOR 5 TRARS AT 7 PER CENT MONEY TO LOAN OF SP., 600 FOR 5 TRARS AT 7 PER CENT MONEY TO LOAN OF SP., 600 FOR 5 TRARS AT

7 PER CENT MONEY TO LOAN IN SUMS TO SUI 7 on good city property and improved farms. W. M WILLNER, 128 LaSalie-st., Room 4. BARGAINS IN ELEGANT PLANOFORTES—FIRE fonce, upright plano, \$125: splendid square grand plano, \$175: yery fine, nearly uev, square plano, \$150; handsome upright plano, \$175: good second-has plano, \$0. R. T. MATIN, 255 and 207 State-st.

S150; handsome upright plane, \$175; good second-many plane, \$50. R. T. MARTIN, 285 and 297 State-st.

DARGAINS IN ORGANS-BRAUTIFUL OBGAN, equal to new, only \$40; very fine new orgal, with stops, \$50; splendid new organ, new improved, organization of the state of th

STEINWAY PIANOS,
PISCHER PIANOS,
LYON & HEALY PIANOS,
BURDETT ORGA
Lyon & Healy, State and Monroc-sta.

## ISCELLANEOUS.

AN INTEREST WANTED IN A LEGITIMATE A agracy, commission or manufacturing basiness, with \$5,000 to \$6,000 and experience; grocer's superirispreferred. Address A 18, Tribuse office.

A Young GENTLEMAN, TIRED OF SINGLE LIFE, wishes to correspond with some sice, lively young lady; references. H. GRAMGER YOUNG, JESSTELL DRIVENS, printers, 108 Randolph-8.

OLD PRINTING—GOOD WORK, PROMPTLY DONE DEVENS, printers, 108 Randolph-8.

OLD PAPERS IN PACKAGES OF 500 FOR RAIL DEVENS, printers, 108 Randolph-8.

OLD INTEREST HOME FOR LADIES DURING CONFIRMATION OF THE HOME FOR LADIES OF THE STATE SIZE A Tribuse office.

WANTED—TO ADOPT A CHILD MALE PROVIDED TO ADDPT A CHILD MAL

POR SALE—GREAF, RESEARY PROVIDENT STREET, Apply at or address 654 Valuation.

FOR SALE—A COMPLETE FILE OF THE DATE and Sunday Chicago Tribune for the year 10ft. A dress W SS, Tribune of the complete t

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receive prompt attention.

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THE CHTOAGO TRIBUNE has established branch office or the receipt of subscriptions and advertisements a RK-Room 20 Fribune Bullding. F. T. Mo-

Paris, France-No. 16 Rue de la Grange-Batellere I. MARLER, Agent. LONDIN, Eng. American Exchange, 440 Strand-ISBNY F. GILLIO, Agent. WASHINGTON D. C.—1310 F street.

AMUSEMENTS. Hooley's Theatre.
street, between Clark and Lasshe. Af"Pinafore," by the Juvenile Company.
Aftermath; or. Won at Last," by the Mad-

adison street, between Dearborn and State. En-ment of the Standard Theatre Company. "The

Haverly's Theatre.

arborn street, corner of Monroe. The Chic ch Choir Company in "H. M. S. Pinafore."

Hamlin's Theatre. Clark street, opposite the Court-House. sent of Miss Bose Lisie. "The Foundlings SOCIETY MEETINGS

WAUBANSIA LODGE, NO. 160, A. P. & A. M. egular Communication this (Friday) evening at Maine Itali, No. 76 Monocest, for business and work is ting brethren condially invited.

J. C. HOWELL, Secretary.

FRIDAY, JUNE 13, 1879.

The agitation of the silver question Congress attending the consideration of the Warner bill has produced a wholesome effect in at least one direction if it has been the means of suggesting to Secretary SHERMAN that it is the desire of the people that the standard silver dollars now stacked by millions in the Treasury vaults shall be put in circulation. A step in this direction has been taken by offering to supply silver dollars to purchasers in sums of \$500, instead of \$1,000 as heretofore.

stor BLAINE yesterday indulged in his avorite pastime of worrying BEN HILL, whose speech of the preceding day, abound-ing about equally in professions of devotion to the Union and to the principle of the or the raking criticism which Mr. BLAINE can so effectively bring to bear. HILL's estentations parade of his personal views seemed to invite a retort, and Mr. BLANK is not the man to ignore a challenge to his

Action upon the nomination of Se Sconary to a United States Circuit Judge ship is to be deferred pending a report by the Senate Judiciary Committee as to whether a nomination can constitutionally (as Judge Dinzon's resignation does not take effect for some time to come), if the person another office until the prospective vacancy actually occurs. This is a novel question, and is considered of sufficient importance to merit especial consideration.

The closing day of the sessions of Conference of Charities was productive of a wide range of discussion in which were presented views concerning nearly every d partment of public charities. How suon, at all, the thorough interchange of experience and opinion brought out by these co ences shall take the form of concerted action looking to the general adoption of needed improvements in the management of pens and charitable institutions, is the question in which the public, always looking for practical results, is chiefly interested.

The meeting in New York of railros managers for the purpose of perfecting new pooling arrangement and adopting new schedule of rates yesterday resulted in the adoption of a resolution advancing rates five cents per 100 pounds on grain, fourth class, flour, and live hogs from Chicago to New York, and in equal proportions from all other points. The arrangement of the de plished, and is an undertaking of great difficulty by reason of the many warring in-terests at work. It has been determined to pool all Eastward traffic from Chicago, but how to make a division which shall satisfy all parties, and insure a faithful observan of such an agreement, is a question not so

before the House Committee on ges and Elections, and a report is expected within a few days. When this case was first referred to the Committee there was a strong inclination on the part of the Democratic majority to take advantage of a strained construction of the law and declare the elections illegal and the seats vacant because the elections took place in October, according to the provisions of the State law. Such a disposition of the case would doubtless have been made but for the fear that a new election would be attended with undesirable esults. For some reason the Iowa Repub-icans seemed to "tackle kindly" to the proposition,—perhaps because they felt cer-tain that in the event of another trial they could defeat the Greenback-Democratic on that was successful in two districts and once more return a solid Republican delegation. It is quite likely that the fear of such a contingency has operated to con-vince a majority of the Democrats on the valid, and that the sitting members were tled to their seats. At all events, the

ster with a weakness for big words, a talent for getting out of scrapes, and some rather original ideas on the subject of lying; and the other a sort of ebony Ajax, whose propensities were about equally apportioned be-tween a defiance of the Committee and a desire to proceed then and there to "put a head a witness on the other side. on "a witness on the other side. The Committee realized a vast amount of amusement from the examination, Gov. Vance, of North Carolina, being so hilariously moved as to forget his Sanatorial dignity and execute a plantation breakdown. The information acquired was not such as to materially assist the Committee in surplying at a conclusion on the constitution of urriving at a conclusion on the question of oribery and corruption in the Sematorial election, it appearing quite clearly that if votes were not bought for Sporross it was ecause the bids of his agents were not accepted by a sufficient number of salable legislators to give him the election.

The Nation is utterly unreasonable in its evotion to the anti-silver clique of Wall treet, as the following sentence from the ast number of that journal will attest:

"The net outcome of the extra session during the week has been the passage by Congress of the bill providing for the redemption of the subsidiary currency, with a limitation of its legal-tender quality to \$10.—one more measure in the disastrous series at the head of which stands the BLAXE bill."

This ill-tempered paragraph refers to the Subsidiary Silver bill, which has been signed by the President since the above was written, and which all sensible people, whether in favor of or opposed to the restoration of the legal-tender silver dollar, agree to be a proper and valuable measure. There is a glut of small silver in certain parts of the country, especially the large cities, and there is a serious want of it in other sections, and especially in the small towns and country districts. The operation of the bill, which the Nation so absurdly characterizes as one of "a disastrons series," will take this small silver back to the United States Treasury whenever it is in excess, bring it out into circuls tion whenever it is wanted, and distribute it throughout the whole country according to the wants of the people. This is the effect of the redemption provided by the bill, which is otherwise so constructed as to make the Sub-Treasuries and banks assist in the work of distribution. What there is disastrous about such a measure it is difficult for anybody except an agent of the gold-clique

THE WAR DECLARED AN USURPATION. PROCTOR KNOTT and his Democratic associates on the Judiciary Committee of the House of Representatives have made a report in the nature of a reply to the veto of the President on one of the appropriation bills. In this report the Committee discusses the first of the veto messages of the President with great gravity, and in detail. The presentation of the report at this late day is like the reproduction of last year's almanac, and a controversy as to the probability of its weather predictions. The report is an argument to the effect that the President ought not to reto the bill; while in the meantime the bill has been vetoed, and the House has refused to pass the bill over the veto, and has also passed the bill without the objectionable ections. In the light of these facts, this report is flat, stale, and unprofitable reading,

together out of date, and has a decidedly The President in his message upon the appropriation bill objected to the sections ng the Election law being passed and resented to him in that form, and this report devotes considerable space to proving that it is as much within the constitutional in appropriation bills as in any other way. The report proceeds by the citation of various decisions and precedents to establish this point. All this was wholly unnecessary. No one questions the power of Congress to include in an appropriation bill general mat-ters of legislation. Though a vicious practice, it is not unconstitutional, and the President admitted it to be such in his message. The objection in this case was to the attempt to compel the President to approve legislation to which it was known he was opposed, or to compel him to veto the appropriations necessary for the support of the Government. The objection was to the openly-avowed purpose to starve the Government in case the President refused his legal approval to the objectionable pose of making an approval of the extrao nary legislation a condition for appropriat ing money for the support of the Govern ment. The attempt to justify any such proceeding by precedents in British legisla-tion is idle. In the first place, responsible government in England is of comparatively nodern date. Since it has been established there is no precedent for "tacking" legisla-tion to appropriation bills or any other mease the Executive; all that is needed there is for the House of Commons to over-rule, by vote, the Ministry, and forthwith the Ministry leaves office, and another, agreeing with the Commons, succeeds. Our Constitution provides differently. It creates the authority of a veto, and makes one-third of each House and the Executive a constitu tional veto upon the will of the majority in Congress. Whenever there is not a two-thirds majority in Congress in favor of a bill, the Constitution clothes one-third of each House and the Executive with the authority to arrest such legislation; to require a halt; to suspend action thereon until there shall have been an appeal to the people. The veto power is placed on an equality with that of Congress to legislate, and the objection of the Executive and one-third of each House is made by the Constitution a higher authority than that of the majority to legislate. The attempt to coerce the President and the minority in Congress to surrender their constitutional privilege as the price of voting supplies to the Government was, therefore, revo in its character, because presenting the alter-native of a surrender of the Executive

The argument of PROCTOR KNOTT and his Committee as to the authority of the United States to provide force to preserve the peace at the polls, or otherwise interfere at "State at the polls, or otherwise interfere at "State elections," is wholly foreign to the question at issue. The Election law of the United States has exclusive reference to elections for members of Congress,—for members of the National Legislature. An election for State officers is an entirely different thing from an election for members of Congress, though in fact both classes of officers are to be elected at the same time and by the gress, though in fact both classes of officers are to be elected at the same time and by the same machinery. The act of Congress is confined in its application to the election of state suthority to the exclusion of National authority is of course but an affirmation of the doctrine of State Sovereignty as opposed to National power, and is one with which the people are or soon must be pre-

authority, or a suspension and overthrow of

the Government.

If we understand the report correctly, it ment to employ military force within the limits of a State on pracisely the same round on which the power to "coerce a tate" was denied in 1861. The report

"The third and final objection "The third and final objection offered by the President to the bill is, to use his own language, "its discrimination in favor of the State and against the National authority." Under the Constitution, the Federal Government has not, and no law of Congress can give it, authority to preserve the peace in a State, either at the polls or elsewhere, unless called upon by proper State authorities for that purpose, under the circumstances for which the Constitution was provided." One of the first protests of the War was

gainst the authority of the United States to march troops through the "sovereign State of Maryland to protect the National Capital. On that occasion the first blood shed in the War was spilled. When, a few weeks later, the United States moved troops over the Potomsc and upon the "sacred soil" of Virginia, without having been requested to do so by the Legislature or the Executive of that State, the President did what this Committee now say no law can authorize the President to do under any circumstances. Despite the assertion of this depial of the National authority to employ force to preserve the peace and enforce submission on the part of the people and of the authorities of State, the United States did exercise such power and did employ such force without the consent and without the request of the Legislatures or Executives of a large number of States, until peace was restored, and the "so-called" State Governments ceased to exist. This report of Mr. PROCTOR KNOTT'S Committee bears the signatures of a number of Democrats representing Northern constituencies, and we will be surprised if those constituencies will not take cognizance of this declaration that the whole War on the part of the General Government was wholly inconstitutional, and a gross usurpation on the part of the President. PROCTOR KNOTT and his Confederate associates have, in preparing this report, laid a broad declaration against the constitutionality, and of course of the justice, of the War, and of course the Northern Democrats have complacently subscribed their names to the document. It is possible these Northern Democrats may hear more about this report before they are

re-elected. THE REAL EXTENT OF NIHILISM.

The recent statement of Mr. STOUGHTON our Minister at St. Petersburg, to the effect that the progress and operations of Nihilism in Russia have been greatly exaggerated, is confirmed by a letter which appears in the London Times from its St. Petersburg correspondent, bearing the same testimony. He affirms that, though the Nihilists are active, there has been no reign of terror, as has been stated, and that the Government is amply competent to grapple with this domestic evil. and ultimately extirpate it. The over-colored reports which have come from Russia of widespread conspiracies and wholesale ar-rests have induced the belief that there was a large and dangerous class, represented all over the Empire, and on the verge of revolution, and that even the Russian throne itself was in danger. The sober reports, how-ever, of those competent to judge show that there is no danger of revo lution. A conspiracy exists, it is true and it aims in a vague, unintelligent manner at the reigning dynasty, at religion, law, society, and everything else that goes to make up a great nation. Its urpose is to bring about social anarchy, but he Nihilist can hardly be deemed formidable except in his enthusiasm. If his strength were equivalent to his zeal, the Russian throne would be in serious danger, and might be overturned to-morrow; but this strength does not exist. If all the Nihilists of Russia were to step forth publicly and announce themselves, their numbers would probably appear ridiculous as compared with the vast numbers in that great Empire who are loyal to the Czar and to the religion which he represents. It would appear that, outside of a few of the large cities like St. Petersburg, Moscow, Odessa, and Kiel, Nihilism has no appreciable following. The peasants of Russia, the middle classes, the artisans, merchants, priests, it is stated, have no sympathy with Nihilism, and are naturally so conservative that nothing can shake their devotion to their Government and their religion. They are peculiarly wedded to old traditions and recedents, and are almost as proof against the influences of Western life as the Asiatic people. The difference between the Nihilists and the vast bulk of the Russian people is that the former want everything changed and the latter want nothing changed. As this correspondent says: "No people are more homogeneous than the Russians. The Muscovites, in language, traditions, and religion, are the same everywhere. They have no well recognized local divisions which could be made the bases of new political organizations. Political parties, in any clear sense of the term, are unknown; and to speak of the possibility of the Empire breaking up into several independent units is to attribute to it at once too much vitality and too much weakness; it is incapable of throwing off any young political organizations, but it is bound together by old ties which will long subsist." Nearly every person is acquainted with the purposes of Nihilism and the methods of its secret operations, but so few comprehend the real motives which lie at the bottom of the organization that the following extract from this correspondent's letter will be of interest;

"The spread of education in recent years has been considerable, and indirectly it is responsible for some of the present discontent. The educated Russian who has added to book lore the experiences of travel and knowledge of the world resigns him self to the political situation of the country as in self to the political situation of the country as inevitable; but the new-fangled lore inspires raw enthusiasts with restless longings and vague political
desires which are for the most part impracticable.
The visionary student returns from the High
School or the University with ideas which make
him dislike the ways of his country. After having
drunk of Western learning he is sure to have little
in common with the ignorant, superstitions mouth.
There can be no political fraternity between them.
He can scarcely admit that he is of the same fiesh
and blood as a peasant who idolizes all that advanced thinkers despise. He cannot appeal to
popular feelings with which he is out of sympathy;
he has no rallying cry which would gather the mulpopular feelings with which he is out of sympathy; he has no rallying cry which would gather the multitude. His discontent does not find vent, therefore, in any large political movement of the kind which Governments cannot resist. He becomes of necessity a plotter, and dreams of realizing impossible anarchical chimeras; and his dissatisfaction breaks out in the sputterings of configration or occasional assessinations."

Undoubtedly many of the exaggerated re-

ports and rumors as to Nihilism grow out of its secrecy. Whatever is absolutely secret is always wonderful, and always magnified into straordinary dimensions. The by the blacks to be great armies. Politicians of more than ordinary sagacity have been accord by the raw head and bloody bones of

ality were as harmless as a pumpkin jack-o'-lantern. Were the Nihilists as open in their operations or as well known as the S in Germany, for instance, they would inspire no fear; but, as it is, the Nihilists, who are insignificant in numbers as compared with the Socialists, but work in absolute secrecy, produce a panie and create the impression that the people are on the verge of revolution, and this impression is hightened by the severity with which the Government deals with Nihilists when it discovers them. It must be remembered, however, that the Russian Government is a military absolutism, and that military absolutism is never very nice or tender in its handling of those who are engaged in conspiracies and that the very secrecy of the movement and the difficulty of apprehending the conspirators make it necessary for the Government to act with more severity in order to inspire terror than if the Nihilists were open nemies. An organization veiled in profound mystery and secrecy, and having a memberhip in all classes, whose method of operation is to kill, and burn, and assassinate, can hardly omplain if a military Government meet it with its own weapons, for it has no other weapons to use. Constitutional and judicial roceedings have no terrors for such an organ zation. Nihilism kills its own members if they fail to carry out its purposes, and assasinates those who are untrue to it, and the Government kills them when it detects them. Its only method is to kill, and the Governnent meets it on its own ground.

A PERSONAL EXPLANATION. Much of the time in both Houses of Conress, for which the country pays so dearly, but which Congressmen squander so lavishly, is consumed under the pretense of personal explanations. The proffer of such an explanation is treated as a matter of the highes privilege, without stopping to inquire what he provocation has been, or whether there s any valid excuse for delaying public business for a mere personal purpose. The re-sult of this ready indulgence is that the privilege of a personal explanation is frequently abused, and we recall no recent instance of more flagrant abuse in this particular than was furnished by BEN HILL's speech in the Senate Chamber on Wednesday afternoon. This gentleman rose from his seat and claimed a hearing for a personal explanation which, even if it had been based upon grounds that would have entitled him to consideration, should not have occupied more than five minutes. Instead of promptly disposing of the matter, Mr. Hill entered upon an elaborate defense of his Secession and War record, and consumed two hours of the time of the Senate in making a partisan speech without any bearing upon any question before Con-gress. In this respect his speech was an outrage upon the public, and there should be some means for shutting off such harangues, which serve only to retard busi-

ness, increase the expenses of the Govern ment, and agitate the public mind. As a matter of fact, Mr. HILL would been better off personally, and his party would have been better served, had he maintained silence as to the Secession era; th is true of every other ex-Confederate who is fond of excusing or glorifying, upon every possible occasion, the sffort to destroy the Union. As a matter of party policy, it is very evident from a hundred circumstances not necessary to recount that the South needs no stimuant of this kind to highten its devotion the Democratic party : as to the North, the Democratic party can scarcely hope to make converts or to acquire popular confidence by giving an unnecessary pr Secession record of its present leaders, or by encouraging them to justify their treason at this late day. It will be generally regarded by both Republicans and Democrats at the North as a piece of impertinence for Mr. BEN HILL to use the floor of the United States Senate for the purpose of expatiating upon his personal connection with Se

and the Confederate Government. From a personal point of view, Mr. HILL an scarcely be congratulated upon having extricated himself from the embarrassing position in which Mr. BLAINE has placed his upon more than one occasion. In spite of all he may say, it is a matter of record that he joined in the Ordinance of Secession passed by the State of Georgia, when he might have resisted it, as others continued to do, if he had been as sincerely opposed to Sece sion as he now pretends he was. It is also natter of record, adduced by Mr. BLAINE the time he and Mr. HILL crossed swords i the House of Representatives, that Hun when a Senator of the Confederate States, in troduced a resolution which, if it had go erned the conduct of the War on the Con erate side, would have been equivalent raising the black flag, and would have con stituted the most barbarous warfare of mod ern times. All explanations of these matters only tend to make them the more con spicuous, and both policy and good tasks should induce HILL to avoid so plain a mis-

Mr. HILL seems to have been especially anxious to impress his hearers with the fact that he was opposed to centralization in the Confederate States during the War, just as he is now opposed to it in the United States Government. If this be admitted, then i only proves that Mr. HILL's influence did not count for much in the South during War. Though the establishment of a separate Government in the South was justified by those who participated in it upon the sovereign right of every individual State to secede from the old Union and form new alliances, the Confederate Government as serted and possessed a concentrated power such as had never been claimed or exerci by the United States Government. Governors of States, who had been great men under the United States system, and the State-House cliques that were so jealous of their powers under the old regime, sank into insignificance, and the raling powers at Richmond, among whom BEN HILL occupied a high place, dominated the country as absolutely as any Czar of Russia governs his provinces. All the "reserved rights" which Mr. HILL now talks about as being vested in the State Governments were utterly ignored by the Confederate authorities; men were conscripted to fight for the maintenance of the new Central Government; the War was not for any State or number of States, but for the founding of a rival nation on this continent, in which the "reserved right" of the State to secode would thereafter be de-nied as vigorously as it is now denied in the United States. This curious change of South-ern sentiment under a Southern Government has a special significance now that these same participants in Confederate cen-tralization are battling for the restoration tralization are battling for the restoration of the State-Sovereignty doctrine to the National politics. The prevailing State-Sovereignty sentiment before the War, its disappearance in the Confederacy during the War, and its revival under the Union since

the War, indicate as plainly as possible that it is not so much the principle of State-Rights as the sentiment of sectionalism which the present agitators would keep alive, the right of secession, to which the State-Sovereignty doctrine leads, is valuable, indispensable to the hope of sectionalism, and that is the chief aim of clinging to it.

THE MEDICAL EDUCATION OF WOMAN. The medical practitioners of Massachu-setts and the officers and friends of Harvard College are considerably exercised over the results of a recent meeting of the Overseers of that institution, called to consider the propriety of accepting a bequest of \$10,000, which was offered in case women were allowed to enter its medical department as freely as men, and enjoy the same privileges. Prior to this meeting, the Medical Faculty was called together to give a formal expres sion of opinion, which they did very phatically by the adoption of the following esolution: "Whereas, the Medical Faculty are now engaged in radically changing the plan of study in the school, an undertaking which will require several years for its com pletion, and will demand all the time and bility of the teachers which are available for the purpose, we deem it detrimental to the interests of the school to enter upon the experiment of admitting female students. It was also resolved, by way of a clincher, "that it is not advisable to open the course of study at the medical school to women."

With these resolutions before them clearly expressing the sentiments of the Faculty, the Overseers met, and, by a large majority decided "that the Overseers find themselves unable to advise the President and Fellows to accept the generous proposal of Miss Hover." Had they stopped here, the case would have been complete, and there would have been no grounds of hope for women that they could get a foothold in the medical school of Harvard; but, with curious inconsistency, at the close of the meeting the President put the following motion, which was carried without debate: "That in the opinion of the Board of Overseers it is exedient that under suitable restrictions vomen be instructed in medicine by Harvard University in its medical school." Putting the two resolutions together, the drift of what they were doing, as Capt. Corcorar says, is "very shady." It is very probable hat at the forthcoming annual meeting of the Alumni a new Board of Overseers will be elected whose meaning will be easily comprehended. It is not improbable that the ma-jority of the Overseers, who are in favor of the co-education of young women and men in medicine, desired merely to put on record an express of their views, though they voted against accepting the bequest, first, because they knew that the Medical Faculty and the Alumni of the College would be oplike sells out for a very small sum and hampe he the medical department with

The most remarkable feature of this business is the want of independence shown by the women themselves in getting down on their knees to Harvard College, or any other college, to ask admission, and in trying to buy their way into a place where they are not wanted. The offer of \$10,000 to a wealthy corporation like that of Harvard was of course no inducement. If they had made it one hundred thousand or a quarter of a million both Faculty and Overseers might have given it some consideration, though under any circumstances a bequest of this kind would have been merely a genteel bribe. Harvard University has never been characterized by much gallantry in its treatmuch sympathy for them. It has tolerated them, and barely that. If women want to receive a medical education, there are plenty of opportunities without knocking at the doors of any masculine institution. The Medical and Surgical Journal, in discussing this question, brings forward the statistics to show what a great work is being done in this direction in the Women's Medical College of the New York Infirmary, the Women's Medical College of Pennsylvania, and the Woman's Hospital Medical College of Chicago. In the New York College the best clinical facilities are within reach, and at the Commencement last month the graduates were examined and pronounced qualified to practice, the members of the Board regarding the standard of excellence at the examinations as good as that at the best colleges. The Pennsylvania College shows even more gratifying results. The Journal says: "This school is established on a permanent basis, having an en-dowment fund. It has a progressive course of three years' study, and careful examinations for a degree. It has excellent clinical advantages, particularly at the women's hospital, where over 4,000 patients are treated annually, and instruction is given daily by the resident physician, Dr. Anna E. Broom Twenty graduates received their degrees this year, and the quality of the students is represented as better every year." Our own college, though much younger than the other two, is making rapid progress, and already furnishes woman with every requisite for the highest medical education. With such institutions as these in existence it is a little remarkable that women should hang round the doors of Harvard College, where they have already been snubbed several times. There is abu opportunity for their education in this coun try in colleges designed for their separate use. If these are not agreeable, and they have money to spare, instead of trying to buy their way in where they are not wanted, let them found and endow a great represent-ative institution, or, better still, contribute their spare funds to some of the women's

colleges already in operation, so as to still further increase their usefulness. The Chicago Commercial Club, which left here for a visit to Boston Wednesday, is to be most pleasantly entertained. Special arrange-ments have been made for their reception. Saturday they will be asked to a grand banquet at Horticultural Hall; Sunday they will be private ly entertained in the suburbs; and Monday will embark early for a deep-sea fishing excursion. Among well-known citizens invited to the ban-quet on Saturday are the Hon. Josiah Quincy, the Hon. Charles F. Adams, James T. Fields, the Rev. PRILLIPS BROOKS, the Hon. GRORGE C. RICHARDSON, JAMES L. LITTLE, S. R. PAY-SON, FRANKLIN HAVEN, the Hon. SAMUEL G. WARREN, HENRY P. KIDDER, S. P. DEXTER, J. H. Beal, Elisha Atkins, George Batt Blake, J. B. Thomas, Col. A. P. Martin, Ezra FARNSWORTH, the Hon. M. P. WILDER, the Hon. A. A. LAWRENCE, G. F. FABYAN, and J. D. W. JOY.

The Nantch girls of Egypt seem to have played it upon Gen. Grane in a manner that was very discourteous. When they denced for the Prince of Wales they were lavish of their charms, and appeared before him like Mark Twars's

only in a little jewelry above the waist, and not much to speak of below it. They gave the Prince an Oriental cancan; but when Gen. Grant paid his respects to them they studiously veiled their charms, and danced in such a grave and stately manner that he mistook them for priestesses and vestals of Isis and Osikis, and thought their performance was a religious ceremony. While the action of the Nautch girls was creditable to their sense of the different standards of morality pertaining in our Republic and the English Empire, it can hardly be doubted that Gen. Granz, when he is hardly be doubted that Gen. GRANT, when he is informed that the Nautch dance is not a religious ceremony, will feel that he has been im-posed upon and has not had his money's worth. While it is hardly probable that the affair will create a rupture between Egypt and the United States, still it is but human nature for the General to claim that what is good enough for the Prince of Wales is good enough for him, and he might with a strong show of justice demand his money back. It hardly paid the General to go clear to Jeypore to see a dance which he might see any time in Galena. It was as indecorous as it would have been for the Sphinx to give him the mitten and refuse to see him, or for the Pyramids to have

stood on their apexes when he approached them.

Ohio has a President and a Treasurer in the Cabinet already, and it would be "crowding the mourners" to put snother Ohiosn in the Cabi-net. At least this is the view some people take of it. The proposition to appoint Mr. MANDERSON, of Canton, O., as Secretary of War MANDERSON, of Canton, O., as Secretary of War and credit him to Nebraska is causing some gowling even in Onio. Says the Cincinnati Gazette:

The friends of Halstrand were at first induced to interpret the President's remark that there was quite enough, if not altogether too much, Ohio talent assisting in the management of the Government, as a death-blow to the hopes of their candidate. But when Mr. Evalurs announced to Mr. Halstrand himself, as quoted in the Commercial, that being an Ohio man would not help him just "at present," they regained their spirit and enjoyed Mr. Halstrand's cunning in interpreting Mr. Evalurs' oracular remark as equivalent to saying that Ohio men would dind it useless to apply at all, the tendency of which forced interpretation, being in the nature of a "blind," would be to define other candidates with the idea that Mr. Halstrand had abandoned the field. These hones were, however, suddenly blasted again by more accurate information as to the President's decided stand against selecting another Ohio man. It was a new variation of the old reason which sometimes makes it seem best for certain classes of patriots to leave their country for their country's good. But the unexpected naming of Gen. Manderson, a well-known Ohio officer, for Secretary of War, has brought the context back to its first stages. Until he was announced as a citizen of Nebraska, few knew that he had left Ohio. His iffe in the latter State up to the War, his well-known service in an Ohio regiment through the War, all identify him too thoroughly with that State, in the opinion of Mr. Halstrand's friends, to allow a little sprinking of prairie dust to disguise the out-and-out Buckeye underneath. and credit him to Nebraska is causing some gowl

Fiat-money is having its own sweet way i seen in the prices advertised in the daily news-papers. The Herald of May 1 gives in its adverising columns the following "very moderate rates" of the Gran Cafe Restaurant:

Breakfast 10
Dinner 12
Board per month 400 to 600
The rates of the best barber-shops are also within the limits of the most modest purse, as may be seen from the following:

If one feels inclined to go to the circus he car get admission for the merest trifle. Prices se-cording to locality as follows: 

ures:

Day entrance \$5 Night entrance 10 Admission for ladies gratis SAM CARY, Brick POMEROY, and Tom EWING should remove to Buenos Ayres at once, if they wish to see the full realization of their fondes

One J. HARRIS PATTON has not out "A Class Book for General Readers on the Natural Resources of the United States," which is full of arid table lands and desert wastes of the Far West: "With the exception of a few rough mountains, nearly all of which are storehouses of the metals and coal, there is scarcely an acre hroughout this wide domain that cultivated so as to pay liberally the laborer's ire." It is very certain this writer has never been in Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, South-ern California, Utah, Nevada, Wyoming, Idaho, of the 101st line of longitude. If he had he would have seen a country one million of square miles of which is utterly incapable of cultivation, there being neither rains nor possibility of irrigation to produce crops thereon. In all the territory of the vast United States west of the 101st ine of longitude not one-fifth of it can ever be brought under the plow on account of lack of water. Take the State of Nevada, for example, containing nearly twice the area of Illinois, and there is not within its entire bounds as much trable land as in one average-sized county in

this State. ANDREW D. WHITE, our new Minister to Berlin, has been extensively lionized in London. One evening he was given a reception by the Messrs. Macmillan, the next he dined with Sir Vernon and Lady Harcourt, and afterwards went with Mr. Browning to a reception at Mr.
Alma Tadema's. He was an honored guest at the
annual reception of the President of the Royal
Society, and dined at the Legation, of course, with Minister WELSH. In the midst of all the estivities, he was compelled to break away and go to his post, in order to be presented before the departure of the Emperor from Berlin which takes place early in June. Until he i presented, he cannot be recognized as Minister, strict are the rules of the German Court.

The Rev. ROBERT COLLYER preached an amusing sermon in New York last Sunday, the course of which he told the following sto of interest to Chicago readers:

A Massachusetts boy, after returning to his ow State from my city, was asked what church is went to. "Weil," he said, "at first I went to Presbyterian church," that of Dr. PATTEREON and he preached of nothing but faith, faith faith. And I got sick of faith and ran away, then went to a Unitarian church," said he, and will not tell you the pastor's name [evidently the pastor's name was Robert Collyres, "and he preached works, works, works, until I left an went to an Episcopal church. I was satisfied then for the Rector did not seem to care much about faith or works either." Thus you see the harm of straining men to the last point.

The descendant of Sir. HUGH DE LACT ho has been figuring on the witness stand in the Sporpond-Kelloge case has enriched the English language with a new word, which will be seen in its connection in the following ex-tract from the verbatim report:

tract from the verbatim report:

Q.—If the Nicholls Legislature had a quorum and Storpron was nominated by the Democratic caucus did he not have enough votes? A.—Yes, but he wanted to get the Republican votes. He though it would be "decrementery" not to have them.

Q.—Would be what? A.—Decrementery.

Q.—What is that? A.—Decrementery in the didn't get the Republican vote.

Q.—I suppose that word is in Wanstan?

St. Louis has found a bad rule that work both ways. By claiming twice the population the city possesses, and figuring backward fro this imaginary sum, the health officers product an amazingly low death-rate. They unblush ingly estimate the population at 500,000, and on this basis are able to make out a death-rate of only 10.88 per thousand. It never occurs to the average St. Louis man to reverse this rule and estimate the population from certain sure indications like the average annual deaths and the votes at Presidential elections, either of which indications would give St. Louis a popu-lation of about 250,000.

of Harvard University is to be under the rate control of the Professors of the Professors ontrol of the Professors of the Unite Department. The courses, in we arrangements are offered by the

ar, are tourseen, and are thus given by Mr Greek, Latin, English, German, French, Italian, and Spanish, philosophy, political economy, history, music, mathematics, physics, chemistry are, however, postponed, because there are peculiar difficulties in providing laboratory in struction, which requires more room and appli-ances than any other. Instruction cannot be given in the fine arts at present, owing to the dergraduates of Harvard; but it is hoped this deficiency will be supplied at an early day.

The Bourbons of Mississippi seem to be meditating seriously the election of JEFF DAVIS to the United States Senate. It is no answer to their folly for the Northern Democrats to say acy two or more Northern States. The bons of Mississippi don't care anything about the National Democratic ticket. The election of a Senator is a State affair, and they can throw ome heart into that.

The New York Sun abuses THURMAN, Bly. ARD, HAMPTON, and nearly every other nent Senator for "backing down" in the matter of the Appropriation bills. Its affection for TILDEN has also waned very much of late. The Sun will be hard pressed for a Presidential can-didate if it does not decide to support its own amiable, highly-accomplished editor for

CULLON to HAYES: "I have come to stiff vour backbone on the Electoral question, and to ask you to reward 'Long' Jones for making John Logan Senator." Harns to Cullon:
"My backbone is indiscriminately stiff against
fraud in elections and the prostitution of offices

Mr. BRISBIN WALKER, of Washington, de clares that the nomination of Tox Ewine is worth 20,000 more votes to the Democratic party than any other that could have been made. But possibly Mr. Walker's judgment is blinded by the fact that he sympathizes with Ewing's cur-

The Pittsburg Leader is out in an editorial advocating the use of beer as a reformatory insti-tution. No doubt the idea will be largely takes up; and when the Washingtonian Homes have peen transformed into free beer-saloons the

Gov. Cullon did well to speak before Conference of Charities. Since he went to Washington to give "Long" Jones a boost he nething about charity, which suf

Mr. Bangs will clear McARTHUR if any attor ney can. It is mere foolhardiness in the latter to postpone the case further. Nobody can tell how long Mr. Bangs will remain in office.

HAYT, Commissioner of Ind'an Affairs, denies indignantly the report that he is about to re-sign; he does not deny satisfactorily the report hat he ought to resign.

It is reported that "Long" Jones was utterly broken up by his failure to get Marshal Hill-DRUP's place, and bad to be sent home from Washington in sections. Next to JOHN SHERMAN'S fence-ment

nission to Washington was the most ing It is understood that, if the solid men of Chi ago do not put an end to the strike, the popu-ation will be reduced 150,000 in the next Direct-

The Chief of the Census is among us, and will nake amends for the untimely strike in the office of the Directory man.

CULLOM found HAYES' backbone too stiff on he Marshaiship question.

Another veto will break the back of the Democratic conspiracy.

PERSONALS.

The Texas "idee"-Get the drop on your Epitaph for Thomas Ewing-Gone to meet the rag baby.

The Louisiana "idee"—Thou shalt not

tell the truth.

Let us not speak ill of Mr. Ewing. De nortuis nil nisi bonum.

The Czar of Russia is almost as severe as a New-York Police Captain. To Mr. Kearney-The honest workingman pesn't howl or lecture about it.

The Ohio man without an office is a mere ordinary being like anybody else. Miss Haidee Heller, the sister of the late Robert Heller, sails for Europe to-day. Courtney is teaching a class of young la-

dies to row. Quite row-mantic, indeed!

The Widow Oliver does not smoke or chew, vet Simon Cameron is cultivating tobs Uneasy lies the head that wears a crown, unless the head belongs to a Louisiana man. The action of the Greenbackers in Ohio

indicates that they do not differ from their favorite money in point of color.

Matt Carpenter is an exceeding great moker. We even believe that he's a bigger han Johnny Schmoker.

Mr. George Bancroft is again ill at Newport, the result of the severe heat recently arconkling will deliver four spec Maine next September. This is carrying into the enemy's country.

Texas papers brag of a jail in that State

which hasn't a prisoner in it. They have all mar-dered each other, probably. "Truth crushed to earth will rise again" must have been written during the War when Los-

Carl Schurz rides much on horseback, an when his feet are in the stirrups the top of his is all that is seen above his knees. Senator Bayard will be the orator on

occasion of the dedication of the Washington | quarters at Valley Forge on the 19th inst. Alice Ontes has canceled her theatrical engagements, and, judging from the past, it will not be long before she cancels her matrimonial one. The Brooklyn Union-Argus says David Davis represents an unknown quantity. He does, indeed. He represents the David Davis boom for

Francis Murphy is meeting with much success in San Francisco, and we hope he will pre-vail on Denny Kearney to wear a ribbon as red as

"Foster rhymes with lost her," says the Albany Argus. Mr. Poster, however, consents to run. Besides, the Argus, being a Democratic paper, cannot be believed.

To honor the memory of Lamartine, the Paris Municipal Council gave his niece, Mme. de Sessist, the use for life of a residence in the Avenue du Roi-de-Romewhiten the poet himself and

The University of Oxford will confer the degree of D. C. L. on Lord Dufferin, British Ambassador to Russia, the Rt.-Hon. William Henry Smith, First Lord of the Admiralty, and Ivan Tourguened, the Russian novelist. The William Henry Smith First Lord of the Admiralty, and Ivan Tourguened, the Russian novelist. The William Henry Smith mentioned in this connection is the original of Admiral Porter in "Pinsfore." He is proprietor of the news stands on nearly all the railways in Great Britain.

In his farewell speech at the Theatre Royal, in London, Mr. Sothern said he was going to Canada to fish among the Indians, and that the pursuit of the gentle art there was nice, but exciting, as you had to angle with a rife cocked in your left hand, a howle-knife between your teeth, and an uneasy feeling in the top of your head. The London World says that "This, of course, must be taken as benter." It is well the English people are instructed in the matter, because the majority of them are ready to accept as colemnatics.

CRIMINAL 1

Absolutely Nothing About the Ne Murder.

The Hateful Mask Settling Quiet Indicated the Trages

Probability that It W Holed with Bur Nathan.

Sensational Mi Now Progressin lanta, Ga

Killed His Wife's

The Defendant a Man SENSATIONAL Special Dispatch to The Hill, for the murder of Jo put to trial to-day. The fact these: Sam Hill, a dealer in ried a beautiful young girl m It is said that Hill afterwar pated, and led a rather loose was trouble between him and as it may, the first thing th was that Hill had killed Joh ed his wife. The k seduced his which the want by sight that he wanted to inquire which he was. spotted his man he walked it Now you

"Now you

turned hastily he was met by
went crashing through his b
said, "I have been shot for a
that Simmons had seduced
and had once abducted her, a
house of ill-fame. He says
to seduce her by persuasion
be was her husband's friend, be was her husband's friend this, he invelgled her to a be then drugged her and ruit had returned from a trip he and a note pinned to the door left him and gone to Philad lieve this, and went to see traced her to the house whe ruined, and found that she I found her in snother disre he entered the house sh around his neck, and he to says that she then confessed telling him that Simmons ha claims that he then began but in the meantime move country. He says that Sic leave Hill and come and I says he saw this note, a hunt Simmons. He says hunt Simmons. He says t Simmons in town it was has man, but that he Simmons' friends claim to seduction at all. They are seduction at all. They as name af Effile Etheridge, the been known as a fast girl lor met her, and that he met he say that he was in a restaurar friend approached him and another fellow had three room, and proposed to Sigallant the third girl, deser beauty. He went, and was Hill as Effie Etheridge. Si that she asked him to go that in the intimacy that f that she asked him to go that in the intimacy that is forward as he, and that with him to various place. They claim that there was duction, and that Corabefore he ever knew her. witnesses are introduced girl's character. The defenthe broad ground—infallib juries—that a man can kill or receiving the virtue or While the law does not to killing, except when covery of the injury, the Hill if it can be proved

most sensational develop when the attempt will be a her character. Over 150 summoned. The case ex-interest, and public opinio pirl's character is sue be with Hill. Simmon be with Hill. Simmons that a host of friends, His family is one of the build of Unattanoora, is oner, who also has fine cowill be concluded about of the sensational points Mrs. Hill to her husband, Mrs. Hill to her husband, ther rain, and gives her sather rain, and gives her satherought about, telling drags, etc. The case will beginning to end.

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THE NEW YOR New York, June 12,political, social, and moderer may be permitted natural death. The political oughly puzzled. They

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NALS.

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auch on horseback, and stirrups the top of his hat his knees.

l be the orator on the n of the Washington Head-on the 19th inst. celed her theatrical enfrom the past, it will not is her matrimonial one.

nown quantity. He does, the David Davis boom for is meeting with m and we hope he will pre-

th lost har," says the eter, however, consents to

nory of Lamartine, the gave his niece, Mme. de life of a residence in the

Oxford will confer the Lord Dufferin, British Am-Rt.-Hon. William Henry the Admiralty, and Ivan ian novelist. The William in this connection is the refer in "Pinafore." He is stands on nearly all the rail-

speech at the ThestreSothern said he was going
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art there was nice, but exangle with a rife cocked is
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In the top of your headys that "This, of course,
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CRIMINAL NEWS Absolutely Nothing Found Out
About the New York

Murder. The Hateful Mask of Mystery Settling Quietly Over the Tragedy.

Probability that It Will Be Pigeon-Holed with Burdell and Nathan.

A Sensational Murder Trial Now Progressing in Atlanta, Ga.

The Defendant a Man Who Shot and Killed His Wife's Paramour,

SENSATIONAL TRIAL. Americal Disputch to The Tribune. HILL for the murder of John Simmons, was put to trial to-day. The facts in this case are these: Sam Hill, a dealer in fish and ice, married a beautiful young girl named Cora Spring. It is said that Hill afterwards became dissipated a rather loose life, and that the control of the said that Hill afterwards became dissipated as a said that Hill afterwards became dissipated as a said that Hill afterwards became dissipated to the said that Hill afterwards became dissipated the said that Hill afterwards bea sted, and led a rather loose life, and that there ble between him and his wife. Be that as it may, the first thing that the public knew the most popular young men in the city, and had alleged as his reason that Simmons had seduced his wife. The killing was dramatic and startling. Hill did not know the man by sight that he wanted to kill, but had ire which he was. As soon as he had motted his man he walked up to him and said,
"Now you \_\_\_\_\_," As Simmons
turned hastily he was met by a pistol, and a ball went crashing through his brain. As he feil he said, "I have been shot for nothing." Hill says that Simmons had seduced his wife from him, and had once anducted her, and carried her to a house of ill-fame. He says that Simmons tried to seduce her by persuasion, representing that he was her husband's friend, and that, failing in be was not this, he inveigled her to a house of ill-fame and then drugged her and ruined her. After Hill had returned from a trip he found his wife gone and a note pinned to the door saying that she had left him and gone to Philadelphia. He did not believe this, and went to searching for her. He traced her to the house where she says she was rained, and found that she had left. He finally found her in another disreputable house. As round his neck, and he took her home. He says that she then confessed everything to him, telling him that Simmons had seduced her. Hill claims that he then began to hunt Simmons, but in the meantime moved his wife into the country. He says that Simmons wrote her a note while she was out there, and begged her to leave Hill and come and live with him. Hill says he saw this note, and then went to hunt Simmons. He says there were so many amons in town it was hard to get the right man, but that he found him at last, and at once shot him down. Simmons' friends claim that there was no seduction at all. They say that, under the name af Effie Etheridge, the young wife had been known as a fast girl long before Simmons met her, and that he met her by accident. They say that he was in a restaurant one night when a friend approached him and told him he and another fellow had three girls in the backroom, and proposed to Simmons to go and gallant the third girl, describing her as a great beauty. He went, and was introduced to Mrs. Hill as Effie Etheridge, Simmons' friends say that she asked him to go home with her, and that in the intimacy that followed she was as forward as he, and that she went willingly with him to various places of public resort. They claim that there was no seduction or abduction, and that Cora Spring was seduced before he ever knew her. A great number of witnesses are introduced to break down the girl's character. The defense will stand upon the troad ground—infallible before Southern juries—that a man can kill another in avenging or protecting the virtue or honor of his wife. mme af Effie Etheridge, the young wife had

the broad ground—infallible before Southern juries—that a man can kill another in avenging or protecting the virtue or honor of his wife. While the law does not technically protect such a killing, except when done in the sudden discovery of the injury, the jury will not convict Hill if it can be proved that Simmons did first lead his wife astray. It will be seen, therefore, that the whole fight will be made on the character of the woman. She is very beautiful, and has a good deal of sympathy. Her father is a most worthy man, and the girl had a most excellent training. She was a regular Sunday-school scholar, and her young life was without reproach. Her father stands by her, with love and confidence, and she stands by her husband. She is with him constantly. The most sensational developments are looked for when the attempt will be made to break down her character. Over 150 witnesses have been summoned. The case accites the most intense interest, and public opinion is divided. If the girl's character is sustained, the sympathy will be with Hill. Simmons was very popular, and had a bost of friends, who mourn his death. His family is one of the best in Georgia. Mayor fill of Castanooga, is a brother of the prisoner, who also has fine connections. The case will be concluded about Saturday night. One of the sensational points is a letter written by Mrs. Hill to her husband, in which she confesses her ruin, and gives her story as to how it was brought about, telling of the alleged use of drugs, etc. The case will hotly contested from bearing to end.

The testimony introduced to-day went into drug, etc. The case will holly contested from berinning to end.

The testimony introduced to-day went into the heart of the matter. The State proved the killing by a few witnesses, and then rested its case. The defense then set up the soduction of the wife and her abduction as the cause of the killing. They proved in the fullest manner that Simmons had been criminally intimate with the wife, and that he had taken her in a hack from her home to a public house. The State rebutted by trying to prove that there was no abduction, because she went willingly to this house with him, and remained with him from Saturday night until Monday noon, and that was no seduction, because she had ocen repeatedly intipate with men before she ever met simmons. There were witnesses who swore that they had seen her at lewd halls, dancing and smooting cigarettes in the streets in men's clothes,—in tights that exposed her person. Two men swore that they had taken her off to the cemetery and other second of the case were and the sure with her second of the case were and the sure with her second of the case were and the sure with her second of the case were and the sure with her second of the case were and the sure with her second of the case were and the sure with her second of the case were and the sure with her second of the case were and the sure with her second of the case the sure with her second of the case the sure with her second of the sure with the sur clothes,—in tights that exposed her person. Two men swore that they had taken her off to the cemetery and other secluded places, and had apent hours with her alone. One swore that he visited her clandestinely in her husband's absence, and that he was forced to leave the house so rapidly that he left his but and handkerchief. When these men were asked if they had ever had criminal intercourse with her they shielded themselves behind the right to refuse to answer any questions that would criminate themselves. This was considered equivalent to an admission. The developments made by the State as to the character of the wife evidently astonished the defense. Mrs. Hill's father swore in a straightforward manner that he had given his daughter a careful training, and that she was pure, as far as he could know. He excited a great deal of sympathy. Hill is very much excited, and once rose in an aggressive manner and demanded of the Judge that he let the trial proceed, as it was worrying him ont. The most encouraging thing about the defense was that simmone had been repeatedly warned about lill, and that he always said he "proposed to un Mrs. Hill" as long as he wanted to, and that he 'would be heeled for Hill" whenever he wanted to shoot. The girl's father described piteously his and Hill's search for the rife all night after she had left her husband's house. The Court-house is packed.

THE NEW YORK SENSATION.

New York, June 12,—The mystery surroun New York, June 12.—The mystery surrounding the murder of Mrs. Hull on Tuesday night remains unsolved. The crime is likened to the Nathan murder, in that the police will be kept in the dark, or that, through extreme influence, political, social, and monetary, the actual murderer may be permitted to die what is called a natural death. The police authorities are thoroughly puzzled. They declare it the most be wildering case that are artisted the police. ourly puzzled. They declare it the most bewildering case that ever agitated the police
bosom of New York, and no case in many years
has occasioned so much anxiety and so completely demoralized the detective force
as this. Supt. Walling has gone to work
with a vim, and has acarcely rested since the
discovery of the crime. It was rumored that
the murder was done by a woman, but by whom,
and the object, was not stated. All night
Wednesday the officers remained in the house
at West Forty-second street, and watched Dr.
Huil, the aged husband of the murdered woman. This noon Capt. Williams removed his officers. While suspicions of the Doctor are entertained, still there is nothing to justify his detention or arrest. The funeral services will take place to morrow morning. The body will be taken to Plainfield, N. J. The funeral services will be strictly private. Dr. Hall has for years depended upon his wife for a living. An intimate friend says he is weak and childish, and would not harm a bird. He loved his wife dearly, and is shocked beyond expression by the publicity given to the rumors that he was in any way responsible for her death. Dr. Hull was educated in this country, and became a physician of note in London, sought after in Court circles. He returned to America, in con-Court circles. He returned to America, in consequence of his wife's illness, and intended to go back again to England. He was offered a large sum to go, but decided to remain here. There was over \$2,000 worth of solid silver in the room adjoining that in which Mrs. Hull was murdered, and it was not disturbed by the robber, if a robber had anything to do with the murder. The police are positive that no professional burglars committed the murder, as it had nothing of the professional style about it. The crime is enshrouded in mystery, and will probably take its place with the half-dozen others that remain the inexplicable crimes of the metropolis. Public excitement over this murder has increased to-day, and the general insecurity

under the present police system is recognized. The "finest police in the world" needs recon The police attach more than a little impor tance to the discovery that the bandage around Mrs. Hull's head was not tied in a knot, but the ends were tucked under in the style peculiar to surgeons in bandaging wounds. Burglars would scarcely have done the work so systematically. Owing to facts like this, and the well-nigh im possibility of entering the house from without if it was closed in the usual manner, the police still keep a surveillance over Dr. Hull, though he is not under arrest, nor troubled by having the police in the house. The plumbers have been looking in the pipes and drains for the missing jewelry on the theory that the robbers part was only a blind. The search so far is

ASSASSINATION.

WELLAND, June 12.—A young man named Charles Garrett was shot down on the public street this forenoon by William Alexander. It appears that Alexander was aware that Garrett. the village to-day, and lay in wait for him. Im-mediately on his man making his appearance he approached him, and, after a few angry words, drew a revolver and fired, the ball pe just below the lower rib on the left side. After firing the shot he said with an epithet: "I will learn you to rape my girl." Alexander was immediately arrested. Garrett is still alive, but the doctors say he cannot recover.

THE CONVICTED WOMAN. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

NEW YORE, June 12.—The money necessary o appeal for a new trial in the case of Mrs. Jer nie Smith and Covert Bennett has been raised, chiefly through the generous exertions of Miss Emma Abbott. That charming prima donna offered to give an entertainment for the benefit of the condemned prisoners, but, wearying of waiting the slow arrangements, to-day went into Wait street and solicited subscriptions with ensire success. Judge Hilton headed the list with \$300.

FATAL QUARREL. CENTRALIA, Ill., via Champaign, June 12.—A horrible murder was committed at Central City, near here, this afternoon, in which Oliver Sallis was shot and killed by Richard Brown, a brother-in-law; cause, a family difficulty of long standing. Sallis threatened to whip Brown, and Brown went to his house, got a shot-gun, and returning shot Sallis in the breast, killing him almost instantly. Brown is in jail.

POSTAL THEFTS.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., June 12.—Special Agents Boyd and Galbreath, of the Post-Office Department, arrested to-day James W. Jackson (colored), Postal-Route-Agent on the Memphis & Little Rock Railroad, charged with embezzling letters containing money addressed to the pro-prietors of the Louisiana State and Louisville Lottery Companies. When arrested, several bills which had been marked were found on his person. He confessed his guilt, and was taken to Little Rock this afternoon for trial.

BURGLARY.

Apecial Disputch to The Tribuna.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., June 12.—About 9 o'clock to-night a bold robbery was perpetrated at the residence of R. S. Williams, No. 160 Knapp treet. A stranger called, and, finding the house in charge of a servant girl, overpowered, bound, and gagged her. He then ransacked the premses, securing \$250 in money, some jewelry, and silverware. The ear-drops and finger-rings worn by the servant were also torn from her person and carried off. The girl suffered rough hand-ling.

JOHN GLENN.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.
Springfield, Ill., June 12.—The Chief of Police of this city this evening received a dis-patch warning him to look after one John Glenn, of Alton, who was wanted there on a charge of murder. Glenn was found on the Chicago & Alton train passing here at 13 o'clock and taken to jail. He admits that he had a little trouble, but declines to say more

EMBEZZLEMENT. ALLENTOWN, Pa., June 12.—Charles O. himer, Cashier, and F. Shimer, Assistant Cashier and bookkeeper of the Millerstown Savings Bank at Macungie, have been arrested, charged with embezzling between \$11,000 and \$12,000 of the funds of that institution.

CAPITAL SENTENCE. LITTLE ROCK, Ark., June 12.-United States District Judge Parker, at Fort Smith on Tuesday, sentenced to be hung Aug. 29 Henry Stuart and William Elliott for a murder committed in the Indian Territory.

PARR'S RELATIVES. PHILADELPHIA, June 12 .- The relatives of Parr, murderer and suicide, have been discharged from arrest, neither the Court por Cor-orner being able to elicit any evidence showing that they supplied the poison.

RESPITED. Aperial Dispatch to The Tribuna.

Lincoln, Neb., June 12.—Henry Schlenck sentenced to be hanged to-morrow, has been respited until July 18, to allow the Supreme Court to pass upon his case.

FLIGHT OF A THIEF.

ROCKLAND, Me , June 12.—Sam Haines, a notorious thief, fatally assaulted his keeper, John Robbins, last night, and escaped. CONVICTS SHOT.

HUNTSVILLE, Ala., June 12.—While the con-victs were marching to dinner yesterday six broke away. Two were shot dead, and the OBITUARY.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

LEXINGTON, Ill., June 12.—George T. Demen one of the old settlers of Lexington, and one of the first merchants of McLean County, died this afternoon at his home. He had just comfrom Chicago with his son Richmond, a well known writer and Masonic orator, having been under treatment there for the illness which caused his death.

DOCTORS.

DOCTORS.

Special Dispatch to The Tydume.

Oshkosh, Wis., June 12.—The State Homeopathic Society closed its annual session here today. The election of officers took place, with the following result: President, L. A. Bishop, of Fond du Lac; Vice-President, Louis Sherman, of Milwaukee; Secretary, E. F. Starke, Milwaukee; Treasurer, M. W. Ford, of Milwaukee; Censors, H. B. Dale, of Oshkosh, S. J. Marten, of Racine, and D. H. Dorris, of Fond du Lac, for one, two, and three years, respectively. Special Dispatch to The Trausa.

Detroot, June 12.—The Michigan State Medical Society elected the following officers this evening: President, Dr. G. N. Johnson, of Grand Rapids; First Vice-President, Dr. J. R. Thomas, of Bay City; Second Vice-President,

Dr. H. B. Shank, of Lansing; Third Vice-President, Dr. W. F. Breakey, of Ann Arbor; Fourth Vice-President, Dr. E. S. Snow, of Dearborn; Treasurer, Dr. George W. Topping, of Detroit. Secretary Kanney holds over. The following constitutes the new Judicial Committee: Brodie; J. A. Brown, of Detroit; J. H. Bennett, of Coldwater; Foster Pratt, of Kalamazoo; H. B. Shank, of Lansing.

FIRES.

AT QUINCY, ILL. Quincy, Ill., June 12.—Two ice-houses were QUINCY, Ill., June 12.—Two ice-houses were burned on the bay at this city early this morning. One house contained about 5,000 tops of ice, a large proportion of which was lost. The loss on this building and contents is estimated at \$5,000. The building is insured for \$1,000 in the Security of New Haven, and the ice for \$2,000 in the Glens Falis, and the Aurora of Cincinnati. The loss on the other building is about \$1,000, on which there was no insurance. The fire is supposed to have been the work of tramps.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., June 12.-A large fire or Third, near Water street, has destroyed Milton J. Hardy & Co.'s whicky house, J. S. Willett's obacco-factory, and other property.

LOUISVILLE. Ky., June 12.—Messrs. Milton J Hardy & Co.'s loss, \$50,000 on whisky ourned last night; J. Willett & Co., tobseconist, \$3,500; Herbert & Wright, \$3,000. The three buildings were damaged, in addition to these figures, to the extent of \$1,700.

AT BLANCHARDS', MICH. DETROIT, Mich., June 12.—A special to the fire at Blanchards', Mich., last night destroyed the saw mill of D. G. Blanchard, and 8,000,000 feet of lumber owned by Graff, Little & Co. Loss, \$55,000; inaurance, \$27,000.

AT CAPE MAY. CAPS MAY, June 12.—The new Columbia House, in course of erection, was set on fire to-night and damaged \$20,000. POINT BREEZE.

PHILADELPHIA, June 12.—A reliable estimate gives the total loss by the Point Breeze fire at \$400,000.

GRANT.

to His Old Home in Galena.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.
GALENA, June 12.—The Galena Daily Evening Gazette of this afternoon publishes the following editorial in regard to the future movements of Gen. Grant. The people of the city are rejoiced to know that they can expect the General to return to his old residence, and when the time comes will give him a warm welcome:

comes will give him a warm welcome:

A gentleman of this State, who has been in constant correspondence with Gen. Grant during his travels abroad, has just received a letter from the et-Fresident, dated at Hongkong on the 4th of May, nitimo. The letter gives the clearest and most definite information in regard to the future movements of our distinguished fellow-citizen that we have seen. The General writes that he will reach Yokohama about the last of June and San Francisco in August. And says: "I expect to remain on the Pacific coast for some weeks, and then go to Galena and stay until the cold weather. Where we will spend the winter we have not determined. We may go to Florida and Havana."

It will be a matter of infinite satisfaction for

to Florida and Hayana."

It will be a matter of infinite satisfaction for the people of Galena to find that this letter indicates that Gen. Grant will continue to make our city his home, and all the people of the State will be gratified at what seems to be his determination to continue his permanent residence in the State of Illinois, which was the home and where repose the ashes of the immortal Lincoln.

home and where repose the ashes of the immortal Lincoln.

In view of the action that has been taken by the Legislatures of New York and Pennsylvania proposing to send vast committees to welcome him at San Francisco, and of the demonstrations that are projected for the porpose of "whooping" him across the Continent, the modest porpose of Gen. Grant will be applauded by all his true friends and by the great masses of the American people, who have seen with undissembled disapprobation what appeared to be at attempt to appropriate the renown of the great soldier, fresh from the ovations of the civilized world, to personal and political objects. It is in his own State of Illinois where Gen. Grant has his earliest, most steadfast, and most devoted friends. The public will have observed that those friends, neither in the Legislature nor out of it, nor in the public press, have ever shown

earliest, most steadfast, and most devoted friends. The public will have observed that those friends, neither in the Legislature nor out of it, nor in the public press, have ever shown any sympathy with the proposed demonstrations, as they believed them not only lishle to great abuse, but calculated to prejudice the General in the public estimation. While these preparations were going on for Gen. Grant's reception at San Francisco, and elsewhere, with that sense of propriety and that unerring wisdom and sugacity which belong to him, the General proposes to pursue the "even tenor of his way." Grateful, as he no doubt is, to many true friends who wish to honor his return to his own country after his long journey round the world, it is more in consonance with his feelings and the simplicity of his character to seek his unpretending home in our midst than to be feted and glorified by the great, the rich, and the powerful in the great cities of the country.

Eighteen years ago, almost unknown and entirely unheralded. Capt. Grant left Galena to offer his services to his country, then in the first throes of that terrible Rebellion which drenched the country in blood and carnage. Passing through every grade of military advancement, and fighting more battles and winning more victories than any man of whom history makes mention, a greatful people bore him triumphantly to the Presidency. Closing his second term, then as a private citizen he visits another hemisphere, and all the nations hasten to do him honor, and everywhere lay at his feet the tribute of their profound admiration. Coming back to his own country the same simple citizen as he was so many years gone by, when he left us to fight the battles of the Union, unostentatiously and without parade he returns to his quiet residence in Galena. The whole country will appland that determination, and still more admire that republican simplicity of the great soldier and statesman, who, like Washington, seeks retirement in the shades of private life, rather than to bask in

BLACKHAWKERS. Springfield, Ill., June 12.—The adjourned meeting of the surviving veterans of the Black Haw war, which was held in January last, convened to-day, the Hon. John T. Stuart, of Springfield, in the chair, and R. H. Constant, of Barcley, acting as Secretary pro tem. There were only twenty present, principally from the immediate vicinity of this city, there the immediate vicinity of this city, there being a misunderstanding as to the date of the meeting. After a few remarks of welcome by the Chairman, resolutions were adopted requesting all persons residing in this State who served in the Black Hawk war to send their full names, the command it which they served, age, and present address to Gen. John, A. McClernand, Secretary of the Association, Springfield, III. A committee was appointed to draft a memorial to Congress, asking that those who served in the Black Hawk war be granted a pension as were other soldiers of the United States, and to report at the next meeting. The Association adjourned to meet in this city Thursday, Oct. 2, 1879, the fourth day of the State Fair.

WEST POINT.
GARRISONS, N. Y., June 12.—A severe thun-Garrisons, N. T., June 12.—A severe thunder-storm interrupted the graduating exercises,
at West Point this morning, compelling the carrying out of the programme in the Chapel, which
was thronged. Addresses were made by Noah
Porter, Secretary McCrary, Gen. Snerman,
Chief-Justice Waite, and Maj.-Gen. Pope. Gen.
Scoffield awarded the diplomas, and the Chaplain pronounced the benediction. Gen. Sherman attended the alumni dinner this afternoon,
and, with the Secretary of War and others, left
for New York at 5 p. m.

SUTRO.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 12.—Work in the sub-drain of the Sutro Tunnel is being vigorously pushed ahead. Although three-quarters of the work is already completed, 500 miners and carpenters are still employed. The waters from the flooded mines will be discharged into the tunnel on contract time, that is to say, on the 29th inst. This time is being looked forward to by the whole mining population, for it will make a new era of prosperity for the muse of the Comstock Lods. Since the water flooded the

Savage and adjacent mines four years ago the lower works have remained submerged, and it was then generally believed that the top of a new bouanga had been struck. It is thought that a few weeks' pumping will free the mines of water, and the work of extracting ore will fairly commence.

AMUSEMENTS.

Steele Mackaye is one of the few theatrical managers in this country who thoroughly ap-preciate the fact that the drama is an art and preciste the fact that the drama is an art and not merely a means for vulgar speculation. Not long ago he started an experiment in New York at the little Madison Square Theatre, which had for its object the establishment of a stock theatre in which no recognition should be given the star system,—in which the play should be the first consideration, and then should come the players, and in which actors, scene-painters, and carpenters should contribute their shore to and carpenters should contribute their share to a complete, harmonious, and, above all, a truth-ful interpretation of the dramatic work with which they were intrusted. The idea was to found a theatre where the system of the Theatre Francaise should be imitated as closely as the naterial at hand would allow. The venture in New York, as it merited, received the unanimous indorsement of the press and the support of the better class of theatre-goers, for the time has come in New York when a leading lady and leading man surrounded by incompetency happily has ceased to be attractive. As a proof of Mr. Mackaye's success, he is building a new theatre upon the site of the old Fifth Avenue, which will be opened some time in November, and there every opportunity will be offered him to carry his scheme out to its fullest extent. Last Monday his company first appeared in this city at Hooley's in "Won at Last," and we may say that expectation has been fully realized. The scenery and the dreasing are features which demand attention for their truthfulness, lack of exaggeration, and gaudy display where everything is subordinated to the dramatic fitness, of things. For beauty and harmony of color the scenery of the first act has rarely been excelled, if ever, even by the Union Square,—that in which is seen a rustle porch, almost buried in a wealth of foliage, overhanging boughs, clusters of branches and leaves. In the back ground the ocean stretches and in the distance the waves in foamy surges break upon a rocky coast. The third act, representing an interior, is also worthy of much attention. As for the acting, we may repeat what we said in Tuesday's Trutows, that as a harmonious presentation it equals the best that the leading New York theatres have given us. Messrs, Mackaye and Couldock have won much praise for their assumptions, and Miss Galvielle Du Saula gives as one of the finest pictures of an Anglo-French character we have ever seen, with the exception, perhaps, of Janauschek's Hortense. Certainly the two characters are entirely different in their nature, but the art which represents the one is visible in the other. Miss Agnes Loring gives a more satisfactory rendition of the wife of Fieming than she did on the opening night. There is merit in every personation, however, from the chambermaid to the hero, and this unusual combination of e New York, as it merited, received the unani wous indorsement of the press and the support

MYRON W. LEFFINGWELL. At Brooklyn, N. Y., Myron Winslow Leffing-well, the actor, died on Monday at the age of 51, having been born at Chillicothe, O., March 21, 1828. His first appearance on the stage was made at Louisville, Ky., in December, 1847, as Corporal Stiff in "The Red Royer."
He played in various towns of the West and South until 1851, when in March 17 of that year he made his debut in New York, at the Old Bowery, in the play of "Belphagor." He won considerable distinction as a comedian during his connection with this theatre, where he remained for two seasons. He played with Maggie Mitchell and with Matilda Heron after this, opening in 1850 with the latter actress at the Howard Athensum. He was subsequently connected with theatres in Philadelphia, Baltimore, and other cities, and he appeared in New York, after an absence of twelve years, at Wood's Theatre, now the Theatre Comique, Feb. 19, 1863, as Nippem, in the sensational play of the "Atonement; or, The Child Stealer." At this theatre, in 1867, he first began to make burlesque a specialty, appearing as Clorinda in "Cinderella," and Beppo in "Fra Diavola." From this time his standing in the profession was fixed. He began starring with this burlesque business in the season of 1868-769, and since then had traveled most of the time with companies of his own, visiting nearly every city in the Union, from Boston to San Francisco. His most famous character was Romeo Jaffer Jenkins, in the farce of "Too Much for Good Nature," and he may South until 1851, when in from Boston to San Francisco. His most famous character was Romeo Jaffer Jenkins, in the farce of "Too Much for Good Nature," and he may be fairly said to have created this part. For the last five months he had been traveling with the Kate Claxton combination. He had been ill for two weeks, suffering from enlargement of the heart and Bright's disease combined, and his death has been expected daily for the last week. Mr. Leffingweil originally learned the trade of a printer, at which he worked for several years at Cincinnati. He leaves a wife and a son, who bears his father's name. The funeral occurred yesterday, and the remains were interred in the Cemetery of the Evergreens, Brooklyn.

THE CHURCH CHOIR PINAFORE. It is to be regretted that the season of the Church Choir Pinafore Company at Haverly's comes to a close so quickly, as the performance comes to a close so quickly, as the performances have now reached a standard of excellence that renders them highly enjoyable. Taken all in all, "Pinafore" has never been given here so well, and as there are but three more representations, those who desire to see this favorite work at its best, and as they will not be likely to see it done again, should improve the opportunities. Our amateurs are winning golden opinions not only for their singing, but for the admirable manner in which they bring out the dramatic phases of the work.

MR. THOMAS AND THE PHILHAR-MONIC SOCIETIES.

The arrangements by which Mr. Thomas takes charge of the Eastern Philharmonics have at last been concluded, as will be seen by the fol-lowing from the New York Tribune of June 10:

charge of the Eastern Philharmonics have at last been concluded, as will be seen by the following from the New York Tribine of June 10:

It was announced some time ago that Mr. Theodore Thomas had been elected conductor of the New York Philharmonic society for next season. The experience of the Society during the last year has showed very conclusively the wisdom of such a course, and there is every reason to believe that the enange will have a most favorable influence on the success of the society. Since the announcement of his election was made, Mr. Thomas has accepted the position, and he will next fall resume the place which he resigned a year ago when he went to Cincinnath. The concerts of the New York Society will therefore be given under Mr. Thomas has directions, and will take place as heretofore, on Saturday evenings, at the Academy of Music.

A difficulty had arisen in regard to the concerts of the two societies in New York and Brooklyn, Mr. Thomas having been conductor for the Brooklyn Society for a number of years, was of course invited to continue in the same position next year. Since, however, the concerts of the two societies have heretofore been given on Saturday aights, as is the case with the New York Society, and Mr. Thomas duties in Cincinnati are such as to make it very difficult for him to be absent from his post in the College of Music for any length of time, it seemed as though it would be very hard to arrange about the nights. Mr. Thomas wrote to the Brooklyn Society, expressing his willingness to come on to conduct their concepts on the Saturdays previous to those of the New York Society, but his letter at the same time showed clearly that it would be most inconvenient for him to do so. In consequence of this the Directors of the Brooklyn Philharmonic, anxious to show Mr. Thomas some evidence of their consideration for his admirable services in the past for the society, have changed they dates of their concerts, so that they will give them on the Wednesday evenings previous to those of

NEW YORK NEWS.

Special Disputed to The Tribuna.

NEW YORK, June 12.—Private advices from London state that Charles Mapleson, one of the sons of Col. Mapleson, will bring to this country, early in the fall, an opera company of his own, which is to be run through the provinces while his father's combination is playing at the Academy of Music here. Charles is the youth who

achieved, while last in America, the title of "Chawles, the Toff," and rival managers will not be likely to fear his enterprise to any great extent. The indications now are that the country is going to be deluged with musical companies of various degrees next winter, In addition to "Her Majesty's Upers," which will as of old take in the largest cities order the management of the military Measrs. ander the management of the military Measrs.
Mapleson and Haverly, there will be the Ab-Mapleson and Haverly, there will be the Abbott English Opers Company, the Strakosch
party, and another organization headed by
Emily Melville, together with a ravaging horde
of "Pinafore" companies and the French
Bouffe crowd, which is to include Paoli, Marie,
and Capoul. Old man Mapleson promises us
Nilsson and Gerster, supported by a company
that is almost entirely new. Maurice Strakosch
is now across the water managing the business
of Kellogg, and hunting up attractions for
his brother Max. It is probable that he will
succeed in securing Singer, the Italian prima his brother Max. It is probable that he will succeed in securing Singer, the Italian prima dound, who will take Clara Louise's place. Cary, Litta, and Conly are to remain with Strakosch. It is also rumored that Carlotta Pattl will cross the ocean for an extended tour, but who is to manage her affairs is not yet known. Wilhelm and Remenyi are not going home for a year at least. Emma Abbott's company, which is an exceedingly strong one. home for a year at least. Emma Abbott's company, which is an exceedingly strong one, will take the road early under the guidance of Pratt and Morrissy. Bob Miles is hunting for a new attraction, and it is possible Selma Dolaro may come over for his profit. Dolaro is famous in Great Britain, and would undoubtedly make money here.

Jack Hayerly to-day signed with Herrmann, the famous magician, for a trip throughout this country as far as San Francisco, and thence still westward to the Sandwich Islands and Australia. Herrmann has just arrived here from South America, where he had a most prosperous season. During his absence he has perfected a number of new illusions, which will be exhibited for the first time in public during his coming trip. Haverly leaves for Chicago Friday night, and Hooley will follow Saturday morning.

REHEARSAL AT THE THEATRE FRANCAISE. London Time.

This was an ordinary rehearsal, and the company was in ordinary dress. Sarah Bernhardt wore a jacket to shield her from the cold of the stage. Febvre (Don Salluste) carried his greatcoat over his arm, rather, as it turned out, as a property than for any other use. The only aproach to stage costume was in the broad Span ish hat with a drooping plume worn by Mounet-Sully (Ruy Blas). The contrast between that and his frock-coat and the rest would have been striking enough, if one had had leisure to attend

to it. These three-Febvre, Mounet-Sully, and

to it. These three—Febvre, Mounet-Sully, and Sarah Bernhardt (who, of course, plays the Queen)—are the leading personages of the present cast, and the third act they were rehearsing is about the best in the play.

The rehearsal had begun, but it had been interrupted for a few moments by my entry. I came in, therefore, only for the fag-end of that squabble of the corrupt councillors for place and pays which winds up with a friendly distribution of the monopolies on tobacco, sait, negroes, arsenic, ice, and musk. They are disturbed by Ruy Blas, who has overheard them, and who delivers the well-known grand tirade on Ministerial jobbing, one of the finest that even Victor Hugo ever wrote.

Mounet's—

"Charles-Quint! dans ces temps d'opprobre et

Mounet's—
Charles-Quint! dans ces temps d'opprobre et
de terreur,
Que fais-tu dans ta tombe, o puissant Emwas a perfect vocal detonation; it positively shook the hat in my hand. Got stopped him at once from the prompt-box tent:
"I should certainly say that in a different style. It is a solemn invocation; it requires a change of volca?"

style. It is a solemn invocation; it requires a change of voice."

"I am quite of your way of thinking," said a gray-haired gentleman who had just joined him from the wing. It was M. Perrin, the administrator of the company, who holds one of the most envied offices in France. He is about as highly salaried as an English Prime Minister; and in governing the Theatre Francais he holds a post which most of his countrymen think nully equal in dignity to the governing of a department of state. "I am quite of your way of thinking," repeated M. Perrin.

It was a timely reinforcement; for, as it proved, the two together were hardly an overmatch for Mounet mounted on the hobby of this particular inflection. The rehearsal was suspended for a quarter of an hour, while they fought the point. There was a whole world of critical acumen—I will not say wasted on it, more especially as I mean just the opposite thing—on either side.

"It is a call to wake the Emperor from his death-iden," said Mounet; "si must be loud."

thing—on either side.

"It is a call to wake the Emperor from his death-sleep," said Mounet; "st must be loud."

"it is a reverent appeal," said Got.

"It is almost as solemn as an act of religion," said Perrin.

"I assure you I cannot see it in that light," answered Mounet-Sully. "To me it is a passionate call to the shade of the Emperor."

"The very depart expect to wake the man up.

"But you do not expect to wake the man upcoyons ?" said Got.
"Well, try it again," said Perrin. Mounet-Sully returned to his starting-point, and in an instant he was off at the old rate of initial velocity. The windows of the place must have rattled if one had been near enough to hear

initial velocity. The windows or the place mush have rattled if one had been near enough to hear them.

They stopped him again. It was quite a struggle a la Francaise,—obstinate insistance on both sides, tempered in its severity by the forms of good breeding. It was evident to any one knowing something of the personal history of the company that what was now going forward was but a continuation of a very long struggle on the part of the seniors to repress the exuberant vivacity of this fiery youngster,—at once the glory and the repreach of their company. They were the echoes of the public voice. Critics and amateurs have long been of opinion that he wants toning down,—wants the modulation, the variety of note, the temper and ductility of the highest art. At length the contest comes to an end; Mounet lowers his sword—that is to say, his tone—and pronounces the passage in something like the required manner, though occasional flashes show that the level earth on which he now condescends to tread is still undermined with fire.

In what other theatre in the world—in what other company—would a theatrical star of this magnitude bear correcting in his course in this way?

Now it will soon be the turn of the concealed Queen to step forth from behind the arras, and announce herself to Ruy Blaz. The superb Sarah accordingly quits her tent to place herself in very visible hiding, "m. 2 m." Then her voice is neard, deep and sweet, with twice as much meaning in its lowest tones as in its highest:

"O Mercel!"

much measing in its lowest tones as in its highest:

"O Merci!"

Ruy Blas. Ciel! (It is a start of surprise, and, as we may imarine, he is perfect here.)

La Reisa. Your avez blen fait de leur parier ainsi.

Je n'y puis resister, duc; il faut que je serre Cette loyale main si ferme et si sincere!

She darts out her hand, extending the arm at full length,—a gesture peculiar to her in private life as on the stage. She always shakes hands in that way.

life as on the stage. She always shakes hands in that way.

Got. I don't like that. You only give him your hand; your ought to take his.

Sarah Bernhardt. I think my way is better; there is more naticle in the action.

She probably means that it is more statuseque, as it certainly is, but is perhaps unwilling to use an illustration from her favorite art. Her acting has always shown that she has a keet sense of the beauty of nose. She gets the full plastic as well as histrionic value of the situation.

Pervin. But what does your text say? Look at the stage direction. Reads:

"She advances rapidly and takes his hand before he can prevent her."

Sarah Bernhardt (lauphing). Very well, then; give me your hand. (Mounet-Sully suffers her to take it.)

Got (to Perrin). I think just where he wants to the saray he shows least. (To Mounet.) Your

give me your hand. (Mounet-Suliy suffers her to take it.)

Got (to Perrin). I think just where be wants most energy he shows least. (To Mounet.) Your own movements there should be as quick and decided, as full of nervous energy, as hers.

Mounet-Sully. Let me sione for the present. I have my own very decided opinion about this scene. I will give it you by-and by.

The Queen goes on to tell him how she has admired his superb indignation in the scene with the rapacious courtiers. How comes he to be able to speak as Kings only ought to speak,—to be so terrible, so god-like, so grand!

Nuy. It springs from love of thes. In serving Spain

I serve the Queen. Thy image lends me strength!

Strengthened by love, I am all-powerful!

I love thee!—bear me out. Thou art another's—

A King's—though not his bride, his bride-elect. I knew it; knowing it, have shunned thy presence.

Still loving while I shunned it. I have loved

Still loving while I shunned it. I have loved thee
As the mariner the star that guides him home:
A distant homage and an awestruck worship.
Though low to thee as the earth from Heaven, I loved thee as the billed might love the light He never hoped to look on!
And all uttered—how do you think (by Mounet, above all) !—as gently as the roaring of a sucking dove.

Sarah Bernhardt. It will spoil the whole seene.

Mounet-Sully. Yet that is how I read it. I assure you. He is overpowered at the thought of his own presumption; he is an earthworm raising his head to Heaven.

Got. But he does not think of that while he is raising it. Voyons what excuse does be give the woman for loving him by meeting her in that timid style!

Mounet-Sully. I know it has never been done in that way before. That is one reason the more for doing it. It gives a new sense to the passage, and, as I think, a truer one.

Sarah B. (susphingly). I don't think I can possibly dare to love you if you do not set me a better example. Remember the Queen wants encouragement as much as Eny Bles, and who is to give it her if he fails!

Got. I should certainly deliver it in the most thrilling accents of passion.

Mounet-Sully. Like this, you mean (grving an example in his first manner, the only other one he has).

Got, Perrin, Sarah B. Exactly!

Mounet-Sully (impatiently, and with mutterings that may mean anything). But surely you must see how false it is to have him so gib of tongue. I really cannot change it in that way. I wish I could, but you must allow me to be obstimate on this one point. I cannot see it in any other light.

Got (disconsolately). Very well, then, if you

Got (disconsolately). Very well, then, if you Rehearsal resumed as follows, to quote still further from the translation, which so pleasantly relieves me of the responsibility:

Exit Queen by the same entrance she came on at, 2, 3 = 3.

Exit Queen by the same entrance she came on at, R. 2 R.

R. 2 R.

Ruy (after a pause). Can it—can it be real!

Loved, and by her! 'Tis so!

O Paradise, that opens to my eves,
And steeps my soul in love's profound repose!

Loved—happy—powerful! Duke d'Oimedo!

Soain at my feet! its honor in my hands—

My country's honor! Teach me, O Heaven,
How to be worthy of my task! Make me

Worthy to offer her as shield and sword—

The Queen my arm, the woman my devotion!

Perrin. Very fine. Bravo! Only I beg to
observe that you are too far up the stage if you
mean to be heard by the whole house.

Mound-Sully. I must begin here.

Perrin. But you need not finish. I should
like to see more movement during that monologue (in the original a rather long one). I do
not think he could stand still while he delivered
it.

it. Enter Febvre, as Sallusts, to surprise Ruy Blas: "Bonjour!" tapping him on the shoulder. they Blas. Good heaven! I am lost! The Marquis!

Will it be believed that the discussion of

Will it be believed that the discussion of this single entry occupies them the better part of an hour?—Febvre, Mounet-Sully, Sarah Bernhardt, Perrin, Got al taking part in it, and with the liveliest interest, often all talking together. The first entry is from the centre—Rsy Blaz standing in soliloquy conveniently near—his master tapping him on the shoulder, then crossing to the council-table, throwing down his closk, and taking a seat to meet his astonished stare. "Will it be better to do that," says Febvre, "or to take one's seat first, without tapping him on the shoulder at ail, and then confront him with the bonjour,—making that the 'tap,' so to speak?" He tries it, and they are unanimously of orbifon that it would not be better. "How would it be to throw the closk to him to hold?" says Sarah Bernhardt. "No," says Perrin, "you discount your effect of the handkerchief later on, which is a much better one." "Would you have him at the centre of the stage or near the wing?" That is the fourth proposition, and I really forget the other.

And all that I have seen to-day is less than a

And all that I have seen to day is less than a thirtieth part of the deciamatory preparation for one piece. And yet we wonder by what magic, by what happy gift of nature precluding the necessity of labor, the French have become the first actors in the world!

DRAMATIC NOTES. A benefit will be given at the Academy of Music on Sunday for the benefit of the family of Tommy Turner. Dan Shelby, of Buffalo, is in town, they say, looking for a theatre. He intends to run va-riety if he gets a house.

It is reported that Mr. Louis Aldrich and Mr. Charles Parsloe will appear next season in a new piece, written for them by Mr. Bartley Campbell. Mrs. John Wood is appearing at the London Haymarkst Theatre in a piece called "Nilsson or Nothing," in which she gives imitations of Patti, Nicolipi, and other operatic singers.

It is recorded that a recent performance of "Hamlet" in New Orleans brought \$7 into the treasury. There was not standing-room in an-other house where the "Pinafore" was played. The London Saturday Review, in speaking of Sarah Bernhardt, takes occasion to pay a very high compliment to Miss Ellen Terry, the English actress, whom it declares to be equally proficient in traredy and comedy.

The New York papers have been publishing obituary notices of Mr. Howard Paul. On Tuesday last The Tribune gave an outline of the life of his wife and announced her death in London. Recent telegrams state that the husband is still living.

The proprietor of the Theatre Comique, St. Louis, Mr. W. C. Mitchell, has leased the Metropolitan Theatre of this city. He intends to thoroughly renovate it, rechristen it the Olympic or Galety, and open it about the 1st of September as a variety and vaudeville theatre.

Another man, and he is an Englishman,—Sir Patrick Colquhon, Q. C., Vice-President of the Royal Society of Literature,—maintains that Shakspeare was not the writer of the plays that pass under his name. He purchased them, and "died in good circumstancea, while the real authors, without exception, died in penury."

Mr. John McCullough, the tragedian, who is confined in his rooms at the Startevant House as the result of the slipping of a small tendon, is rapidly recovering, and will be out again in two or three days. A slight surgical operation rendered absolute rest necessary to the healing of the wounded hart. In other respects he is as well as ever.—New York Heraid.

"What do you think of Mme Modjeska's re-

"What do you think of Mme Modjeska's recent statements concerning the humbug practiced by her manager, the indefatigable Mr. Sargent?" said a New York Sus reporter to Bouccault the other day. "I think," said the dramatist, wrapping his Turkish-towel toga about him, looking out very wisely from beneath contracted brows, and speaking in an unusually drytone, "that Mme. Modjeska had much better have accepted her success without biting the dollar to find whether it was genuine or false."

MUSICAL NOTES. Carl Rosa arrived in New York a few days

Miss Emms C. Thursby is singing at concerts in London with her customary success.

The Boston production of "Fatinitza" highly praised by the press of that city. The "Little Duke" continues to draw good couses at McVicker's, but will probably be with drawn to-morrow night to make room for "Fa-

The programme for the concert this evening at Baum's Twenty-second-Street Pavilion will include the "Volunteer March," the overture to "Die Sirene," the "Wanderer's Destination Overture," the idylle, "Scanenblick"; a cavatina from "Ernani"; fantasia from "Prince Methuselah"; selections from "Carmen"; and several other light numbers.

At the Royal Italian Opera, at Covent Garden, Mms. Patti has been singing Zerlins, in "Don Glovanni," with Mms. Cepeda, Mile. Valeria Nouvelli, and Maurei in the cast. "Dinorsh," "Faust," and "Der Freischnetz" have also been performed several times, and the latest announcement was the production of the Marquis d'irry's opera "Les Amants de Verone." Mms. Patti has had a pronounced and unequivocal success from the commencement of this London season.

DARIEN AND SUEZ.

DABIEN AND SUEZ.

An Interesting View of the American Fiasco in Paris.—M. De Lessepe Quiesty Tucks Two Hemispheres under His Arm.

Oversmondence New York World.

PARIS, May 29.—I hope you will make haste in the United States and house all the capital you can in your new 4 per cents before that eminent financier who has taken your interests under his charge in the new interoceanic Canal Company, Mr. Nathan Appleton, goes over to scoop your hoardings all up and pour them into the new enterprise. We know something of Mr. Appleton in Paris, both on the Bois de Boulogne as a man "genteel in equipage," like Winifreda's lover (it was Winifreda who destred that sort of a lover, wasn't it?), and in the Rue de is Pair, where the now extinct firm of Bowles Brothers biased for a time more brilliantly stran Mr. Edison's electric lights, only, alasi to go out as unddenly into a darkness as deep. I do not wish to exhume unpleasant memories about a banking firm with which I never kept any account, and which rendered many services. I dare say, in its time to desolate Americans leoking for a home newspan ness in Paris might be grocured. But really

formation has been borne out by events dow to the present hour. I told you that M. de Le seps and his friends meant to commit the Cogress to the plans of M. Bonaparte-Wree, an that they were co-operating to that end with very clever and certainly a very charming cour trywoman of yours, who, after electrifying Ne York, delighting Imperial Paris, and civilizing Mohammedan Tunis, now makes "ratn and fa weather" in the set of the Princes of Wate at London. The Princesa calla her "Pas py," everybody goes into rapture when she sings, and the Premier who manages the English interest in the Suez Camanaturally has been no more able to resist "preity Fanny's way" than the Royal tenants of San dringham and Marlborough House. If I ammo in error,—and I do not think I am,—it was influences exerted on your side of the water by this accomplished hady that M. Bonaparte-Wya was mainly indebted for the success of his mission to Washington. I do not know whether by selected the naval representatives whom you sent out here, but he certainly induced you Government to send them. They seem to be worthy men, not lacking at all in intelligence and full of information which unfortunately the claborate efforts to prove that the canal ough to be cut through Nicararus, perhaps ever Paris has never seen, and I own that I look forward with much interest to read the stories which I suppose they will one of these days publish of their unlucky adventures is search of a passage to the South Sea.

What is the exact situation now! M. de Leseps and the people of the Suez Canal have capatured the control of the Isthmus of Panama. Their command of capital is practically unlimited, but it is not sure that they care about that. They will send out Mr. Appleton doubtless to open a list of subscriptions in New York they will call him a very good bay and console him with an agency accomment and and capital is practically unlimited propores that the can get no subscriptions in New York they will call him a very good bay and console him with an agency account and when, at the end of a certain time, Mr. Appleton reports that he can get no subscriptions in New York they will call him a very good boy and console him with an arency somewhere. Why should they want American capital? American capital in the scheme would mean American interference in the management of the scheme, and that they do not by any means want. On the contrary, quite the reverse. Already M. de Lesseps has secured more than half the amount which he has said that he will require, and with that he can go comfortably shout the great business of "how not to open a canal which may interfere with the business and profits of the Suez Canal." In other words, the Darlen Canal it will be cut or not cut, opened or not opened, as may suit the interests of the Suez Canal, of England, and of the Mediterranean States. Meanwhile, it is not likely that anybody will go into competition with the Lesseps Company, I presume, or hurry up furiously a rival cut through Micaragua.

Lightning and Feathers.

Mrs. A. R. Bigelow, of Colchester, Conn., go into a feather bed during a recent thunder-store to escape the lightning, but a stroke follows her up, set the pillow on fire, made her upon seious, and badly burned her hands.

Areud's Beef, Iron, and Wine, made is accordance with latest medical research, improve the appetite, enriches the blood, and promptly re-stores nerve power when fatigued from physical of mental strain. Depot. 179 East Madison street.

Cultivate the acquaintance of Caswell' Slippery Elm Lozenges for coughs. For sale in Chicago by Buck & Rayner. CUTICURA, CUTICURA RESOLVENT

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REMEDIES Have Achieved the Most Noted Success of any Medicines of Modern Times.

Messrs. Weeks & Potter have never doubted the specific properties of Cutieurs, Cutieurs Resolvent, and Cutieurs Soap, for the speedy, perminent, and economical cure of Humorrof the Blood, Skin, and Scalp. They are, howeven astonished at their universal success; for it was to be expected that in the hands of some they would ful solely from spamodic or ignorant use of them.

They are enabled to say, without fear of contradiction, that no remedies ever achieved in the short space of one year the number of wonderful curcin performed by the Cuticura Remedies.

Salt Rheum Covering the Body for Ten Years, Per neutly Cured.

Law Office of Chas. Houseron,
17 Congress-st., Boston, Feb. 28, 1876.

Mesers Weens & Potters: Gentlemen—I feel it a.
duty to inform you, and through you ail who are
interested to know the fact, that a most disagreesble and obstinate case of Salt Rhoum or Ecsems
which has been under my personal observation.
from its first appearance to the present time—
about ten (10) years—covering the greater portion
of the patient's body and limbs with its peculiar
irritating and itching scan, and to which all the
known methods of treating such disease had been
applied without benefit, has completely disappeared, leaving a clean and healthy skin, under a
few days of profuse application of Cornousa.

I can and do heartily advise all similarly afficted
to try the remedy which has been so effectual is
this case.

Very truly yours,
CHAS, HOUGHTON.

Liver Complaint And Dyspopula Treated by the Reselv Gains 5% Pounds on One Bettle.

Gentlemen: I have had Liver Complaint and Dyspepsis, with running sores on the side of my neck, for ten years. Doctors did me no good. I have been spending for eight years, and is did me no good. Everything I ate distressed me. I got reduced from 179 to 132 pounds. At last I tried the Resolvent and it helped me right off, and on one bettle I gained five and one-half pounds. It is doning the business, and I am going for it strong.

Yours truly,

JOHN H. ROT.

Norm.—Cutieurs is admirably assisted in cases of extreme physical weakness, or when the virus of scrofuls is known to lurk in the system, by the internal use of the Catieurs Resolvent, without loubt the most powerful blood purifier and lives timulant in the world.

stimulant in the world.

Cuticurs Soap is an elegant toilet and medicinal assistant to Cuticurs in the treatment of all external ailments. For chapped hands, rough extra and all external ailments, and the lesser sum troubles, it is indispensable; as a soap for the toilet, the narreory, and bath it is the most elegant, refrushing, and healing before the vabile.

These great remedies succeed where all others heretofore in use fail because they possess new and original properties never before successfully combined in medicine.

tre prepared by Weeks & Potter, Chemists and tests, Boston, and sold by all Druggests. Fr. intieurs, small boxes, 50 cents; large some inning two and one-half times the quanting two and one-half times the quantinall, 31. Resolvent, 31 per bottle. Cutt ap, 25 cents per care; by mail, 30 cents tes, 75 cents. THE CUTTOURA REMEDIES

PLASTERS
Tenkness of the Lan
is Absorption of Por
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evanston Bond Parties holding Evanson Water Long July 1, 1878, are hereby notified a caid, principal and interest, to del

Report of the Special Committee on the Condition of the Corporation.

Secretary Randolph Very Much Dissatisfied with the Investigation.

The Expert Accountant Accused by Him of Doing "Dirty Work."

eations that the Board Will Seek New Quarters.

About four months ago the Directors of the card of Trade adopted a resolution providing the appointment of a Committee of five dition and its past management for such a lod of time as the said Committee shall m advisable, and to make full report thereon Board, with such suggestions as they hall deem proper, and to this end said Com nittee is hereby empowered to examine books and papers of the Associa"President Dow appointed as
Committee Messrs. T. T. Gurney,
ton Briggs, J. H. Drake, S. D. Foss, and W. Goodnow. The Committee, appreciating a nature and extent of the work before them, ed Mr. E. R. Wheelock, an expert acint, to go through the books and make the set searching investigation of the manner in ich they were kept. The result of his labors

Not to pay out any money only on receipted bills. Deposit all money received. Give a check for all mounts of \$\delta\$ and upward. Note on stub of check for what, as well as to whom, it was given. Not oo pass a check drawn to order through the cash-took the same as a currency check. Not to draw a check to order without charging to some account that appears with the number of the check on the ournal. Always have the stub of the check show he same order as the check show. To keep an account with the currency drawer, so as to show is military for what the currency drawn is paid out. To credit to some account all money received, to that it appears as money received on he cash-book. To credit all money received noney paid out for one general purpose to one mercial account.

The Committee indorsed his views unant-mously, recommended a reduction in the exenses of \$505 per month, or \$6,060, cutting own Mr. Randolph's salary from \$500 to \$400 er month; and add:

The examination has involved much labor and es, and he reported recommending-

as the discovery of a slipshod method of doing

nth; and add:

xamination has involved much labor and
dwe deem it no more than justice to say
Wheelock has shown himself a competent
igent servant of your Committee, and has
d a spirit of magnanimity and fairness
Secretary Randolph that commends him to
tideration. In this connection we regret
saity of reporting the discourteous treatMr. Wheelock by Secretary Randolph, and
which, we feel, attaches to your Com-

the question of the rental paid for the hall. Committee are far from being satisfied, and issatisfaction points to a change of quarters e not far distant future. The report reads: In the not far distant future. The report reads:
It must be apparent to your minds that the chief and inordinate item of expense is that of rental. We seem to be bound by a perpetual lease. It is a question, not in the province of your Committee to secide, whether a corporation such as the Board of Trade can be bound for all time to pay \$20,000 of annum for such accommodations as they now have, and, in addition, a perpetual lease of the Commercial Building, which, in six years, has absorbed \$45,500 of Board of Trade funds. We recommend the appointment of a special committee empowered to employ the best of legal advisers regarding the validity of these leases, and to devise means whereby these unreasonable items of

public.

As a supplemental indorment the Committee repeat the language of Mr. Wheelock's report, which states that "Mr. Randolph's honesty in every particular lise been clearly proven, and all moneys shows to have come into his hands have been used for the purpose for which they have been received."

All the foregoing and much more not of general interest was referred to a special committee, consisting of Messrs. Counselman, Adams. Hastill, Heermans, and Ash, for examination and report, which they did on Tuesday.

On the question of bookkeeping they have no recommendations to make.

"With reference to the proposed reduction in salaries.—basmuch as they are fixed for the current year, we refer the matter to the Directory for action at the proper time. As to market reports, the proper committee is now considering such reduction as may be deemed advisable."

sidering such reduction as may be uccence advisable."

"We regret the Committee should have construed any supposed discourtesy on the part of the Secretary toward an employe of theirs as in any way attaching to themselves," [Oh, my!!!]

On the question of rental the Special Committee favor the appointment of a committee to take into consideration the question of enlarged accommodations, and confer with the Chamber of Commerce Company to ascertain upon what terms they will cancel the lease.

Finally, the Committee sit down on the propaltion to hold open meetings of the Directors.

# BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Bigh-School Exercises Acrimonious De-bate on Optional Studies.

A regular meeting of the Board of Education was held last evening, President Wells in the chair. There were present Inspectors Hoyne, English, Prussing, Vocke, Bartlett, Franken-thal, Frake, Keith, Brenan, Armstrong.

Inspector Hoyne, of the Committee on Build-ings and Grounds, submitted a number of vonchers, amounting is all to \$7,090, for work done on the various school-buildings in process of erection. Referred to the Committee on Fi-nance.

The same Committee asked for authority to prepare plans and specifications for a fitteenroom building in the Thirteenth Ward, the Council having approved the Board's recommendation to purchase the lot at the corner of Oakley and Ohio streets. The request was granted.

The same Committee asked and obtained authority to negotiate for the release of certain property occupied by rented buildings on the most favorable terms they could get. The present leases will expire July 1.

A long communication was received from the Superintendent of the Deaf Mute School, requesting, in view of the appropriation by the late Legislature of \$15,000 for the support and maintenance of this school, the appointment of a special committee to look after its welfare. The President, Inspector Hoyne, and Superintendent Doty were appointed as such committee.

A communication was received from Mayor Harrison, calling attention to the act of the last General Assembly, approved May 31, 1879, in relation to the manner of issuing warrants, etc., which goes into effect July 1. This act provided, among other things, according to the communication, that warrants may be drawn and issued against the collecing of taxes for the payment of the ordinary and necessary expenses of a municipal corporation to the extent of 75 per cent of the tax-levy. It being the opinion of the Law Department that this act would not permit warrants to be drawn upon the Treasury in suicipation of the taxes, and greater in amount than 75 per cent of the appropriations, he Board was accordingly directed to restrict as expenditures to the amount prescribed.

Col. Ricaby, the Attorney of the Board, stated that the Mayor had made a mistake. The limit of 5 per cent was on the tax-levy and not upon the appropriations.

ng to consider the subject of their pay for the present school year.

The Clerk explained that scrip would be issued on the May roll at the close of the schools, and the June roll would be paid in cash from the receipts of the School Fund. Scrip for months previous to May was promised every day.

On motion of Inspector Hoyne, the communication of the Mayor was referred to the Committee on Finance.

GENEROUS DONATION. A communication was received from Jacob Rosenberg and Henrietts Rosenfeld, trustees of the estate of the late Michael Reese, of San Francisco, announcing the donation to the Board, as a permanent fund, of the sum of \$2.000, to be known as "The Michael Reese Fund," and the interest to be used for the purchase of school-books for poor children attending the public schools. Inclosed in the communication was a check for \$2,000.

The communication was received, and, on motion of inspector Frankenthal, acknowledged by a vote of thanks to the trustees.

The monthly report of the School Agent showed that the cash on hand at the date of the last report was \$7,102; receipts, \$2,641; total, \$9,744; expenditures, \$601; balance on hand to date, \$9,143. The report was received and referred.

The Committee on Apparatus and Furniture

ferred.

The Committee on Apparatus and Furniture received authority to advertise for proposals for the new Raymond School and the new school at the corner of Wood and Congress streets.

After several ineffectual attempts to christen the latter-named school, it was decided to call it the Marquette School, the name of the first explorer in this locality triumphing over those of LaSalle, Reese, and plain Wood and Congress streets.

Lasalic, Reese, and plain Wood and Congress streets.

Inspector Keith said he understood that the teachers' scrip would be ready to-morrow, or early next week, and he therefore moved that the Superintendent be authorized to dismiss the schools, if necessary, some afternoon next week in order to enable the teachers to obtain their funds. The authority was granted.

The same Inspector referred to the propriety of taking some measures looking to the cashing of the scrip at a fair price.

Inspector English moved that the Finance Committee take into consideration the cashing of the scrip at the minimum discount, and further that they take such steps as they might deem proper looking towards the investment of capital in a syndicate for the purpose of cashing the scrip. Carried.

On motion of Inspector Hoyne, it was decided that, when the Board adjourn, it do so towneet next Thursday night, and that the subject of next year's salaries be taken up as the special order.

Inspector Prussing, of the Committee on Ger-

order.
Inspector Prussing, of the Committee on German, reported that there were now 2,295 pupils pursuing that study, 200 having commenced it during the last month.

Supt. Doty recommended the granting of full certificates to the following named teachers: Alice B. Conney, Frank E. Tremain, Jennie Sculiy, Hattie M. Pottle, Annie M. Burns, Mary R. E. Mason, Selena A. Eustis, Mary J. Lewis, Eliza Smith, Maryie M. Carthy, Maggie J. Peacock, Mary E. Manning, Lottle L. Snow, Minnie E. Wheadon, Mary E. Trayer, Belle M. Freund, Neilie C. Ingram, Ida Kimbali, Susie C. Stevens, Mary A. Woods, Lizzie H. Starrett, Sarah J. Pratt, Jeannie L. Fox, Mary Burns, Fannie B. Benson, Carrie O. Walker, Katie E. Cooper, Fannie Dickinson, Ida Fontayne, Mary Barde, Carrie J. Henricks, Ella A. Jones, Minnie P. Cowan, Charlotte A. Dodd, Louise J. Walsh, and partial certificates to Celia B. Wendell and Aggie Naffen. The recommendation was concurred in.

The same gentleman also made the following recommendations, which were also concurred in: First, that the annual examination of the contract of the cont CERTIFICATES GRANTED.

The same gentleman also made the following recommendations, which were also concurred in: First, that the annual examination of classes in the High Schools take place June 19 and 30; second, that the examination of candidates for admission to the High Schools be held June 19 and 20; third, that the general average for admission to the High Schools be 70 percent; fourth, that the average for massing from grade to grade in the High Schools and for graduation in the High Schools be 70 percent. The same gentleman further reported the following school statistics for the year: Enrollment, 55,980; average daily membership, 43,736; average daily attendance, 41,190.

The special order—the everlasting question of optional studies—was then taken up.

Iuspector English, a member of the Special Committee on Optional Studies, believing that the proper place for German, music, and drawing is in the High Schools, made a minority report, dissenting from that of the majority of

ing is in the High Schools, made a minority report, dissenting from that of the majority of the Committee offered at the previous meeting. The first and most sacred duty of the Board, according to the gentleman in the minority, was to afford school-children the essentials of a common-school education. The number of children in the city of school age was 125,000. Even with rented buildings, there were not proper accommodations for 40,000. The industrial condition of the masses was such that the average school life of children were in school for only two years, while 10,000 children averaged only 100 days of schooling during their entire lives. days of schooling during their entire lives. Only one pupil in a thousand completed the twelve years' course of study. Technical instruction in reading music was begun in the first year of the course, and drawing in the second. Omitting musical instruction to the 10,000 who went to school for only 100 days meant adding half a month of reading, writing, and arithmetic. Omitting music and drawing was equal to adding one month a year to 48,000 pupils for common school studies. Music and drawing cost the taxpayers over \$100,000 a year, charging to those studies their proportionate cost of instruction. Writing had but five minutes a day more than drawing or music, and each pupil had an average of only a minute a day in reading. In short, the schools were confessedly

more than drawing or music, and each pupil had an average of only a minute a day in reading. In short, the schools were confessedly

\*\*\*PAR BELOW THE STANDARD\*\*

In reading and arithmetic, and the statistics thus cited, in the Inspector's opinion, clearly showed that the present course of study was an inverted pyramid. There was an apparent ignoring of the circumstances in which most of the children were placed, their inability to attend school for more than two or three years at most, and the duty of giving them during that time all the instruction possible in the elements of a common-school education.

"Indeed," continued the report, "we seem to proceed on the theory that all who enter the schools will finish the twelve years' course. The average child pursues the course in music or drawing for a year or two, leaves the school, and the time thus given to these studies is not only wasted but is stolen from the studies which would be of use to it in future life.

"Even most of those who remain abandon these studies, so that, as the result, of 22,000 who take up drawing, only 220 complete the eighth-grade course. When drawing was introduced into our schools, writing was shorn of half its former time. Yet the author of the drawing system contends that drawing should have at least double its present allotment of time. To change it from an admitted failure to success would require all the time now given to writing, and an increased taration for schools. In short, if we desire successfully to imitate Boston in this matter, we must double the school tax. The belief that the so-called 'Industrial Drawing' will be of practical use in future life to the pupils, and therefore should be taught, presupposes the theory that the State should fit each child no rits future occupation. Then, certainly, if that be expected, a knowledge of plain sewing and cooking could more usefully take up the time of the schol remain, from the fact that there are special teachers of German, and, moreover, German is not taken up and the fifth w

DISTINCTION OF NATIONALITY more than the Germans themselves, nor do I believe that such a recommendation is approved by them.

"For the above and other reasons, I therefore recommend that the optional studies of drawing, German, and reading music be stricken from the common-school course, and taught only in the High Schools."

Inspector Keith moved the adoption of the majority report, which, it may be remembered, took the ground that the teaching of the three studies had not been by any means an unqualified success, and recommended certain modifications and trimmings in the system.

Inspector English moved the adoption of his own minority report.

Inspector Fruesing read from a lengthly document on the subject of special studies by Superintendent Harris, of St. Louis, and the Board finally got down to voting. Inspector English's amendment was lost by yeas 2, nays 8,—Inspectors English and Jacobe voting in the affirmative.

The "minority" Inspector thereupon moved, as a further amendment, that the technical art of reading music and the technical study of drawing be commenced in the Grammar grades. This was also lost by a vote of yeas 4 to nays 7. Inspectors Hovne, English, Jacobe, and Frake voting in the affirmative.

Inspector Vocke renewed his suggestions in the form of a substitute, but they were withdrawn, when Inspector Prussing, in another long speech, protested that they were unwise at present, or at least until some change in the general system was first made.

At this interesting stage, Inspector Hoyne moved the previous question, which was carried, Inspector Prussing alone voting in the negative. The question then came up on the majority report. When the Clark reached the name of Inspector Prussing, that gentleman aunounced, with some hitterness, that he didn't propose to vote. In a moment more he jumped for his hat and left the room in high dudgeon, without so much as saying, "By your leave," or obtaining leave of absence from the Chair.

The majority report was adopted by a vote of yeas 8, nays 2. Inspectors English and Jacobs voting in the negative.

The Board then adjourned for one week.

POLITICAL.

NEW HAMPSHIRE. CONCORD, N. H., June 12.—The Democratic caucus nominated Harry Bingham for United States Senator, and the Republican caucus nominated Blair.

оню. COLUMBUS, O., June 10.—The Convention which assembled last week and surprised themwhich assembled has week and surprised their selves as well as the country by nominating the original parent of the "Rag-Raby" only il-lustrates the unharmonious condition of the Ohio Democracy at the present time, but also rives to the country an example of the surprises to which it may be treated should the peculiar views of Gen. Ewing be indorsed by a majority of the people of the State. The Convention also illustrated the fact that the party is totally devoid of all principle; that, while its tem-porary Chairman claimed that to the Democratic party belonged the honor of putting down the Rebellion, the applause had scarcely subsided when the name of Vallandigham received the when the name of variancing are received the apontaneous outburst of enthusiasm which shook the building to its very centre. While the Union soldiers were placed at the head of their ticket with ringing cheers, the name of the chief conspirator, who was more dangerous to the Union cause than Jeff Davis imself, was glorified as a martyr to the cause of true Democracy. The plan of the Demo-cratic party in choosing as their leaders in the struggle for the control of the State a Upited cratic party in choosing as their leaders in the struggie for the control of the State a United States Senator and "Presidential timber" cannot, and will not, be misconstrued. It was not done that the Union soldier should be honored, but rather that the Democratic party might again assume control of the Government. This fact is recognized by the soldiers themselves, and the support the Democratic party receives from the veteran column will not be of much avail. Yesterday a one-armed soldier, who was a member of the Fourteenth Army Corps, entered the Adjutant-General's Office for the purpose of asking some information. After learning what he desired, he made this remark: "I notice that Gens. Ewing and Rice have been nominated by the Democrats; it may be all right, but, from some speeches I have read which have been made in Congress, it looks as though Ewing and Rice has surrendered to the Confeds. I cannot account for it, unless the Democrats made them a better offer than the Republicans could. It seems strange, as they were both good officers. But it is my opinion that they will find it a hard matter to surrender their old commands,—we boys that carried the musket. We don't propose to do that now any more than we did in 1854 at Mission Ridge or Kennesaw." This ex-soldier is doubtless a farmer; was well dressed and very gentlemanly in appearance. Not one word was spoken until after he had concluded, when he was answered; that politics was a very singular machine, and he took his departure. This one instance illustrates the error the Democratic party has fallen into: that of nominating soldiers with the expectation of capturing the soldiers' vote. The rank and file recognize this fact, and are shrewd enough not to be captured by any such schemes.

Will the great mass of the German voters of Ohio.

file recognize this fact, and are shrewd enough not to be captured by any such schemes.

Will the great mass of the German voters of Ohio support the Democratic candidate for Governor! This question has been given much attention, and, after an interchange of expressions, it may be safely considered that they will not. The Germans in this section of Ohio are of the better class, so to speak, who have worked hard and have laid up a small fund for a rainy day. They are, as a class, a hard-money people, and have always opposed the adoption of the "Rag-Baby" as a legitimate child. and have always opposed the adoption of the "Kag-Baby" as a legitimate child. Some have invested small amounts of their surplus in Government securities, and for them to aid in the election of Ewing is wholly out of the question. While some of their politicians may gulp down the unsavory dose, the thinking ones will regard it with suspicion, and pass it by. They do not agitate the subject, but are quietly preparing to cut it short. Gen. Ewing will, without doubt, enthuse the young Democracy, who will, in their zeal, overdo the work in claiming everything with confidence. They will be aggressive beyond precedent, and undertake to use the party lash; but the past fully demonstrates that this mode of carying an election is not popular, and that it will cause trouble between the young bloods and the old wheel-horses is already predicted. With the aid that Gen. Ewing will be able to get from the Sam Cary Nationals he will be a most formidable opponent to Mr. Foster, but that he will be defeated no well-informed person will or does doubt. He nor his party will receive any moral or substantial support from the Eastern States. The Ohio Democrate always have been aided by the Eastern brethren, but, so long as they adhere to the "Rag-Baby" or "Qhio Idea," all hope of obtaining assistance might as well be abandoned. The Convention in nominating Gen. Ewing did so without a thought of where the supplies were stored. It was a Democratic fight between factions, and, while Bishop and Rice were fighting over the bone, Ewing, the outside dog, gained possession of it, leaving the others to lick their bruises and recover at leisure.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune. COLUMBUS, O., June 10.—The coming cam-paign in this State is conceded to be of National significance. On no other grounds can we acsignificance. On no other grounds can we account for the interest taken in it by the whole country. For weeks before the Conventions the names of men of National reputation and influence were associated with the chief place on the two leading tickets. This was unquestionably owing to the National features of the coming campaign, as it is evident no one would think of a man of the prominence of Secretary Sherman or Senator Thurman leaving the positions of honor and influence they now hold simply to be Governor for two years. Then, again, the State is believed to be "ciose"; and no doubt one reason why Sherman and Thurman were not pressed was because it would have been an admission of an extremity on the part of the party to call a man away from another post of vital National importance in order to carry the State. But still the present candidates are men of National fame. Mr. Foster's distinction rests upon his warm support of the President's Southern policy more than upon any other one thing in his record. He has, however the record of sight veers' satisfactory servers. President's Southern policy more than upon any other one thing in his record. He has, however, the record of eight years' satisfactory service in Congress to fall back upon, and the general character of a good citizen and a remarkably successful and popular business-man. Gen. Ewing's reputation is owing to his pronounced and vigorous opposition to resumption, and his persistent advocacy of inflation, notwithstanding the success of resumption. Unlike his opponent, he has not been successful in his business ventures, and does not enjoy the reputation of personal popularity at home. It is often hinted that his strong leaning toward inflation is influenced by some unfortunate speculations in coallands, which have left him badly in debt, and, lands, which have left him badly in debt, and, as John G. Thompson says, "dead-broke."
THE "BLOODY SHIET."

One thing is certain, the nomination of Ewing gives direction to the campaign. It brings the financial question again to the front; for Ewing is the embodiment of the worst form of financial heresy found in the Democratic party. And, again, his nomination, in connection with that of Gen. Rice, is a damper on the "bloodyshirt" intentions of the Republicans, who were preparing to wave this sacred garment once more with renewed zeal and special power. It will not do to wave the "bloody shirt" too close to the faces of Ewing and Rice, both of whom were officers in the Union army,—Rice giving one of his legs to the cause of the Union, giving rise to the remark that, if nominated, he would be the best "stumper" in the field. Of course there will be a little incongruity in the position of the

Democrats, who opposed the War so bitterly, in now blowing about their superior devotion to soldiers. But consistency is not one of the essentials in politics,—particularly in Democratic politics,—and we may expect to hear all the glory of the suppression of the Rebellion claimed by the Democrats. Gen. Steedman, in his opening address at the Democratic Convention, claimed that it was the Northern Democrats who put down the Rebellion, and that Abraham Lincoln said so. I may be indulged here in a little discrimination between the action of War Democratic and the action of the organized Democratic party. Many Democrats favored the prosecution of the War, but the party as an organization did not. No Democratic platform can be found adopted during the War that did not denounce its further persecution; and such Democrats as did favor it acted with the Republican party in doing so. And such Union men as now act with the Democrats find themselves shoulder to shoulder with the officers of the Confederacy, and are compelled to rely on the Confederacy and are compelled to rely on the Confederaces for support, though those same Confederates proclaim in their faces that their service to the Lost Cause is the proudest recollection of their lives. But the Democrats have executed a neat bit of stratery in their nomination of Union soldiers, and they are entitled to make all they can out of it, knowing that their opponents will find all the weak points in their position. THE GREENBACKERS.

The nomination of Ewing is a bid for the support of those who voted the National ticket last year; for the greatest blockheads in the Bourbon camp cannot fail to see that, unless they can secure a majority of that vote, they are hopelessly beaten in advance. Whether or not the Greenback ticket will stick, and what its strength will be, are important questions. That the ticket will be kept in the field, and that the State Committee will oppose all coali-

not the Greenback ticket will stick, and what its strength will be, are important questions. That the ticket will be kept in the field, and that the State Committee will oppose all coalitious, cannot be doubted. This course is encouraged by the advice of the National leaders of the party, and by the leaders and the Conventions of other States, as well as by Gen. Butler, the great De La Matyr, and other Greenbackers of National reputation. The bolt of Gen. Sam Cary and others is thought to be in the interest of Ewing; but how much strength it will have, caunot be estimated. Cary's personal influence in Ohio is not large. He is looked upon as a professional political tumbler, and it is known to be about time for one of his political summersaults. Morsover, his conduct in this instance is grossly inconsistent. He now objects to the platform adopted by his Convention, But he presided over the Convention; heard the platform read twice; heard a substitute offered; heard speeches made against it; expressed a mild dissent from some of its expressions himself; and then, by his own arbitrary ruling, cut off further debate, and prevented the chance of amendment, by putting the previous question. To one who was present and witnessed the management of Gen. Cary in the Convention, in the light of his present action it looks as if he intended to bolt as he has done, although he continued to preside over the Convention, and took part in the nomination of the ticket after the platform was adopted. All things considered, it does not seem probable that the Toledo business will amount to much. The bopes of the real Greenbackers are bound up in the success of the third party. They must maintain it, or they have no chance. The Democratic would never make leaders of De La Matyr, Weaver, Murch, or ipdeed any of those who are at the head of the Greenbackers are bound up in the success of the third party. They must maintain it, or they have no chance. The Democratic party of Ohio irrevocably to the anti-resumption, and practically to th

REPUBLICAN POSITION.

Though many Republicans preferred other issues, they accept the situation, and will make the fight squarely on the currency question. It is quite probable there will be less disposition to "let down" on the principles of "Honest Money" than ever before. The logic of the situation compels the Republicans to adopt a "stalwart" course on the financial question. The legislation assailed is all Republican legislation. The financial management of the Government has been in Republican hands for eighteen years. And there is much in their management of which they may justly feel proud, and that cannot but commend it to the good sense of the peple. Besides, the Republican leaders in the State are united on the question, which can hardly be said of the Democrats. Such men as Frank Hurd of Toledo, ex-Congressmen Payne and Col. Armstrong of Cleveland, Gen. Durbin Ward of Cincinnati, and many others, find it hard to support Ewing, especially as his nomination is conceded to be a triumph of the inflation element of the party. REPUBLICAN POSITION.

THE HONEST-MONEY LEAGUE.

The Honest-Money League movement bids fair to be no inconsiderable element of influence in the campaign. It has already commenced its operations. A strong

Sunday. When he came down from the pulpit it was found that he had not the smallest remembrance of having gone through precisely the same service on the previous Sunday, and when he was assured of it he fest considerable uncasiness lest his lapse of memory should indicate some impending attack of of illness. None such, however, supervened, and no rationale can be given of this curious occurrence, the subject of it not being liable to fits of 'absence of mind,' and not having had his thoughts engrossed at the time by any other special preoccupation." It is possible that the explanation here is the simple one of mere coincidence. Whether this explanation is available or not would depend entirely on the question whether the preacher's memory was ordinarily trustworthy or not—whether, in fact, he would remember the arrangements, prayers, sermon, etc., he had given on any occasion.

# MRS. MERRILL'S MONEY.

The Young Man Who Thinks Himself Entitled to It-Negligence in Dress a Sign of Insanity-Cardinal Manning's Winning

Ways.

New York Correspondence Louisville Courier Journal.

In the famons contest over the will of the eccentric Mrs. Caroline Augusta Merrill, who left nearly the whole of her property to Cardinal McCloskey, Surrogate Calvin has decided to postpone the case until November. The contest was made by sixteen nephews and neices. Nathaniel W. Merrill, husband of the

netices. Nathaniel W. Merrill, nusband of the testatrix, was a shipping merchant in Burling Slip, where he amassed a fortune of over \$400,-000. George Tibbitts, one of the nephews, who was adopted by the childless couple, sues independently. His suit is founded on the fact that Mr. and Mrs. Merrill each made a will in his favor, and that there was a con-tract between husband and wife that whichever one survived the other should give the greater part of the property to George, who had taken the name of Merrill. He maintains that she had no right to destroy this will after her husband's death, as, could be have toreseen that she would have done so, he would have given George Merrill the property by other means. In the Surrogate's Court the contest was made on the ground that Mrs. Merril! was not of sound mind, and was unduly infinenced by members of the Roman Catholic Churen.

gate's Court the contest was made on the ground that Mrs. Merril! was not of sound mind, and was unduly influenced by members of the Roman Catholic Church.

The proposents of the will say that prior to 1871, while she was traveling in England, she became acquainted with an intelligent gentleman of pleasing address, with whom she fell into conversation on various topics. In speaking of the Catholic Church, she asked him what kind of a man the then newly-made Cardinal Manning was. "Of that," was the modest-reply, "you must judge for youself." The seaker himself was Cardinal Manning. She was then an elderly lady. A friendship grew up between them, and on her arrival at Rome she had conceived a desire to join the Church. The Cardinal advised that she should not be precipitate. She then delayed her intention until her return to the United States, when she went to Portamouth, N. H., her native place, and there, it is said, she became a Roman Catholic. In May, 1871, she made a will. She gave \$80,000 to the New York Hospital and other charitable institutions, divided \$25,000 among her nieces and nophews, and gave the residue of the estate to Cardinal McClosker. She submitted if to the Cardinal's lawyer in Rome before she signed it. She had conceived a violent dislike for George Merrill, and left him nothing. She died Oct. 18, 1877. The Rev. W. R. Alger, of the Unitarian Church of the Messiah, at the request of her relatives, officiated at the funeral. Two days afterward a Catholic funeral service was celebrated in St. Stephen's Church, without the presence of the body. In the codicil it appears as if she thought one of her nephews, Dr. George H. C. Salto, was dead. He is not, and is now employed as a surgeon on Japanese line of steamers. A portrait in oil of George Merrill, which Mrs. Merrill had given Dr. Salto, was produced in court, There is a small hole cut through the canwas at the centre of the lips, and the thumb of the right hand is cut off. In explaining these mutilations, she said that she abborred a lying to

the English manufactures. Our exports are rapidly increasing, and already they are nearly 50 per cent more than those of 1878 for the same time."

It was said by a representative of Garner & Co., manufacturers of and dealers in American cotton goods, "There can be no dispute that the French manufacture a finer quality of cotton goods than we do, but these are principally lawns and light gauzy fabrics, for which a few people pay high prices. Only a small quantity of them comes here, and it is not unfair to say that nine-tenths of all the lawns sold in this country are of American manufacture. Our mills have greatly improved, and the quality of fabrics turned out is far superior to that of last year. We are now making superior in the french in fineness, and far more serviceable. The very best cotton goods sold in Rhode Island may possibly be French and English, but this is not true of other States. The manufactories of New York, Massachusetts, and Connecticut make splendid cotton fabrics. The same quality of goods as that manufactured in France could be made here, but it would not pay, as these goods are purchased by only a few persons who are willing to pay 35 cents a yard for fabrics which are really not worth over 15 cents. England is not making any finer goods than America, and as a rale English goods are not so fine as American. The body of English goods is made equal to ours in weight frequently by the use of clay instead of cotton. England is even imitating our trade-marks for cotton fabrics to be sent to China, and one American house has been compelled to copyright its labels in England, to prevent this. A greater quantity of very fine goods for home trade is being manufactured mow than ever before, and several large factories are working from 5 a. m to 10 p. m. on fine lawns to take the place of foreign goods. There have been recently more orders to American manufactories for British trade than ever before. There are finer cotton goods made in France and England than here, but not for general American us

is a steady improvement going on in American cotton goods. One mill in Rhode Island is now making Victoria and Bishop lawns and jaconnets that are equal to any made abroad, and British manufacturers have frankly admitted that they will destroy their trade. Certain mills in New Manufacturers have the provided that they will destroy their trade. England are turning out percales equal to the finest foreign fabrics that formerly sold largely in our market, and at a much lower price."

An Army of Workmen Employed in Repairing the Damages Made by the Swoller Thelss. Correspondence Sem York World.

since the terrible flood destroyed Szegedin, and yet if you stood on the hights of the railsince the terrible flood destroyed Szegedin, and yet if you stood on the hights of the railway dike you would see around you a sea of muddy, weedy water closed in by the sandhills near Dorozma, distant many miles. To rid the country of such enormous masses of water seemed well-night impossible. For this purpose a ring-dike inclosing the town must be built before pumping could be begun. The Hungarian Parliament adopted this plan at the end of March and in the first days of April a building society was intrusted with its execution. Ten days were required to collect the materials necessary for the undertaking. Three hundred pontoons were brought from Siebenburgen, Transylvania, 150,002 square feet of poles, rams, etc., 600,000 cords of wood, and 250 anchors from Pesth, and sixty ships and fifty boats from Upper Hungary. The number of these has been doubled since. The Danube Navigation Company sent four of its towing steamers. Everything was taken to Szegedin by water, of course, and an opening twenty yards broad was made in the dikes to permit the passage of steamers, ships, pontoons, and boats. The 2,500 workmen employed are nearly all poor inhabitants of Szegedin, chosen by the Government in preference to all others, and who besides are clever at this kind of work. Smiths and carpenters are rather rare in Szegedin, and, as 1,000 were required, they were taken from Upper Hungary. It was difficult to lodge such a THE BROOM PROPERLY INCOMENDED BY A SERVICE AND A SERVICE A

EXTRA

4:00 A. M.

BULGARIA.

He is Now Enjoying the Hospitalities of Queen Victoria.

Programme of His Future Movementr-His Reign Soon to Commence.

HE IS NOW RECEIVING THE ATTENTIONS OF JOHN BULL.

By Cable to New York Herale.

LONDON, June 12.—Prince Alexander, of Battenburg, the Prince-elect of Bulgaria, after having paid visits to the Courts of Vienua and Berlin, and to the Czar. at Livadia, is about conlin, and to the Carr at Livinia, is about con-cluding his sojourn in England, where he has produced a very favorable impression and been graciously received by Queen Victoria. The Prince's visit to England is due to an invitation sent by the Queen, who, is due to an invitation sent by the Queen, who, it is said, was anxious to make the personal acquaintance of the future ruler of the Eulgarians. He received a most gracious reception from her Majesty, who subsequently con-

ferred upon him the Order of Knight of the ON TUESDAY NIGHT

Earl Salisbury, the Foreign Secretary, gave a grand banquet in honor of the Prince, when a large number of prominent persons were present, including nearly all the foreign Ministers. The papers generally discuss the Prince's prospects in a most favorable way, and agree that he intends to carry out the Treaty of Berlin to the best of his ability, and to withstand all agitation for overstepping the limits prescribed by the Congress. The pro-Turkish journals are somewhat fearful that the Prince will be inclined to submit too much to the influence of Russia, and arge upon him the necessity of curbing the desires of the Bulgarian Pan-Slavists, who are de-sirous of uniting the two provinces.

the Prince will go to Italy, and later to Con-stantinople, to go through the ceremony of acknowledging his allegiance to the Sulan, and of being invested by him with authori assume his duties as Hospodariat of Bul His voyage from Italy to Constantinople will ne made in a Russian man-of-war. Another Rus-sian man-of-war will take him from the Bosphorus to Varna. On entering Bulgaria, he will issue his first proclamation to his new subjects. WOMEN PREPARING TO VOTE.

Walking Up to the Tax-Office and Paying Their Poll-Tax - The Newly-Acquire Rights of the Sex in the Old Bay State.

Boston Advertiser.

If any one thinks the majority of educated and thinking women have received their nevigacquired right to vote on educational questions with indifference he is very much missake. To one who has listened to the discussions among themselves on the question, before the last beneficent Legislature had conferred the to listen to their remarks afterward, and, it may be added, instructive as well, since it gave an insight into the motive which controls an earnest woman's actions and thought. A recent conversation between several representa-tive women was somewhat as follows: "Well we've got to vote," an active opposent of the measure announced with much decision, and alto-gether more satisfaction than her previous sentments would have warranted. "Not necessarily," was the reply of a suffrage advocate, "very many men never go near the polls; you can exercise the same privilege, you know. No one is going to drive you to do what you don't wish to; it's go or stay, just as you please." "Indeed, it's not." was the warm rejoinder. "Since the right has been given us, it is plainly a duty, and we've no right to shirk it. I have always

deed, it's not," was the warm rejoinder. "Since the right has been given us, it is plainly a duty, and we've no right to shirk it. I have always felt that the educated men who neglected it were guilty of a most calpaole neglect, and I can't do what I have so often condemned in others. There is no question of choice; there is only one thing to be done, and I shall do it."

"But what are we to do!" queried one of the newly enfranchised. "There's some preliminary ceremony or other to be gone through, and we can't vote until we've gone through it."

"We've got to pay a poll-tax, I know that much," said one of the newly-fledged etitless; but how in the world can we unless some body knows we want to."

At this juncture it was suggested by one who had been listening, but had heretofore taken no part in the discussion, because he was curious to see how it would end, that the entire party should go to the Assessors' office in the City Hall, and signify to those in charge their desire to contribute their share toward the payment of municipal expenses, in return for the privilege of saying who shall serve on the School Board; and this disinterested person further showed his interest by offering to accompany them.

There was no more delay than was necessary in putting on bonnets and gloves, and in an incredibly short time the party was on its way to the City-Hall. Preceded by their pilot, they marched boildly to the door of the Assessors' room and entered. The gentlemen at the deaks looked up and smiled as the delegation entered. It was quite evident that they knew its errand, and that its members were not the first visitors on the same errand. A gentleman detsched himself from a group at the further and of the room and came forward. There was a merry twinkle in his eye, and he looked extremely amused, probably at the supernatural solemnity of the party, who looked apprehensive but determined, as if they didn't know what terribe ordeal they would not flinch.

The errand was explained by the spokesman them." Each of the lad

"When it is filled out it is to be orought back here."

"But what then?"

"From this the Assessors will be anle to make out your tax bills if there is anything be sides the poil-tax. The bill will be sent to you the last of September. You will pay it here, and when it is paid you will receive a certificate, which you will take to the Board of Registration in Pemberton Square and be registered. That is all, ladies, that you will have to do."

"Dear me, how simple! We thought it a much more intricate process."

Judging from the faces there was a heavy weight litted off the entire party's mind. It was eyident they had all had vague ideas of something quite dreadful, and were surprised to was evident they had all had vague ideas a something quite dreadful, and were surprised a find it the simplest matter-of-fact proceeding the world. One of the party gathered contage to ask a few questions concerning the new law and its probable workings, with the following result: Between two and the hundred women have aiready been registers in Boston; every day sees the number added to and it is very probable that by autumn the number will be very large. Without exception those who have presented themselves have becomen who have represented the wealth culture of the city. Many of them have possessed of large property; all of them have been well educated women. They do not be any means represent exclusively the so-calls.

SPORTING E Arrival in Chicago of portant Stables

Yesterday's Turf Con Louis, Jackson, burg, Ete

The Chicago Club Impro-ting Record at Tr

O'Leary and Crosslan to Walk for \$8 Side.

THE TUR THE RUNNERS AR The air of preparation an ockey-Club track denotes tha ng made on the most ext being made on the most extensional management of the morrow. The outside track, to been used by the trotters, to been used by the trotters, to trotters, to the trotters, the trotte garded comprises the constry, comprises the Japet, b. m., 4 years, by Light Japet, b. m., 4 years, by Light Ronnie Scotland. Ent ple, by Bonnie Scotiand. En City Cup. Liahtunah, b. m., 3 years, 1 of Lantana. Entered in the Stakes. Athelso, b. f., 4 years, by

ments.
Jim Beck, b. a. 3 years,
Jim Beck, b. a. 3 years,
Ada Chestham, the dam of Fr.
Chesthaut filly, 3 years, by
Sue Dougherty.
Mistake, ch. G., 2 years,
Mistake, ch. G., 2 years, Misfortune.

The stable is in charge trainer, Mr. Grinstead not though he is expected before gins.

Mr. Murphy was found your front of the stables occur fliers, superintending their rubbing before being retired in

Days Moore, b. s., 4 years. llipper. Entered in the Gard Slipper. Entered in the Garde

"I have just arrived from
Mr. Murphy, "and I want it
this is the finest track on ear
in good shape, and I expect to
of them in the cup, although
say they can beat anything is
McCarthy. However, I am
of leaves team trying, and a McCarthy. However, I am o always keep trying, and a can. I had quite a lot of othere, but have sent them ho or another, so they will not Oscar G., Brillianteen, W. Bpring."

Henry Green's lot comprise Nettle King, ch. f., 3 years, dam Fanny King. Entered and Trial Stakes.

Vapor, b. c., 2 years, by Ve Entered in the Grand Pacific E

vapor, b. c., 2 years, by V. Entered in the Grand Pacific iterion Stakes.

Ellen Louise, b. f., 2 years, dam Lizzie Trigg. Entered in the grand Pacific iterion Stakes. dam Lizzie Trigg. Entered in terion Stakes.

Kittle Waddle, b. f., 2 years, dam Kittle Clyde. Entered in.

Mr. David McDaniel, who walking exercise of his horse greatly pleased with the tracings. "It is the best I and I have been all over the will be fast time made here one of the greatest meetin place here this summer. The horses present than at any of racing is certain to be first of the Club are doing a scale, and accommodate scale, and accommodate every way. I like Castyle of doing business. I came here because of it, to be doing well. I saw it papers that my horses were is not the case."

arrive. To-morrow afternoon ther matines at the frack of the ing Association, which pron to reat the one given two we fast time was made. An each has been arranged, includ classes of borses. Among trotters that will take pare Bodine, Chicago Maid, a William Emmett's new pure that is reported to have do Mr. Rawleigh's Harry R., the well-known black mare Ber from Peter Johnson's stable from Matt Colvin's string; gelding Badger stoy, that tweekts ago in 2:3614, 2:35; Pinafore, that bent Donald a cent Jockey Clap matines; good ones. One feature of race between Mr. Coughlam mare, and Mr. Brennock's ilso be a race between Mr. C. O. leld and Annie Logan. The Pciock.

Mr. Isaac Wetxel has be that can best 2:30, which he to Sollie K.

Mr. William Emmett,

Mr. William Emmett, Music, sold yesterday to roan geiding Clifton, rec Mr. Emmett also purcha gelding, no record, that can Messrs. James Van Etta well-known turfmen of Jam the city on a brief visit. races next week, and repor-tion of Milwaukeeans will a Chicago horsemen were at the poor performance of 2:23 race at Jackson, Mic was made the favorite in the but seems to have been of ght.

DETROIT, Mich., June 11 sons were present at the to-day. Weather fine and Rarus gave an exhibition to 2:29% and 2:20%.

The 2:40 race for a \$40 \$200 to second, \$120 to fourth, was won by Bonnes heate, Russ Ellis second, T

Time—2:23%; 2:27
The 2:30 race was posted CHILLICOTHA, O., June last night and threatenin weather during the entire for the short of to-day's representation of the short of the day proved the sport was all that coul was a largely increased at day, and more interest main the first race, the Scomile dash, 2:5 entrance, 1, 2500, there were nine entire was proved the sport was all that coul mile dash, 2:5 entrance, 1, 2500, there were nine entired at the first race, the Scomile dash, 2:5 entrance, 1, 2500, there were nine entired at the state of the

A. M. ARIA.

ying the Hospitalieen Victoria.

Future Movementsn to Commence.

NO THE ATTENTIONS OF M BULL on York Herold.

rince Alexander, of Bat eet of Bulgaria, after hav-courts of Vienna and Ber-Livadia, is about con-in England, where a very favorable graciously received by Prince's visit to England sent by the Queen, who, to make the personal future ruler of the Bula most gracious recep-, who subsequently con Order of Knight of the

DAT NIGHT or of the Prince, when a ent persons were presall the foreign Mingenerally discuss in a most favorof Berlin to the best of stand all agitation for prescribed by the Conjournals are somewhat will be inclined to subinfluence of Russia necessity of curbing the Pau-Slavists, who are de o provinces.

Italy, and later to Con brough the ceremony of y him with authority to spodariat of Bulgaria to Constantinople will be take him from the Bos ntering Bulgaria, he will ion to his new subjects.

ARING TO VOTE. Tax-Office and Pavis The Newly-Acquired in the Old Bay State.

received their newlyn educational question ed to the discussion e, vou know. No one is do what you don't wish ust as you please." "In-the warm rejoinder. "Since wen us, it is plainly a duty, ted men who neglected it st calpable neglect, and I e so often condemned in question of choice; there e done, and I shall do it." to do!" queried one of the "There's some prelimier to be gone through, and we've gone through it." a poll-tax, I know that the newly-flodged citzens; orld can we unless some-

y matter, ladies. I can tell a very short time. First of out these blanks and sign be ladies was given a paper, I statement to the Assessors on setting forth that the per-I statement to the Assessors on, setting forth that the perit was "a female citizen of h of Massachusetts," who shi tax. It was followed by a perty, which, when filled out a statement of the amount person whose name was

an who had given them. out it is to be brought back

e Assessors will be able to bills if there is anything be. The bill will be sent to you aber. You will pay it here, you will receive a certificate, ke to the Board of Registration Square and be registered that you will have to dd." simple! We thought it a te process." the faces there was a heavy the entire party's mind. It had all had vague ideas of readful, and were surprised to inatter-of-fact proceeding in of the party gathered courfew questions concerning its probable workings, with alt: Between two and three are already been registered lay sees the number added to, robable that by autumn the ary large. Without exception represented the wealth and r. Many of them have been registered but there are many who indifferent, or even in some at who have accepted it, as followed the sompany, as a daty fulfilled. No women either outable had presented them-

ght Better of It.
I Darmstadt and his betrothes together and jumped into a The coldness of the water in the young man's ardens isentangled himself and made ying the dameel to her fate, tenced to three years and nine for the performance.

SPORTING EVENTS.

arrival in Chicago of Several Important Stables of Racehorses.

Yesterday's Turf Contests in St. Louis, Jackson, Pittsburg, Etc.

The Chicago Club Improving Its Batting Record at Troy's Expense.

O'Leary and Crossland Matched to Walk for \$5,000 a Side.

> THE TURF. THE RUNNERS ARRIVING.

The air of preparation and activity at the ockey-Club track denotes that preparations are meeting which begins one week from row. The outside track, which has hitherrunning in the coutside track, which has hitherie-morrow. The outside track, which has of the thoroughbreds, a large number of whom
are now at the grounds. In addition to the
arrivals already noted in The Tribune, three
stables came in yesterday, viz.: those of Messrs.
Orinstead. Murphy, and Green, the latter being
from Springfield, Ill., and the others from Kentracky. Mr. Grinstead's string, which is retacky. Mr. J. years, by Lightning, out of Kelpic, by Bonnie Scotiand. Entered in the Garden
City Cup.
Linhumsh, b. m., 3 years, by John Morgan, out
to Lantansh, b. m., 3 years, by Gilroy. No engagelinhumsh, b. fr. a years, by Gilroy. No engagelinhumsh, b. fr. a years, by Gilroy. No engage-

ments.
Jim Beck, h. c., 3 years, by Waverly, out of Ads Chestham, the dam of Frogtown.
Chestnut filly, 3 years, by War Dance, out of Sue Donyherty. Entered in the Oaks.
Mistake, ch. c., 2 years, by Waverly, out of Misfoctane.

Misfortane.

The stable is in charge of Henry Brown, trainer, Mr. Grinstead not having arrived, although he is expected before the meeting begins.

Mr. Murphy was found yesterday afternoon in front of the stables occupied by his pair of filers, superintending their final cleaning and rubbing before being retired for the night. His

filers, supermissioning their man decaming and rubbing before being retired for the night. His horses are:

Edinburg, b. g., 5 years, by Longfellow, dam by Lexington. Entered in the Garden City Cup.

Days Moore, b. s., 4 years, by Longfellow, dam Slipper. Entered in the Garden City Cup.

"I have just arrived from Cincinnati," said Mr. Murphy, "and I want to say to you that this is the finest track on earth. My horses are in good shape, and I expect to start one or both of them in the cup, although the California men say they can beat anything in there with Mollie McCarthy. However, I am one of the kind that always keep trying, and shall do the best I can. I had quite a lot of other horses entered here, but have sent them home for one reason or another, so they will not start. They were Oscir G., Brillianteen, Wealth, and Silver Spring."

Henry Green's lot comprises the following: Nettie King, ch. f., 3 years, by Barney Williams, dam Fanny King. Entered in the Illinois Oaks and Trial Stakes. Vapor, b. c., 2 years, by Voitigenr, dam Laurs. Entered in the Grand Pacific Hotel Stake and Crierion Stakes. Ellen Louise, b. f., 2 years, by Barney Williams, am Lizzie Trigg. Entered in the Ladies' and Cri-

am Rittle Clyde. Entered in the Ladies Stake.

Mr. David McDaniel, who was watching the walking exercise of his horses, said that he was greatly pleased with the track and its surroundings. "It is the best I ever saw," he said, "and I have been all over the country. There will be fast time made here, and I look to see one of the greatest meetings ever held take place here this summer. There will be more horses present than at any other place, and the racing is certain to be first class. The officers of the Club are doing everything on a big scale, and accommodate the horsemen in every way. I like Col. Conley and his style of doing business. It is a liberal one, and I came here because of it. All the horses seem to be doing well. I saw it stated in one of the papers that my horses were coughing, but such is not the esse."

Other stables are expected, and by next Tuesder the horses now at St. Louis will begin to day the horses now at St. Louis will begin to arrive.

CENTRAL-PARK MATINES.

To-morrow afternoon there will be a trotting matinee at the track of the Central Park Driving Association, which promises to excel in interest the one given two weeks ago, when such last time was made. An enjoyable programme has been arranged, including events for all classes of horses. Among the more notable trotters that will take part in the sport are Bodine. Chicago Maid, and Piedmont: Mr. William Emmett's new purchase, a bay gelding that is reported to have done his mile in 2:22; Mr. Kawleigh's Harry R., that can beat 2:30; the well-known black mare Bertha, record, 2:31½, from Peter Johnson's stable; two "green" ones from Matt Colvin's string: Twohig's 5-vear-old gelding Badger Boy, that trotted the track two weeks ago in 2:36½, 2:85; the chestnut mare Pinafore, that beat Donald and others at the recent Jockey Clup matines; and a dozen other good ones. One feature of the day will be a nee between Mr. Coughlan's mare, Dr. Lilly's mare, and Mr. Brenuock's gelding. There will uso be a race between Mr. Isaac Watxel's Sollie k. and mate, and Mr. C. O. Avery's Josie Mansleid and Annie Logan. The fun begins at 2:30 placek.

LOCAL HORSE GOSSIP.

Mr. Isaac Watxel has bought a dun gelding that can beat 2:30, which he will drive as a mate to Sollie K.

Mr. William Emmett, of the Academy of Music and mate, and Mr. William Emmett, of the Academy of Music and mate and Mr.

Mr. William Emmett, of the Academy of Music, sold resterday to Western parties the roan gelding Clifton, record 2:31, for \$1,000. Mr. Emmett also purchased as unuamed bay gelding, no record, that can beat 3:25. Messrs. James Van Etta and Anson Rogers, well-known turfmen of Janesville, Wis., are in the city on a brief visit. They will visit the races next week, and report that a large delegation of Milwaukeeans will also be present.

Chicago horsemen were much disappointed at the poor performance of Monroe Chief in the 3:23 race at Jackson, Mich., Wednesday. He was made the favorite in the pool-selling here, but seems to have been of no account in the fight.

JACKSON, MICH.

DETROIT, Mich., June 12.—Fully 10,000 persons were present at the Jackson, Mich., races to-day. Weather fine and cool, and trackgood. Rarus gave an exhibition trot, two heats; time, 2:294 and 2:2014.

The 2:40 race for a \$400 purse to first horse, 5200 to second, \$120 to third, and \$30 to fourth, was won by Bohner Boy in three straight heats, Russ Eillis second, Tekoneha third.

Tree-2:34%; 2:30; 2:30%.

Tree-for-all race for a purse the same as in the 3:40 race, was won by Protine in three straight leats.

Concess
Col. Lewis. 44 4

The 2:20 race—2:23%; 2:25%; 2:31%.

The 2:30 race was postponed until to-morrow.

CHILLICOTHS, 0.

CHILLICOTHS, O. June 12.—The heavy rains last night and threatening appearance of the weather during the entire forencon boded ill for the snort of to-day's races. About 1 o'clock, however, the sun came out brightly, and the balance of the day proved quite favorable, and the sport was all that could be desired. There was a largely increased attendance over yesterday, and more interest manifested.

In the first race, the Scotic Valley Derby, two-mile cash, \$25 entrance, the Association adding \$200, there were nine entries and seven starters.—War Dance, John Hauper, Lapisand, Almeda, Afton, Edwin A. and Surge. Harper was the favorite in bools, Surge second choice. Surge won with apparent case in 8:51 1-5.

The next race was a dash of one mile, for 3-year-olds, for a purse of \$150, the second horse to have \$30. There were three entries—Werter, Claudie, and Enterprise. Claudie was the Invortice in the pools, and won ensity. Time, 1:58 1-5.

Third race, mile heats, for all area, purse \$200, becomd horse to have \$250.

had no trouble about winning, and was as fresh and bright as a daisy after the race.

In the third race Eli sold in the pools for 3 to 12. It will be observed that such members of the sporting fraternity as invested on this race dropped heavily.

of the sporting fraternity as invested on this race dropped heavily.

Sr. LOUIS.

RAGE TRACK, Sr. LOUIS.

Weather cloudy but warm. The track dried out finely and fast.

Attendance very large. Probably 10,000 on the grounds. Fully one-helf of the seats on the grounds. Fully one-helf of the seats on the graud stand were occupied by ladies. The first race was a dash of two miles, for all ages, for a purse of \$500, \$100 to second horse. Eleven entries, nine starters, as follows: Buckner, Sweetheart, Kilburn, Janitor, Athelstons, Incommode, Jim Murphy, Checkmate and Garryowen. The pools sold: Incommode, 100; Checkmate, 40; Buckner 35; Kiliburn, 25; field, 35.

Incommode took the lead at the start, and held it all the way round, the rest in a bunch near by, except Garryowen, who trailed several lengths in the rear. Rounding the first turn on the second mile Incommode increased his lead to two lengths, Buckner second, and Checkmate about the same distance behind, the others atrung out. These positions were maintained down the back-stretch, all going at a rattling grait. At the lower turn Buckner and Checkmate increased their paces, closed up on the leader, and the three tore down the homestretch in a bunch, till, within fifty yards of the atring, Incommode forged shead and came in winner by one length, Checkmate second, and Buckner only a head behind Checkmate. Time, 3:35.

The second race was for the Garneau Cup,

Buckner only a head nember of the Garneau Cup, 3:35.

The second race was for the Garneau Cup, mile heats, all ages; \$50 entrance, \$500 to first, \$100 to second horse. Of the eleven entries six started, as follows: Krupp Gua, Chiquita, Pomerov, Charlev Howard, Florence Payne, and Essilah. The pools sold: Chiquita and Essilah, 100 each; Krupp Gun, 45; the field,

and Essilah, 100 each; Krupp Gun, 45; the field, 40.

In the first heat, Pomeroy took the lead at the start; Essilah second, Chiquita third, the others strung out. Going down the backstretch Chiquita took the second place, and, rounding the lower turn, Howard passed Essilah. In this order they entered the home-stretch, where Howard and Chiquita made a desperate struggle to overtake Pomeroy, but failed, the latter winning by one length, Chiquita second, Howard third. Time, 1:44.

The pools now sold: Pomeroy, 100; Chiquita Essilah, 90 each; Krupp Gun, 80.

In the second heat, Chiquita jumped to the front, Howard second, Essilah third. These positions were held until, entering the homestretch, Howard took the lead, and crossed the string three lengths in advance, Chiquita second, and Essilah third. Time, 1:454.

Howard now became a strong favorite in the pools, selling from 860 to 500; Pomeroy, 100 to 160.

In the third heat, Pomeroy took the lead, and

pools, selling from sou to out; Fomeroy, 100 so 160.

In the third heat, Pomeroy took the lead, and held it round the first turn, when Howard passed to the front and came home nuder a hard pull six lengths ahead. Time, 1:48.

The great event of the dar, and which drew the big growd to the grounds, was the Post Stake, for all ages, four-mileheats, \$100 co-trance, \$2,500 added, \$500, to second horse, the third to save stake. The Starters were Chariton, Solicitor, Patrol, and Kingsland, and the nools sold as follows: Solicitor, 135 to 200; Kingsland, 50 to 100; Patrol, 55 to 85; Chariton, 15 to 20.

ton, Solicitor, Patrot, and kingsland, and the pools sold as follows: Solicitor, 185 to 20; Kingsland, 50 to 100; Patrot, 55 to 85; Chariton, 15 to 20.

In the first heat, the horses got away in a bunch, Patrot slightly in the lead. The first two miles were run without change of positions, Chariton being second, Kingsland third, Solicitor took second place, and on the home-stretch of the same mile Solicitor and Kingsland ran abreast, Patrot being about four lengths in the lead. On the back-stretch, fourth mile, Solicitor made a play for Patrot, lapped him on the turn, passed him on the home-stretch, and won by nearly a dozen lengths, Patrot pulling up, giving Kingsland second place; Chariton distanced. Time, 7:56.

The pools now sold: Solicitor, 100; field, 35.

In the second heat, Patrot again took the lead at the start, Kingsland second, Solicitor third. The running was made in this order until going down the back-stretch on the third mile, when Solicitor passed Kingsland, and made a play for Patrot, who was a dozen lengths ahead. Gradually, but surely, he gained round the lower turn and down the bome-stretch, passing the string not more than six lengths behind. From this on the stern chase continued round the upper turn along the back-stretch, for the last time Solicitor answering to the call of his jocky, took the lead, and crossed the wire the winner of the heat and race by two lengths, Patrol second, Kingsland away behind and used up. Time, 7:4f.

The fourth race was a handicap for all ages dash one mile, purse \$300. There were fifteen entries, all of whom started, making an exceeding fine field. The pools sold: Classmate, 100; Annie D, 80; Buckshot, 70; Zeta, 60; Clemmie G, 55; the field, 110. The hogses got away pretty well-together, John W. Norton in the lead, which he kept throughout, winning by two lengths.

away pretty well together, John W. Norton in the lead, which he kept throughout, winning by two lengths, Bill Dillon second, Zeta third. Time, 1:45.

No time counted in the last three beats.
The second race was trot for the 2:22 class.
Purse, \$800, \$400 to first, \$200 to second, \$120 to third, \$80 to fourth. Seven entries and six starters.

 
 Darby
 4
 1
 1
 4

 Jersey Boy
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 2
 2
 1

 Silver Sides
 3
 3
 3
 3

 Belle Brassfield
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 5

 Deception
 5
 5
 5
 5
 1

 Hannah D
 6
 6
 6
 6
 6
 Time-2:28, 2:26, 2:28, 2:26, 2:30,

Time—1:28, 2:26, 3:28, 2:26, 2:30,
THE ASCOT RACES.

LONDON, June 12.—The gold cup at Ascot, today, was won by Isonomy; Insulaire second,
Touchel third.
The race for the Rouse memorial stakes, one
mile, was won by Phenix, Crawford's filly; Out
of Bounds second, Sir Joseph third.
The St. James' Palace stakes, for 3-year-olds,
was won by Rayon D'Or; Charibert second,
The Scot third. Seven started.

PEDESTRIANISM. THE 150-MILE RUNNING MATCH, for a wager of \$250 a side, between James McLeaver, of Scotland, and Jeremiah Murphy, a Lemont farmer, will commence at the Exposition Building this afternoon at 2 o'clock. The track over which both men will travel is the one used in the late tournament. Yester-day afternoon it was rolled and sprinkled, and day alternoos it was rolled and sprinkled, and was much approved of by the competitors. Betting is decidedly in favor of the Scotch champion who, it is thought, will place a magnificent feat on record. Murphy is being well eared for by two trainers. Henry Schmehl and Lorenzo Lorden, both of whom assert that their man will astonish the unbile by the heliticates of the will astonish the public by the brilliancy of the feat he is sure to accomplish.

sign there were nine cutries and seven starters.

War Dance, John Harper, Lapiand, Almeda, Afton, Edwin A. and Surge. Harper was the favorite in pools, Surge second choice. Surge was the favorite in pools, Surge second choice. Surge was the favorite in pools, Surge second choice. Surge the surge of \$150, the second horse to have \$50. There were three were three were three were three were the surge of \$150, the second horse to have \$50. There were three was the favorite in the pools, and won easily. Time, 1.53 1.5.

Third race, mile heats, for all sace, purse \$500, second horse to have \$50. There were five starters—Eil, Fairy Queen, Tolema, Leo, and Momentum, the favorite, third. Time, 1.51 2.5, 1.55.

The track was exceedingly heavy from the rains. Harper was decidedly the favorite in the first race, but Ackarman's entries, flurne and Lower and Lower to the surger staken long in the match.

The track was exceedingly heavy from the rains. Harper was decidedly the favorite in the first race, but Ackarman's entries, flurne and Lower to accomplish.

O'LEART AND CROSSLAND.

The match between these well-known men has health between these well-known men has health between these well-known men has health been definitely arranged, the parties having met vesterday and agreed that it shall take place within thirty days from signing the articles, which are as follows:

1. The match be the sevently five health to be a seventy-five hour contest, fair heel-and-toe walk, for a wager of \$5,000 a suit, sum must be placed in the hands of a responsible party at least seventy-two hours previous to the sum must be placed in the hands of a responsible party at least seventy-two hours previous to the commentum. Eit won the first and second heate cally, Tolema running second, and Momentum, the favorite, third. Time, 1.51 2.5, 1.55.

The track was exceedingly heavy from the rains. Harper was decidedly the favorite in the first race, but Ackarman's entries, flurne and the first sample and the first sample and the first sample for the sum

the start to forfeit all claim to the 50 per cent placed as exraest money.

5. Each man to walk on a separate track, the composition and construction of which shall be as he himself may select or approve of.

6. Should either party, during the progress of the match, use disrespectful language toward the other, the competitor so offending shall be expelled the track, and will not be permitted, under any pretext whatever, to further compete in the contest.

7. Neither competitor will be granted the privilers of 'coaching," but each pedestrian will be allowed one attendant, for the purpose of giving food and drinks on the track; provided, however, that such attendant shall not attempt to accompany his man more than fifty yards from the place where he offered such nourishment.

8. The winners o receive all the stakes and two-thirds of the gate-money after all expenses have been paid.

9. The stakeholder to retain in his possession the full sum competed for until such time as he receives a written decision on the result of the contest.

10. The expenses of the match to be deducted from the gate receipts, the balance (if any) to be divided between the competitors in the manner of the contest.

10. The expenses of the match to be deducted from the gate receipts, the balance (if any) to be divided between the competitors in the manner hereinbefore provided,—namely, two-thirds to the winner and one-third to the loses.

11. All questions not provided for in these conditions to be decided by the referee, from whose decision no appeal shall be taken to a court of law.

O'LBAEY AND GUYON

O'LBAEY AND GUYON

O'LHARY AND GUYON o'LEAST AND GUYON
bave falled to make a seventy-five-hour match,
although Mike McDonald was on hand at
Burke's Hotel yesterday morning, prepared to
make good his \$5,000 stake on Guyon. O'Leary
wanted until October in which to walk, and, as
no agreement could be had on this point, it is
probable that the man will not come together
as proposed.

exhibition in San Francisco, and showed that he had lost none of the speed that made him famous a few years ago.

BASE-BALL. CHICAGO VS. TROT.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

TROT, N. Y., June 12.—The Chicagos easily defeated the Troy Citys to-day by doing some terrific batting and playing with but one error, but, had the Troy Citys fielded better, their errors being very costly, the game would have been more even. Dairymple had a day on, as also did Flint at the bat. Caskins was run into by Peters in the second inning, and had to re-tire in favor of Reilly. Chicago earned one run in the first, four in the second, and two in the fifth by hard batting. The Troy Citys earned all theirs after two men were out. Wilbur proved so unsatisfactory that the audience hooted and yelled at him on several occasions. He is making his last appearance in Troy. The

Chledge.	4	R	B	P	A	A
Dairympie, l. f Peters, s. s. Anson, l.b. Shaffer, r. Harbidge, c. f. Quest, 2 b. Larkin, p. Williamson, 3 b. Flint, 6.	6545455	212001223	499101998	3 12 1 1 1 4 0 2 2	200179	00000001
Total	45	13	17	27	14	1
Troy.  Mansell, I. f	4441844	0101100000	091111	22421001	00010548	110000000000000000000000000000000000000
Total	94	9	7	27	17	9

Earned runs—Chicago, 7: Troys, 3.
Two-base hits—Dalrymple, 2; Peters, Williamson, and Caskins.
Three-base hits—Larkin, Flint.
First base on balls—Shaffer, Quest, Clapp.
First base on errors—Chicago, 2; Troy Citys, none.

one.
Struck out—Chicago, 3; Troy Citys, 1.
Struck out—Chicago, 3; Troy Citys, 1.
Balls called—Bradley, 192; Larkin, 74.
Strikes called—Bradley, 20; Larkin, 9.
Passed balls—Caskins, 2; Rellly, 3.
Wild pitches—Bradley, 2.
Time—Two bours and fifty minutes.
Umpire—Wilbur. SYRACUSE DEFEATED BY BUFFALO.

BOSTON DEFEATS CLEVELAND.

MO GAME. PROVIDENCE, R. L., June 12.—No game to day. Rain.

OTHER GAMES.

WORGESTER, June 12.—Albanys, 5; Worcesters, 0. Championship.
Hotyoke, June 12.—Holyokes, 13; Nationals, 8. Ten innings.

THE CEDAR HAPIDS TOURNAMENT.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

CEDAR RAPIDS, Ia., June 13.—The Firemen's Tournament, which has been in progress here resterday and to-day, closed this evening. and, taken as a whole, has been a marked success. Nearly 1,000 firemen came from all por-tions of the State. The best of order and good tions of the State. The best of order and good feeling has prevailed, and the crowd of visitors from the surrounding country has been large. The hose company tests to-day of running 900 feet and paying out at the same time 300 feet of hose were watched with much interest. The Hope, of Marshalltown, won the first prize, time 48 seconds; the Bluff City No. 2, of Council Bluffs, second, time 50 seconds; the Resone No. 3, of Muscatine, third, time 50½ seconds. In all the hook-and-ladder tests to run 300 yards and climb to the top of ladder, Relief No. 1, of Muscatine, took first prize, time 53½ seconds; Relief No. 1, of Cedar Rapids, second, time 37¼ seconds; Rescue No. 3, of Council Bluffs, third. The meeting next year will be held at Marshalltown.

Thumas. Winter wheat, from appearance, will harvest eighteen bushels; will be fit to cut in two weeks.

CARROLLTON, Greese Co., June 12.—Oats not half a crop. Pastures dry. Fair stand of corn. Will have a good crop of winter wheat; heads are large and well filled.

Minker, Tazewell Co., June 12.—Oats are thin, short, and weedy. Pastures need rain badly. Corn very backward; much complaint of poor will be the judges boat, and will leave Clarks are bridge at 12 o'clock. The judges are are George E. Weir, Henry C. Root, and C. E. Kramer. Timckeeper, Joseph Ruff. The entries are as follows:

First Class—Cora, Graybound, and Idler.

Second Ulas—Ina and Frolic.

Therefore, June 12.—The four-oared shell race

Determine June 12.—The four-oared shell race

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Tastest diphteen bushels; will be fit to cut in two weeks.

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for the challenge cup emblematic of the championship of the Detroit River Navy was rowed this evening. The distance is one mile and return. E. D. Price, of the Post and Tribuna, was umpire. The computing crews were the Excelsiors, Detroits, and Centennials. The first-named were the winners of the oup last summer. It was a very pretty race for the first mile, between the Excelsiors and Detroits, but the former turned a length in sevence, and won as they pleased by five lengths in 14:87%, not bad time considering the lumpy condition of the water. The Centennials stood no chance from the first, and were four or five lengths behind the second boat.

THE TRIGGER.

PROBLA, Ill., June 12.—This was the day of PRORIA. III., June 12.—This was the day of the tournament. The weather, although oppressively bot, did not seem to have any effect upon the crowd. The attendance at the grounds was larger than any previous day. The most exciting contest of the tournament took place this afternoon between Wilkey, of Lacon, and all the crack shots of Chicago, which was won by the former over the Kleinmans and Terrell, of Chicago, and Harworth, of Quincy. Considerable money changed hands. Wilkey, who is a professional hunter, killed his eighteen birds straight, carrying off the prize, \$130. The dead-shot medal has been awarded to Mr. Morris, of Geneseo. So far during the tournament, Chicago has managed to carry off all the largest prizes, besides the championship.

CROPS.

CORN IN ILLINOIS. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
Special Dispatch to The Tribune. table has been prepared by the Department of Agriculture from the reports received from over 500 correspondents throughout the State, and shows the condition and acreage of the cornor a poor stand, owing to injury by insects, poor seed, and the drought. There has been more replanting than for many years. In some counties the corn has been replanted three or

ACREAGE. COUNTIES. 1879. | In-crease, crease 1879. | 1879. 127,844 18,575 .... 10, 361 9, 901 5,885 2,022 3,654 9,775 4,950 3.316 3,597 10,252 12,894 25,214 6,041 2,971

Melcan. 73.694 877.189 89.815 8 Menard. 103.694 103.949 103.949 Mercer. 22.115 103.949 103.949 Mercer. 23.115 86.295 14.393 10.007 8 Montgomery 71.118 86.295 14.393 10.007 8 Montgomery 71.118 86.295 14.393 10.007 8 Montgomery 71.118 86.295 17.13.898 7.006 105.118 107.210 9.746 9.007 107.118 107.210 9.746 9.007 107.125 107.210 9.99 8 9.007 107.125 1

Special Dispatches to The Tribune.
FRIENDSVILLE, Wabash Co., June 12.—Onte will not amount to anything only as pasture. Timothy and clover about half a crop. Corn growing very slowly. Early wheat will be fit to cut this week. Cut off one-fourth by the

drought. CARLYLE, Clinton Co., June 19 .- Oats injured 50 per cent by the drought. Small grain weedy. Timothy will not make half a crop. Corn came

CARLYLE, Clinton Co., June 12.—Oats injured 50 per cent by the drought. Small grain weedy. Timothy will not make half a crop. Gorn came up poorly, and will not get more than 60 per cent compared with '78. Commenced harvesting winter wheat. Thin on the ground. Will not be as good a crop as last season.

MASON CHY, Mason Co., June 12.—Oats one-third of a crop. Very thin. Died out in many places. Pasture dried up. Tuesday light shower. First rain since Easter.

MURRAYSYILLE, Morgan Co., June 12.—Oats entirely given up. Grass a failure. Poor stand of corn. Lies dry in the ground for want of rain. Chinch-bugs are with us. Winter wheat heading well but small in stalk.

Fairffeld, Wayne Co., June 12.—Oats will make about half a crop. Harvest has begun. Wheat damaged 20 per cent by drought. Fair stand of corn, but small. Thenthy two-thirds of a crop.

Payson, Adams Co., June 12.—Oats about ruined. Very short and weedy. Timothy will be hardly worth harvesting. Corn is doing extra well considering the dry season. Winter wheat headed well, with prospect for an average yield. Fit to harvest last of this week.

EUREKA, Woodford Co., June 12.—Oats about thin, and weedy. Chinch-bugs have destroyed some fields, and farmers are plowing them up and planting corn. Pastures drying up. Timothy will not make 20 per cent of a crop. The only hay will be clover. On tall plowing corn is good. Spring plowing poor stand and looking bad. The ground has been so hard that corn did not come up, and grows slowly. Winter wheat hasheaded well.

VIRDEN, Macoupin Co., June 12.—Oats and flax will scarcely make half a crop. Pastures very short, and timothy will not cut one ton of hay to the acre. The stand of corn is vet uneven hasheaded well.

MINERE, Tazewell Co., June 12.—Oats are thin, short, and weedy. Pastures from appearance, will have a good crop of winter wheat; heads are large and well filled.

MINERE, Tazewell Co., June 12.—Oats are thin, short, and weedy. Pastures need rain badly. Corn very backward; much complaint of poor stand.

Montin

the harvest. The acreage of corn is musually large. The stand is even; no missing hills, and it has been cultivated twice. Farmers have kept the weeds out, and it looks remarkably well.

BLUE RAPIDS, Marshall Co., Kas., June 12.—Never since the settlement along the "Big Blue" has the prospect for an abundant yield of all kinds of crops been more flattering than at the present time. Wheat is ready for harvest, and will be a rood crop. Oats are short, but heavy, and corn clean, well tilled, of good color, and nearly ready to "lay by."

WEMMORE, Nemaha Co., Kas., June 12.—The heavy rain of a day or two ago has given new life to corn, and it is shooting up too rapidly for the farmer to finish cultivating as thoroughly as might be wished, but it looks well now: wheat crop ready to harvest and never looked cetter; oats a fine crop; potatoes larger than ever known at this season; small fruits abundant, but peaches not more than one-fourth crop.

NETAWAKA, Jackson Co., Kas., June 12.—Wheat harvest is now fairly under way, and the crop is unusually large; corn looking fine, and a large acreage planted; oats short but heavy; grass good, and, as this is becoming a large stock-growing country, hay is one of the principal crops; plenty of rains of late.

WHISKA, Jackson Co., Kas., June 12.—The rains during the season have put crops far along in this locality, and will give us an abundant yield. Wheat is being harvested, and is more than an average crop; oats short, but a good stand and well filled; and corn never looked better than at this time. The acreage of corn is very large, and it is well advanced, and farmers are now plowing for the last time. Grass is very heavy.

HILLSDALE, Miami Co., June 12.—Oats have been cut short by the dry weather. Winter wheat headed out better than for years, but stands thin on the ground. Some fields are ready to cur now. Good stand of corn; large acreage plauted.

YATES UMTHE, Weedson Co., June 13.—Oats abort. In consequence of dry weather.

ready to cut now. Good stand of corn; large acreage planted.
YATES URNTER. Woodson Co., June 12.—Oats short, in consequence of dry weather. Winterwheat narvest commenced. Grain well headed and well filled.
SEDAN, Chautaqua Co., June 12.—Oats damaged 20 per cent. Winter wheat ready to harvest. Crop reduced 40 per cents by drought. With rain in good time corn will be good.
ROCKY HILL, Lincoln Co., June 12.—Oats and barley are fast dying, on account of the hot, dry winds. Winter wheat, what there is of it, has headed well. Some has been cut. Better quality than last season. Good stand of corn, and looks well. Acreage largely increased over last year.

looks well. Acreage largely increased over last year.

SHERMAN CITT, Cherokee Co., June 13.—Oats beading. Short and weedy. Have just begun to harrest. Heads long and well filled. Third more corn than usual planted. Being laid by.

GARNETT, Anderson Co., June 12.—Oats short, but fair. Winter wheat thin. Light crop. Just beginning to harvest. Good stand of corn. Has been cultivated three times. Corn worth 30 cents, wheat \$1.

MINNESOTA. Special Dispatches to The Tribune.
REDWOOD FALLS, Redwood Co., June 12.—

Weeds are making headway. Wheat is growing fast. Corn is a good stand, and looks well. Prospect now for good crops. Very little surplus wheat on hand.

La Chosan, Wis., June 12.—Crop reports from all points in Western and Northwestern Wissonsin are without exception of most favorable character. No better weather could be desired for small crains and few if any compositions. sired for small grains, and few if any complaints of shinch bugs and things. The following crop reports from Minnesota were received to-day:, Brownsdale—Crops looking fine; weather fa-

vorable.

Lanesboro—Crops look spendid,—all that Lanesboro—Crops look spendid,—all that could be desired.

Grand Meadow—All small grains advanced wonderfully within the past few days; frequent light showers.

Armstrong—Crops all looking well; weather cloudy and rainy.

Dexter—Crops look well and are growing rapidly. On some old land wheat will be below an average yield; on new land thick and very fine.

Oakland—All grains doing finely.
Spring Valley—Crops continue to be very promising.

Houston-Prospects good for a big yield of Houston—Prospects good for a big yield of wheat.
Jackson—Orops looking splendid; weather warm; wheat two and a half feet high.
Isinours—Crops doing well; ground a little dry; weather warm.
Fairmont—Crops in good condition and promise of a good yield; weather favorable.
Albert Lea—Wheat prospects remain excellent; no report of injury from any cause whatever.
Whalan—Crops all right; weather favorable.
Delavan—Crops in fine condition; weather

Delavan—Crops in fine condition; weather still holds favorable.

harvest small grains in Saline and the adjoining counties will not make more than half a crop, newspaper reports to the contrary notwith-standing. In the first place, there was a poor stand of wheat and barley. The continued drought has done the balance with the assist-ance of the chinch-bug. STERLE CITY, Jefferson Co., June 19.—The

NEBRASKA.

STELLE CITY, Jesserson Co., June 12.—The wheat crop is much shorter and thinner stand than we had hoped for. The heavy rains of a week ago did great good, but we need rain for wheat now. Corn could not well promise a better crop. The fields are in fine condition and free from weeds. Wheat has commenced to head, and stands about eighteen inches high.

PAWMEN CITY, Pawnee Co., June 12.—The drought has hurt our wheat, oats, and barley very much. Some had plowed up their small grain and planted corn. Good stand of corn. Chinch-bugs are plenty.

SYRACUSE, Otoe Co., June 12.—Small grain is cut short 25 per cent by drought. Corn is a good stand and looks very promising.

St. Helena. Cedar Co., June 12.—Grass-hoppers have done considerable damage to the wheat crop in places. Corn crop so far is looking isvorable.

invorable.

EVERBYT, Dodge Co., June 12.—Spring wheat promising. The crop is thin in some places, and weeds are threatening to trouble the wheat. Stand of corn could not be better.

FAIRPIELD, Clav Co., June 18.—Small grain of all kinds is looking splendid. Prospect was never better at this season of the year. Corn is five inches high. Cut some by the late frost.

OHIO.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

CLEVELAND, O., June 12.—Time enough has now elapsed to demonstrate the injury that has resulted to crops through the frosts of Friday and Saturday nights. At first farmers were very much discouraged, and believed that it had nearly destroyed all growing vegetation. The atmosphere appeared very cold indeed, and it was thought that the frost was much greater than in reality it has turned out to bave been. Fruit, it is generally thought, except in certain Fruit, it is generally thought, except in certain limited localities, is almost entirely uninjured. Beans and some of the more tender vegetables are cut down to the ground. Corn is looking very sickly, but the warm weather that has now come, it is thought, will bring it up all right in a few days. Wheat is comparatively uninjured. The great reason why so small injury has resulted to Ohio crops is because the soring has been so cold and backward that vegetation is very little advanced.

Sangent's Blures, Woodbury Co., June 19.— SMAGENT'S BLUFFS, Woodbury Co., June 12.—
Small grain is looking bad on account of grasshoppers. Corn is injured after the second plowing and planting by the hoppers also.

PALMYRA, Warren Co., June 12.—Small grain
has been injured by the dry weather. Yet with
showers may make an average crop. Hall storm
on the 30th uit. destroyed a large acreage of
our winter wheat. Corn was badly washed out.
Grass very short. Timothy almost a failure.

DAKOTA.

Special Dupatch to The Tribina.

Star Corner, Clay Co., June 12.—Small grain is a total failure in this region. Young grasshoppers and the drought have done the work of destruction well. Considerable wheat ground has been plowed up and planted to corn. One of my fields of corn had a good stand, and promised well. Another field, planted two weeks later, is eaten off as fast as it comes up. The future looks very discouraging. The ground is very div. What rain we have is only a little, and does not do much good.

An Autidots to Spake-Bites.

\*\*Raskyille American.\*\*
A carious exhibition was given in Dr. Dunean Eye's rear office vesterday morning. Dr. H. Shacklett and M. O. Collins, of Centerville, appeared there with the understanding that Collins was to permit a ratifeanake to hite him and then cure himself by a concection manufactured out of the mosses which grow on white oak and hickory-nut trees. This moss had been put in three and a half pints of water, they said, and boiled down to half a pint. The physician choese a ratifeanake in preference to

either of which Coilins proposed to make the test. He was bitten on the wrist by the rattle-snake, and the wound bled. He at oece applied the remedy to the wound and took it internally. His pulse had best at 34; temperature, 90. At the end of fifteen minutes from the bite the pulse had risen to 91 and the temperature to 101½ degrees; fifteen minutes more his pulse was 92 and temperature 100; in one hour from the time of the bite the pulse beat at 90 while the temperature marked 63½. At this point of the proceedings Collins suffered with a nauseated stomach, and remarked that he had tried the same experiment with a rattlesnake at Centre-ville last Monday; that the two experiments without a greater lanes of time between them.

The snake that bit Collins was then teased until it strack a dog, which died from the bite one hour and thirty-five minutes after. Collins claims to have got his antidote from the Blackfeet and Cherokee Indians when a youth.

MARINE NEWS.

CLEVELAND, O., June 18.—Since the suspen-sion of freight rates at this port things have been moving on about as they have in other years,—every one taking what he can get, and years,—every one taking what he can get, and cutting rates as much as ever. The vessel men here were not very sanguine of the success of the plan at the beginning, and it is probable that they did not on that account try so hard as they otherwise would have done to make it a success. The general marine business for the past few weeks has about averaged with other years, and nothing very bright for the near future looms up. It is thought that in due time, after the completion of the Government improvements of dredging and breakwater which are now in progress here, the business of the port may improve somewhat, but at present it can hope to be little more than a way port, and were it not for the shipment of coal it would be still less important than now.

PORT HUBON.

PORT HUBON.

PORT HUBON, Mieb., June 12.—Down—Prope Nahaut, Mackinsw, Sanilac, St. Paul, Pacific, Eila Smith and barges, Vulcan and raft; schrs Delaware, C. Ames, Pensaukee, A. gB. Norris, Comanche, Polly M. Rodgers, Nevada, Moonlight, Annie Vought, Joseph Psige, B. F. Brucs, Myosotis, A. Muir, Watertown, Sarah Jane.

Up—Props Garden City, Cuba, Marine City, Arctic of Toledo, Avon, Scotis, Howard and barges, Turner and barge, Philadelphia and consort, Music and barges; schrs Alleghany, Sunnyside, Acontias.

Wind—North, light: weather fine.

PORT HUBON, June 12—10 p. m.—Passed up—Props Idaho, East Sagrinaw and barges; tug Sampson with schr Monitor and barges.

Left—Prop Cleveland and barges.

Left—Prop Cleveland and barges.

Lown—Props Alaska, Buffalo, Wissahickon, City of Toledo, William Cowie and consort, Huron City with H. F. Merry, S. Chamberlain with John Martin and Escanaba; schrs Niagara No. 2, S. L. Watson, Eliza Garlich, William H. Rounds, Mary Hattie, Champion, Pierrepont.

Wind—Northeast, brisk; weather cloudy.

LAKE FREIGHTS.

Grain freights to Buffalo were maintained as 2e on corn yesterday, though shippers insisted on 1%c. The Canadian schr Craftsman was reon 1%c. The Canadian schr Craftsman was reported engaged at 4%c on corn to Kingston, %c off the going rate. The following charters were made: To Buffalo—Prop Vanderbilt, corn at 2c and wheat at 2%c; prop Portage, wheat at 2%c; schr H. P. Baidwin, corn on p. t. To Erie—Prop Delaware, corn through. To Kingston—Schr Craftsman, corn at 4%c. Capacity—Wheat, 75,000 bu; corn, 140,000 bu.

A few lumber charters were made yesterday at card rates. it card rates.

BUFFALO.
BUFFALO, N. Y., June 12.—Coal freights firm t 35c to Chicago and Milwaukee. Charters—Schrs San Diego, coal to Chicago Charters—Schrs San Diego, coal to Chicago at 35c free; Brooklyn, paving-stone for Cleveland, and railroad ties from Toledo to Buffalo at 8½c cach.

Cleared—Props Canistao, mass, Green Bay; W. H. Barnum, 1,000 tons coal, Milwankee; Inter-Ocean, Idaho, mass, Colorado, mass, James Fisk, Jr., Annie Young, mass, Chicago; Atlantic, mass, Raicock; achrs Argonaut, Thomas P. Sheldon, 200 tons coal, W. H. Vanderbilt, Chicago; Laura Belle, 550 tons coal, Cleveland; barges Fulton, Spademan, Bay City.

PORT COLBORNE. PORT COLBORNE, Ont., June 13.—Passed up—

light; barge Grimsby, Kingston to Milwaukee, light; barge Grimsby, Kingston to Milwaukee, light; Mystle Star, Oswego to Milwaukee, coal.

Down—Schr Antelope, Chicago to Kingston, corn. corn. Wind, southwest, light.

MILWAUKEE.

Appeted Disputes to The Tribuna.

Milwaukes, Wis., June 12.—The tug Leviathan has gone to the Sault to tow the schr D.

A. Vanyalkenburg, ore-laden, to Chicago. The vessel struck the locks in the Sault passage, and is leaking. The schr David Vance had all of her square-sail yards carried away by a squall in the Straits Monday night.

Arrived—Schrs Tilden, Burt. The prop Blanchard takes rye at 2c and wheat on through New York rate to Buffalo.

THE CANAL.

BRIDGEFORT, June 12.—Arrived—Jack Robertson, Depus. 4,800 bu corn; Merchant, Depus. 6,000 bu corn; Norway, Henry, 6,000 bu corn; J. Bouchard. Peru, 6,000 bu corn; Lockport, Romeo, 6,800 bu corn; Montauk, Lockport, 100 brls flour, 2,000 bu rys.

COLLINGWOOD. Collingwood, June 13.—Arrived to-day, the

schr Yankee Blade, Chicago, 17,000 bu grain; schr Gallatin, Chicago, 20,000 bu grain. Sailed to-night, stmr Francis Smith, passengers and freight for Duluth. NAVIGATION NOTES.

The schr O. R. Johnson and prop Columbia were in Miller Bros.' dry-dock yesterday receiving minor repairs. A small fleet arrived in yesterday, but marine

matters, so far as any news of importance was concerned, remained comparatively quiet.

The Bret Harte and the steam yacht Favorite had a race outside the other day, and both of them were run "wide open." The former took the cake. PORT OF CHICAGO. The following are the arrivals and actual saftings at this port for the twenty-four hours ending at 10 o'clock last night:

ings at this port for the twenty-four sours ending at 10 o'clock last night:

ARBIVALE.

Prop Oneids, Buffalo, sundries, State street.
Prop Blanchard, Buffalo, sundries, Randolph street.
Trog New Ers, Grand Haven, towing, Rush street.
Prop Delaware, Buffalo, sundries, Rush street.
Prop Delaware, Buffalo, sundries, Rush street.
Prop Delaware, Buffalo, sundries, Rush street.
Prop Lincoin. Collingwood, light, Rush street.
Prop C. Campbell, Ludington, lumber, Twentysecond street.
Prop Tempest, Whitehall, lumber, 'Eighteenth
street.
Prop Brittian, Saugatuck, sundries, State street.
Prop Brittian, Saugatuck, sundries, State street.
Prop Brittian, Saugatuck, sundries, State street.
Prop C. Bunbar, Muskegon, lumber, Arnold Sipp.
Prop C. Retts, Manistee, lumber, Lake street.
Prop Sky Lark, Benton, sundries, State street.
Prop Portage, Buffalo, coal, no orders.
Steret.
Prop C. Huribut, Buffalo, coal, no orders.
Sturf Sheboygan, Manitowoc, coal, no orders.
Sturf Cerona, St. Joe, sundries, Rush street.
Schr J. C. King, Eric, coal, Twelfth street.
Schr J. C. King, Eric, coal, Twelfth street.
Schr J. A. Burton, Manistee, lumber, Sampson
Silp.
Schr Northerner, Buffalo, coal, N. B. R. Mill.
Schr John Mark, Manistee, lumber, Twelfth street.
Schr H. D. Moors, Manistee, lumber, Twelfth street.
Schr A. B. Ogers, Escanaba, ore, Blast Furmace,
Schr E. Ellinwood, White Lake, lumber, Arnold
Silp.
Schr C. Hibbard, Grand Haven, lumber, Market.
Schr C. Hibbard, Grand Haven, lumber, Market.

Schr R. Allibbard, Grand Haven, lumber, Market, Schr C. Hibbard, Grand Haven, lumber, Market, Schr H. C. Winslow, Muskegon, lumber, Gas-House Stip. Schr T. S. Skinner, Muskegon, lumber, Tweifti

Schr Ross Beile. Orand Haven, Israber, Market, Schr Myrtle, Muskegon. Israber, Ailen Silo. Schr Pathfinder, Cleveland, coal, Erie street. Schr Presio, Grand Haven, Jumber, South Halste Schr Fresto, Grand Haven, Jumber, Railroad Bridge Schr Live Oak, Manistee, Inmber, Railroad Bridge Schr Live Oak, Manistee, Inmber, Market, Schr Richen, Muskegon, Jumber, Market, Schr R. Howlett, Grand Haven, Jumber, Market, Behr Persia, Muskegon, Jumber, Market, Schr Ada Medora, Broomisses, Jumber, Massa Sip Schr Ada Medora, Broomisses, Jumber, Massa Sip Schr Hattle Fisher, White Lake, Jamber, Van Burn street,

Branch.
Schr J. Bigler, Sister Bay, wood, Wells street
Schr Ataunto, Muskegon, lumber, Mason Silo
Schr C. O. D., Muskegon, lumber, Sameson
Schr Golden Harvest, Muskegon, lumber, S

Schr Goldon Harvest, Muskegon, lumber, San son Slip.
Schr Montpelier, Grand Haven, lumber, Market.
Schr Be, Calkina, Muskegon, lumber, Market.
Schr Nellie Redington, Erie, coal, Kinzie street.
Schr A. J. Mowry, Lincoln, lumber, Market.
Schr Helen Blood, Muskegon, lumber, Market.
Schr Sky Lark, Green Bay, posts, Clark street.
Schr America, Ford River, lumber, Clark street.
Schr Eclipse, Muskegon, lumber, Market.
Schr Jason Parker, Muskegon, lumber, Chica

Schr North Star, Pentwater, lumber, Market. Schr Gesine, Ludington, lumber, Market. Schr H. A. Kent, Buffalo, coal, Aroner avenue Schr C. Harrison, White Lake, lumber, Market.

Schr C. Harrison, White Lake, lumber, ACTUAL SALLENGS.

Schr L. M. Davis, Muskegon, light. Prop Fayette, Manistee, light. Schr Sheboygan, Manitowoe, sundrier. Schr Corona, St. Joe, sundries. Prop Sky Lark, Behton Harbor, sundrier Prop Messenger, Benton Harbor, sundrier Prop R. C. Brittian, Saugatück, sundrier Prop Carles Roltz, Manistee, aundrier Prop George Dunbar, Muskegon, sundrier Prop Osweattelis, Clevoland, aundries. Prop Nyack, Buffaio, sundries. Prop Nyack, Buffaio, sundries. Schr W. H. Dunham, Manistee, light. Schr Four Brothera, Manistee, light. Schr W. H. Dunham, Manistee, light, Schr Four Brothers, Manistee, light, Schr Four Brothers, Manistee, light, Schr H. A. Holmes, Grand Haven, light, Schr H. D. Moore, Muskegon, light, Schr H. B. Coates, Maskegon, light, Schr Alas, Muskegon, light, Schr Albatross, Ludington, light, Schr Albatross, Ludington, light, Schr Greiber, Muskegon, light, Schr Josephine Duvail, Muskegon, light, Schr Josephine Duvail, Muskegon, light, Schr E. Ellinwood, Manistee, light, Schr E. Ellinwood, Manistee, light, Schr H. S. Winslow, Muskegon, light, Schr H. S. Winslow, Muskegon, light, Schr Leo, Grand Haven, light, Schr S. A. Irish, Grand Haven, light, Schr Chransfer, Grand Haven, light, Schr City of Grand Haven, stone, Schr C. F. Allen, Grand Haven, light, Sone City Toledo, Manistee, light, Sow Trio, Grand Haven, stone, Schr City Toledo, Manistee, light, Schr City Toledo, Manistee, light, Schr City Toledo, Manistee, light, Schr City Toledo, Manistee, light,

Prop Potomac. prop City of Traverse, prop M senger, prop Sky Lark, simr Corona, stmr Alper prop City of Fremont.

THE GUANO MEN. New York, June 12.—At a meeting of the Ship-Owners' Association of the State of New York, held this morning, the following resolu-

tion was adopted:

Whereas, The Chilian squadron has destroyed the moles, chutes, platforms, launches, etc., a Pabellon de Pica, Hunnillas, and Megellones, and as there exists a possibility that new works in preparation at Lobes de Afriera and other places may share the same fate, unless some protest be used against such acts, which are to the detriment and loss of extensive American interests; therefore,

Resolved. That the Ship-Owners' Associated the State of New York through its officers of fully petition the Hon. William M. Everta, tary of State, to address a remonstrance Chiman Government against any further in ence with the afforts now being made to new facilities at Lobas de Afters and other deposits for the loading of American vassels charter to carry cargues of guano, and also angurate measures of relief from damages sustained by American citizens in the prosecution of lawful business.

THE SURGEON'S KNIFE.

Abstract Dissipate to The Tribuna.

East Saginaw, Migh., June 12.—The wife of the Hon. Benton Harchest died suddenly last night of an ovarian tunor removed during the afternoon. Death resulted from the shock to her nervous system.

A Pleasant Experience.

After years of depression and misery W. W. Wentworth, a traveling insurance agent, writer The Kidney-Wort cured my terrible piles. My back feels strong and is now free from pain, and I sleep well. It is a wonderful discovery in medicins.

Hop Bitters gives good digestion, active fives, good circulation, and buoyant spirits. AMUSEMENTS. HAVERLY'S THEATRE.
Proprietor and Manager....Mr. J. H. HAVERLY

GLORIOUS TRIUMPH OF THE Chicago Church Choir Pinafore Compa AN ARTISTIC SUCCESS. CHICAGO TO THE FRONT

No meh rendition of the beautiful Opers over given the city. Resonant applause greets every number. Runder Night-TiCKET-OF-LAVE MAX. 715.70 Dillon. Frank E. Alken, and the Old Museum Compain the cast. Coming Scon-HAVERLY'S UNITED MASTORO MINSTRELS. Whout peers in their peculiar read An example for the noble (?) army of imitators. Monday-Verd's Requiem Mass—Annie Louise Carthanah McCarthy, Mears. Adams. Conly, and Beeth ven Society Chorus.

Tuesday, 17th—Tony Pastor and Double Company. HOOLEY'S THEATRE.

MONDAY, June a every evening until rurber sotice at Stife and Saunday Matines at a STREET
MACKATES MADISON SQUARE THEATER CO.
Tom New York City, in the popular comedy-brana in
four scia, emitted

Aftermath; or, Won at Last!

A Strong Drama of Domestic Juneres, with caractally,
well-drawn characters and a worthy moral purpose
that is nowhere unduly paradat. JUVENILE PINAFORE COMPANY. Special Matiness every day (except Saturday) at a o'clock to accommedate school children and others who have been unable to witness the evening performance. Farewell Appearance Sunday evening. June 15.

Floating Palace Excursion Steamer Rul Will leave her Dook, Clark-st. Bridge, at 10 a. m. and 2:30 p. m., sar TURDAY, June 14. for SOUTH PARK. HYPE PARK. Water-Works Orlb and Government Fler, stopping at the Crib 20 minutes: South Park, 60 minutes. Califar at Lake Pront at 3 p. m., and Thirty-minutes. Califar at Lake Pront at 3 p. m., and Thirty-minutes. Califar at Lake Pront at 3 p. m., and Thirty-minutes. TRIDAY, June 15—For Evanton at 2:30 p. m. SUNDAY, June 15—For South Chicago at 2:30 p. m. SUNDAY, June 15—For South Chicago at 2:30 p. m. FARE from Thirty-minutes. to South Park and return-minutes. California on be Lake at 4 p. m.

PARE from Thirty-minutes. to South Park and return-me. Lake at 4 p. m.

BENRY BABY, Manager. PARK-PLACE PAVILIEN,
Ourser Twenty-second-st. and Cottage Gr

THIS EVENING, at 8 o'clock, GRAND CONCERT

CHICAGO ORCHESTRA. Under the direction of ADOLPH BURGHUNGERS Adminton, 25 coats. These Centerra will take provery Tuesday and Friday during the summer security M'VICKER'S THEATES.

LITTLE DUKE. In Present Comments of the Comments of the Comment of TANLIN'S THEATRE

ROSH LIST H

ov. Cullom is at the Pacific.

C. C. Claffin, New York, is regis

E. Hanney, Caire, Ill, is registered at the

C. C. Underwood, San Fran Judge J. L. Bates, Columbus, is registered at

The Hon. C. E. Clark, New Orleans, is a gues

E. D. Read, Burlington, Ia., is one of the

ests of the Tremont. L. O. Garrett and C. R. Cockle, U. S. N., as ing at the Pacific. Mr. and Mrs. Holland, Paris, France, are reg tered at the Tremont.

Will B. McDougall, editor of the Ma W. Reme, General Manager of the Hamburg ine of Steamships, is at the Palmer. H. C. Burchard, Director of the United States

nt, is one of the guests of the Pacific. Col. A. H. West, proprietor of the Park Hoel, Madison, Wis., is stopping at the Gardner. neodore Thomas is spending a few days' va-

Judge J. Tracy, of Burlington, Ia., and Judge Vacer Swayne, of Toledo, O., are registered at the Pacific.

8. 8. Bennett (of Charles Gossage & Co.) has sturned from the East with his bride and taken some at the Gardner.

The Rev. John Henry Warrenford, Halifax, N. B., and the Rev. Dr. Edgar, Easton, Pa., are among the guests of the Palmer. The Hon, Carter H. Harrison and ladies will ecupy a box at the Church Choir Pinafore pera to-night, Haverly's Theatre.

The Committee on Hospitals met yesterday fternoon and awarded the following monthly ontracts: Groceries, to Boies, Fay & Conkey, ry-goods, to Feld, Leiter & Co.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by masse, optician, 88 Madison atreet (TRIBUNE iliding), was, at 8 a. m., 62 degrees; 10 a. m., 12 m., 63; 3 p. m., 64; 8 p. m., 61. Baromer at 8 a. m., 29.49; 8 p. m., 29.57.

Oppenbeimer, who spent several thousand tollars on Ida Livingston, propriettess of a pagnio, and was arrested for forgery, has about given up hope that his rich rather will come to

John W. Furman, while attempting to board an incoming train on the Northwestern Railroad at Oak Park, missed his footing and fell. The wheels crushed the lower part of the left foot, making amputation a necessity. He was taken to his home, No. 150 Ashley street.

At a regular meeting heid June 9 in the hall tellis Lodge, No. 447, I. O. O. F., the follow-g officers were elected for the ensuing term: E. Fieming, Noble Grand; W. W. Ford, Vice trand; C. C. Dodge, Recording Secretary; J. ox, Permanent Secretary; C. L. Wright, Treas-

the pepper-throwers and highway-robbers,— an, Crowley, and Gillen,—were received at the mty Jail yesterday afternoon, and put in trate cells. Colan and Crowley take things to the Gillan is not reconciled, saying a mis-te was made in his identification; it was some or fellow who jumped out of the buggy.

fille McGinn, 6 years of age, living at No. indiana street, had his left leg broken below thee by a cake of ice falling upon him. At corner of Clark and Indiana streets he ad upon the foot-board of the wagon, and helping himself to a small piece of ice.

when one of the large cakes felt upon him.

The closing literary and musical exercises of Allen Academy take place this evening in the Academy hall, 144 and 146 Twenty-second street, commencing at 8 o'clock. The younger pupils make their appearance before the public at 11 o'clock this morning, when they will give the celebrated "House that Jack Built" and other musical and rhetorical selections.

Judge Bick gave the second of his present series of five entertainments with the eury-scope at Trinity M. E. Church, Indiana avenue, near Twenty-fourth street, last evening, delightour his sudience with pictoral and descriptive like training and lexitations of London. This evening will be levoted to Windsor Castle, next Tuesday to reland, and next Friday to India.

The Tribuse Home Club held their regular

The Tribuse Home Club held their regular monthly meeting in the club-rooms of the Tremont House yesterday afternoon. All reports were handed in, and the Treasurer reported the sum realized from the Fair larger than was anticipated, considering the change in the weather and broken promises of the rentleman who was placed at the head of the Floral Committee. A very quiet wedding occurred at No. 417 Fulton street, the residence of the bride's mother, last evening, Miss Fannie C. Strong placing her future in the keeping of Mr. T. E. Miller, of Beecher, Ill. The Rev. T. N. Morrison officiated. Only relatives were present. The parlors were set off with flowers, and there were many vary elegant presents. Mr. and Mrs. Miller left at 10 o'clock for home.

st 10 o'clock for home.

Supt. McDowell held a conference yesterday with the military officials in regard to the location of the headquarters in the new Custom-House. Gen. Ingalls, Chief Quartermaster, with Gen. George A. Forsythe visited the building and made a hasty examination of the rooms which it is proposed to assign to the staff. Nothing definite will be done until the return of Gen. Sheridan, when his wishes will be consulted and the assignment forwarded to Washington for approval.

The State Board of Health met in quarterly season last evening at the Grand Pacific Hotel, Dr. Horace Wasdner in the chair. No business was done beyond seeing the examination fairly under way. The Board will convene again this morning at 10 o'clock. It is understood that they have come to a decision in the Hahuemann College case which was brought up at the last meeting, by which two of the diolomas from that college are probounced invalid. One of the parties holding these rejected diplomas is sow under examination for a certificate.

A most excellent work has been begun by the

that college are probounced invalid. One of the parties holding these rejected diplomas is now under examination for a certificate.

A most excellent work has been begun by the Y. M. C. A. among the boys of our city. For the past three months weekly meetings have been held for them, and, as the exercises have not only contained good, moral instruction, but been very entertaining, the meetings have been held for them, and, as the exercises have not only contained good, moral instruction, but been very entertaining, the meetings have become very popular among the boys, and no doubt great good has been done. An entertainment will be given to-night in Lower Farwell Hall, which will close the work for the summer. The entertainment is likely to prove a good one, and all boys are cordially invited to attend. Admission will be free.

The Coroner will this morning hold an inquest upon John Meagher, switchman on the Michlern Ceutral Railroad, who died at St. Luke's Hospital of a rupture of the heart, caused by being struck by a freight train, near Cainmet, while engaged in signaling. Deceased was a handsome young man of 22 years. The body will be sent to his parents living at Burington, Vt. Only ten dava are young Meagher, fearing that some accident might befall him at his work, insured his life against accident for \$1,000 in the Travelers' Acrident Insurance Company.

The Committee of Arrangements having in the House of the Good Shepberd, met yesterday afternoon in the office of the Collector of Customs Mr. C. C. Copeland, Chairman of the Committee, read the report, and the following organisation was affected: R. P. Derickson, President; Thomas Keefe, Secretary; John Matsocks, Treasurer. There were also about 150 Vice Fresidents. Committees on Amusements, Police, Grounds, Bootha, Tramportation, Printing, etc., etc., were also appointed, after which the meeting adjourned to meet at the call of the Cairman of the Committee, of harrangements, the confidence of the College of the Bootha, Tramportation, Printing, etc., etc.,

arge audience of women, chiefly membled in Hershey Music Hall Iteracon to listen to a lecture op and Children to Provent Science

by Dr. T. C. Duncan, of this city. Irregular and unseasonable eating, he said, was the chief cause of sickness among the little ones. He deprecated late dinners. The heartiest meals, he said, should be at noon and in the morning—especially in warm weather. The evening meal should be the lightest one of all. Children should not be allowed to eat between meals. Their drink should be milk and warm water at meals, and water between meals. Rules for feeding children of different ages were given, interspersed with much practical advice. The lecture was very instructive, engaging the closest attention of the ladies present, and will doubtless do much good.

The monthly meeting of the Board of Man-

doubtless do much good.

The monthly meeting of the Board of Managers of the Woman's Christian Association was held at the Home, No. 753 Wahash arenue, yesterday morning. The receipts were \$2.255.42, and the expenditures \$1.566.01, leaving a balance on hand of \$749.59. Letters have been distributed setting forth the objects of the Employment Bureau, and sub-committees were appointed to visit the Bureau every day, and speak words of welcome to strangers and encourage the disheartened. The boarders at present number twenty-eight, there having been ten admissions and six departures. All have employment except two. Mrs. Clark, the President, tendered her resignation. This caused much surprise, and a committee was appointed to request her to withdraw it. They waited on her subsequently, and she has the matter under advisement.

THE SOUGHT-AFTER PASTORS.

A TRIBUNE reporter called on Prof. Patton last evening, at his residence, for the purpose of obtaining an exact statement of his present intentions regarding his call to England. As a result of the interview, it may be said that he handed in his resignation to the Presbyterian Theological Seminary, so that he might be perfectly free to act according to his convictions. The Professor regards his call as an offer of a position which is all that his ambition in a theological and literary way could desire. At the same time he says that, should be accept the call, it will not be on account of financial troubles with the Seminary, but that, on the contrary, his acceptance would involve serious sacrifices in a financial point of view, and which are the real reasons for delaying his decision, for he wants to go. He will cable his answer to England. He closed the interview with the expression: "As it now seems, I shall probably go."

Robert Collyer was also visited, but was unwilling to make any public announcement until Sunday morning, when he will probably state from the pulpit that he has accepted. Mr. Hale, who is to bring the formal call, is expected to arrive to-day.

The question as to Dr. S. S. Harris accepting

arrive to-day.

The question as to Dr. S. S. Harris accepting the Bishopric at Detroit remains in statu quo.

THE CITY-HALL.

The Committee on Health and County Relaions is called to meet to-morrow.

The City Treasurer received yesterday \$650 from the Collector, \$4,020 from the Water Department, and \$3,105 from the Comptrolier. The contract for constructing sidewalks for the present year, under special assessment, was yesterday awarded to W. F. Hair, and his bond was approved.

Emil Jennings was yesterday appointed to succeed a Mr. Hale as Collector of Water-Tax in the North Division. He is a Democrat, and was one of those who wolunteered to peddle tickets at the late elections. Commissioner Waller yesterday dismissed R. L. Mowe, and appointed in his stead John T. linney. The charge was inefficiency, a trouble which is bordering on to an epidemic now. Mr. Harrison had nothing to do with it.

The Mayor vesterday revoked the license of James Rogers, No. 754 Archer avenue. Rogers, it appears, was the best customer of the place, and is now at the Washingtonian Home, and his license was revoked at the instance of his

Gilbert Olsen, Street Foreman of the Northwest Division, was discharged yesterday. His offense was having done more work in May than was done in April, which was a violation of the Mayor's orders. His successor has not been named.

Proposals were received yesterday for cleaning and sweeping the Washington and LaSalie street tunnels. The bids range from \$433 to \$3,300 per year. It was agreed to again advertise for proposals for sewer-pipe, the bids received having been all alike.

dwelling, Dearborn avenue, near Division street, to cost \$4,200.

The Trustees of the Town of Lake yesterday sent the Health Department a certified copy of ordinances recently adopted there, covering the handling of slaughter-house refuse. One of the ordinances provides for the erection of a platform for the reception of all such material, and another prohibits the conversion of any of the material within the town limits. If the ordinances are enforced the Health[Commissioner believes that they will largely contribute to the prevention of the ouxious odors which have heretofore been credited to Bridgeport.

A conference over the question of reducing expenses in the Fire Department was held yesterday atternoon in the Fire Maybahal's office. The Mayor was present, and the whole subject was discussed at considerable length, but no conclusion was reached. Mr. Benner takes the position that he can reduce his expenses only by reducing the number of his men, which cannot be done safely, and that he cannot reduce their pay because the same has been fixed by ordinance. He declines to assume any responsibility in the matter, and if any action is taken the Mayor, it seems, will have to brave the storm, not only in this, but in the other departments.

CARTER'S GUILLOTINE.

taken the Mayor, it seems, will have to brave the storm, not only in this, but in the other departments.

CARTER'S CUILLOTINE.

The removal by Mayor Harrison of Anton imboff, for nine years Street Foreman of the North Division, and the appointment of Tim O'Malley, known as the proprictor of "O'Malley Hand Ball Court," and more latterly a Representative of the unwashed in the Legislature, was briefly noticed in this column yesterday. From all that can be learned, the only earthly reason for the change was the Mayor's desire to do something for the Irish,—the Democratic Irish, of course. Imhost was appointed under Mayor Mason, and served acceptably under four administrations, not a word of complaint having ever been uttered against him. The person who runs the street-cleaning department for the present, one Jones, communicated to him a day or so ago the fact that his services were no longer needed. Several Aldermen interceded for Imhoss, but to no purpose. The Mayor is said to have bluntly told one of the Aldermen that he was compelled to put a Democrat in the place, but be would appoint as good a man as the party contained, and as good a man as the party contained, and as good a man as the party contained, and as good a man as the tate occupant. Result: the appointment of Tim O'Malley, whose chief recommendation consists in his faculity to sling liquor and to run with the unwashed. But this turning over is only one of akind. Under the last administration, there were one Scandinavisn, one American, two German, and one Irish foremen in the West and South Divisions. But under the new Mayor they have all had to go, and their places have been filled by Irish Democrats of the O'Malley stripe, presumably for the same reason,—that they had certain "claims" on the party.

THE CUSTOM-HOUSE.

The United States Sub-Treasury disburse ments yesterday footed up \$24,000. Collector Harvey is taking in the Cincinnati

A statement in THE TRIBUNE a few days ago that the child murderess in the Town of Lake was driven away from the house by Mrs. Hannay was incorrect. The girl left of her own accord, and has not since been heard from.

C. F. Lange and Charles Noe, proprietors of the "garden" at No. 226 North Clark street, were arrested yesterday on complaint of Mr. Paxton, agent of the Citizens' League, for sell-ing liquor to minors. They gave ball in the sum of \$200 each for a hearing on the 23d inst. Louis Weinert, Annie Kuehl, Neille Eagan, and Louise Bennell were each held in \$1,000 ball to the Criminal Court by Justice Wallace yesterday. They are respectively keeper and inmates of a State street house of ill-repute, and robbed a soldier named James Whalen of \$260 while he was drunk.

while he was drunk.

This capias-serving by policemen ought to be stopped. They have enough to do in attending to their own business. The Cottage Grove police report that Wednesday evening they arrested, upon a capias sept them from the Armory, a man named Thomas J. Wells, who asserted that he had given bail that afternoon in the Criminal Court.

Wednesday evening some boys interfered with a 16-year-old ruffian who was cruelly beating a dog which he had hitched to a cart near the corner of Van Buren and Lincoln streets. Hadrew a revolver and fired one shot, without effect, at the boys, and further on fired another at a youngster named McMullen who was closely pursuing him. The police are investigating.

John Kelly. Frank North, and Harry Crow were yesterday charged before Justice Prindiville with conspiracy to defraud Con Sullivan, of Riverside. Sullivan owns a stock-farm in that suburb, and it is alleged that he defendants got up a scheme for driving off his horses and putting them in the pound for the purpose of collecting the fees by law allowed. They took a change of venue to Justice Meech, and the case was postooned.

change of venue to Justice Meech, and the case was postponed.

William Alexander was arrested last evening by Policeman James Libby charged with stealing \$75 from a man named Edward Nolan in a lazer-beer saloon at Nos. 29 and 31 West Madison street. The complainant was too drunk to know who took the money, but some other inmate of the place claims to have seen Alexander take it. When arrested the money was found intact upon Alexander's person, and he says he took it simply for safe-keeping.

Miner arrests: "Tin" Farrell. a notorious

Minor errests: "Tip" Farrell, a notorious confidence artist, found practicing his old-time games upon strangers in the city; Jacob Richter, a jeweler, charged with the larceny as bailee of a small watch wheel from Lucy Dawson: Richard Ryan, an ex-convict, wanted, along with several others, for the burglary of a lot of gas-fixtures from No. 16 Eldridge court; L. L. Shotwell, arrested upon suspicion for a recent roobery by Policeman James Kerwin: Joseph Perry, a destitute boy of 13 years; Martin J. Carey, larceny of a sum of money from George W. Cone while lying around under the influence of liquor at Carey's saloon, on Harrison street; James Forbes, an incorrigible boy whose parents desire to send him to the Reform School for stealing a sum of money from P. Smith, of No. 364 West Indiana street. Otto Danke, a tailor's apprantice, 15 years of age, was locked up at the Larrabee-Street Station last night upon a State warrant charging him with a disgusting assault upon the 8-vearoid daughter of Charles Unger, No. 38 Clybourn avenue.

old daughter of Charles Uvger, No. 38 Clybourn avenue.

Some fearful cases of mental depravity turned up at the Armory vesterday. Word was sent to the station about a den that a young brood of bootblacks had fixed up for their own benefit out of some ruins in a vacant lot opposite the Exposition Building and between Monroe and Adams streets, and Officer Charles Arustein, upon going to the place, arrested the following: Matthew McNeil, 14 years of age; John Hogan, 14; Herman Palmer, 13; John Burns, 19; Lizzle Landon, 18; Emma Landon, 8; and Mary Mahouy, 12 years. The boys are professedly bootblacks, the girls are supposed to peddle apples, fruit, or flowers, but in reality they do but little else than steal, and the proceeds go not to their needy parents, but to riotous living. These little decraved creatures have had at times liquors, and wines, and fruit of all sorts, and have thus regaled themselves like disreputable men and women, while in the little den which they themselves had built. Cards and other gambling devices were favorite. occupations. Many of the number are so low down in morality that reformation looks like an impossibility. They were all booked for disorderly conduct at the Armory.

Justice Summerfield: Kate Krache, selling mortgaged property on complaint of George S.

oelow in the interest, and says there will be no trouble in meeting it.

Permits were issued yesterday to Charles for the interest, near Mush street, to cost \$3,000 each; to A. T. Gait, to erect invo three story dwellings, Halsted street, near Catherine, to cost \$4,000; Charles Name, near Bush street, to cost \$1,800; and to E. Mandel, to erect a two-story dwellings, Halsted street, near Catherine, to cost \$4,000; Charles Neaman, to erect a two-story dwellings, Halsted street, near Catherine, to cost \$4,000; Charles Neaman, to erect a two-story dwellings, Halsted street, to cost \$1,800; and to E. Mandel, to erect a two-story dwelling, Dearborn avenue, near Division street, to cost \$4,000; The Trustees of the Town of Lake year ling of slaure and the partment a contract of the price of the Fifth Infantire cash, \$500 to the Health Department a contract of the Town of Lake year ling of slaure and the partment a contract of the price of the Fifth Infantire cash, \$500 to the Pifth Inf G. A. Peck, \$300 to the 13th; John McNanaman, assaulting a man named Owen Doyle, who seems to have deserved it, as his wife engaged a lawyer to defend the prisoner, \$100 to the 12th; Annie Silver and Bridget Connelley, drunk, \$20 fine each; Annie Foster and Minnie Chapman, complicity in fleecing James Whelan, of the Fifth Infantry, U. S. A., out of \$280 cash, \$500 to the Criminal Court; Louis Weinert, Annie Kruhl, Louis Bennett, and Nellie Egan, upon the same charge, took changes of venue to Justice Wailace, and were held in \$1,000 each to the Criminal Court. Justice Kaufmann: Thomas Wallace, James Keller, Richard Hill, James Farrell, John Nelson, Gustave Stolle, James Daniels, Peter Barnes, and William Elliott, disorderly, \$50 fine each, which was suspended upon promise of better behavior; Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Gubbins, and three sons, assault, \$300 each to the 18th; W. F. Chaffeld and W. D. Field, ticket-scalpers, continued for two days. The cases of uniceosed butchers and milkmen were continued to the 14th, Justice Waish: Charles Wilson, Sallie Tierney, John Galliagher, John Holland, and Thomas Campbell, disorderly cooduct, \$25 fine each.

MORE BURGLARIES.

Chicago thieres are entitled to the credit of

John Holland, and Thomas Campbell, disorderly conduct, \$25 fine each.

MORE BURGLARIES.

Chicago thieves are entitled to the credit of getting up a new racket,—that is, if there is anything new under the sun. Tuesday night about 10 o'clock some one threw a stone through the front window of Mme. P. U. Magnan's millinery store, at No. 685 West Madison stroet, and, while the attention of the inmates was drawn to the front of the window, a couple of thieves entered by a side door, and snatched a jewelry case containing gold watches, chains, lockets, and charms, and also some valuable papers and bank books. Some of the neighbors saw the thieves coming out, but were able to give no description of them. The goods stolen were valued at several hundred dollars. The case and papers were found the next morning in a neighboring alley, the thieves having dropped them as useless. A few nights ago a similar trick was attempted at a residence in the vicinity of Lincoln Park. The lady was alone at the time, and, fearing to go to the window which had been broken, contented herself by carefully keeping a lookout from another part of the house. In this accidental way she saw the burglars sneak around to the rear of the house and attempt to enter. She then warned them to keep away, and, they falling to comply, she opened a window and emptied the contents of a revolver at them, causing a lively stampede. At an unseasonable hour in the morning they again appeared, but the sight of her head and the revolver at an upper window again frightened them off.

Another of the unreported burglaries which it is almost dismissal to make public has turned up. A few days ago burglars entered the residence of Ole Borsen, 21 Elston avenue, while he was at his carpenter's bench and his wife was away. They took a gold watch valued at \$200, and jewelry and coin, making in all a haul of \$340.

Late Wednesday evening two burglars entered the grocery and meat market of J. H. Ewing, No. 889 West Madison street, by climbing through a transom over the door.

L. Hill, Henry Sayrs, Josiah Stiles, and J. H. Swan.

The inmates of the Home are enjoying good health and contentment, and everything is progressing smoothly so far as management and finances are concerned. "Grandma" West is the oldest member of the Home, being 94 vears of age, and she is quite well, and will probably reach 100 years or more before she taxes the long rest.

The 'annual report of the Treasurer, Mrs. Daniel A. Jones, shows that at the beginning of the year, May, 1878, there was a cash balance on hand of \$15, and in the hands of the Supply Committee \$292. The receipts were \$6,697, and the expenditures \$6,620. The Supply had \$225, and the Treasurer a balance of \$159.

The present Beard of Managers are Mrs. A. Globs, President; Mrs. G. C. Morton, Vice-President; Mrs. D. A. Jones, Treasurer; Mrs. R. H. Biugham, Secretary; and Mrs. H. Spruance, Assistant Sacretary.

PORGERS.

Collector Harvey is taking in the Cincinnation Saengeriest in company with Commissioner Raum.

The internal-revenue receipts yesterday is mounted to \$22,972. Of this sum \$16,183 was for tax-paid spirits, \$4,265 for tobacco and cigars, \$3,112 for beer, and \$400 for special taxes.

John L. Pennington, ex-Governor of Dakota, and now Collector of Internal Revenue for that Territory, with headquarters at Yankton, dropped in on the boys in the internal-revenue office yesterday and gave them a pleasant call.

CRIMINAL.

The Maywood areon was called before Justice Wilson yesterday morning, but by agreement was continued until the 18th at 9 o'clock.

William Fife is said to have stolen a revolver from Julius Periberg, of 114 Twelfth street, and Justice Wallace yesterday held him to the Criminal Court in \$500 bail.

Mayor Harrison yesterday revolved the Heenes of James Rogers, keeper of a saloon at No. 754

fog, and the engineer did not see aucher freight just abead of him, until he was within two or three rocis of it. In fact, he did not expect to find any train on the track, and in reality uone ought to have been there, at least without the usual danger signals being up both north and south of the train. Thus far in the investigation the blame r-sts entirely upon another conductor named James Griffin. in charge of Switch Engine No. 5, and engaged in making up a train of cars loaded with grain. He was just about to switch off the main track to a side-track, where the train belonged, when the Stock-Yards train dashed forward. Engineer Shannon, seeing a collision was certain, jumped from the foot-board of his engine just at the moment of the collision, and appears to have struck against the switch-guard. He was picked up and conveyed to St. Luke's Hospital, where he died within a few minutes. He was entirely unconscious all the while, and was not able to give one word of explanation.

The colliding engine, No. 63, pushed its way clear through the freight loaded with grain, scooping it up from the track, and apparently dumping it in two sections, upon both sides of the train. A second car was also damaged, and the grain in each was uncermonlously dumped upon the track. The engine was, of course, badly damaged, and the accident will cost the railroad in the neighborhood of \$5,000.

In the afternoon Coroner Mann impaneled a forgery, but instead of saying so, asked the man bow he would like the money, and a few other such questions, and then proceeded to count out the amount. But first he caused a signal for a policeman to be given, and before the young man knew ft, the policeman had him by the coat-collar. It was afterwards ascertained that the indorsement of Lyman Fisher was also a forgery. The prisoner attempted to explain away the matter by a story that the check had been passed upon him in trade, which the police consider a very thin statement. However, they will investigate. Lynch was held by Justice Summerfield in \$700 bonds to the 14th; O'Dell will be arraigned to-dap.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

GRAND PACIFIC HOTEL. Wm. Duryea, New York.
J. H. Bass, Fort Wayne.
W. James, Newark, N. J.
R. W. Terner, Kaudojph.
Jacob Walker, Pittsburg.
Jr. W. M. Chambers, Cha

PALMER HOUSE. W. M. Vales, Minneapolis Jas. Banker, Milwankee W. T. Camp, Lockport, E. E. H. Janney, Alexandri G. M. Thomas, Topeka. A Byram, Atchison, Kan. H. G. Harrison, Minneap D. W. Eldridge, Boston. SHERMAN HOUSE.

B. P. Wells, Ja'st'n, D. T. D. L. Bowen, Sp'il'd, Mass S. D. Caldwell, Budfalo, D. B. Farrington, N. York E. W. Wilcox, Whitwater T. S. Cole, Wheeling, Va. E. Miller, New York, Irak E. Bride, Monty, Ala. Geo. Merrill, Cincinnati, R. C. Jefferson, Woodst'k

TREMONT HOUSE.

C. H. Mathews, Wat' bury H. H. Mallory, Boston.
J. B. Laner, Kansas City.
J. W. Bailey, Montpelier.
E. D. Churchill, Chenver.
E. Shales, Dubuque.

J. W. H. Macy, N. York.
A. T. Morse, St. Louis. GARDNER HOUSE.

Carl Maler, Milwaukee.
S. C. Chennard, Must'n,
D. Kelly, Neillsville,
P. R. Wilhelm, Sterling,
F. L. Clark, Auburn.

GARDNER HOUSE.
C. R. Smith, Milwaukee.
C. R. Camp, New York.
Chas, Wilson, Beloit.
Jas. C. Moore, Philadelp's
Henry L. Bates, St. Louis.

OFFICE-SEEKING.

THE WAR FOR PLACE. The strife over securing the positions in the gift of the Mayor was yesterday increased, and Wednesday evening the firemen met in con-vention at the Village Hall to elect a Fire Marthe crowd of loiterers around the City-Hall shal, subject to the approval of the Board of greater than ever. In the forenoon Mr. Har rison caused letters to be sent to such applicants as he had favored, notifying them of their good luck, and requesting them to report for duty; but beyond this and a few changes noted elsewhere nothing was done to appease the Democratic appetite. The lists of names which were to have been sent to the heads of departments had not been received by them up to a late hour, and the idea seemed to prevail that, if they ever were sent, opposite each name would be noted what the individual was to have, and that the whole opposite each name would be noted what the individual was to have, and that the whole thing would be a matter of form only, and an attempt to divert the bowl of indignation from the proper channel. In other words, it was believed that Mr. Harrison would make all the appointments, from the highest to the lowest, leaving the heads of departments to pass upon the efficiency of the men afterward. The dissatisfaction at the announcement of John Comiskey having been appointed to the position of Sucerintendent of Streets was more outspoken than it had been the day before, and the reasons assigned why he should not have the place were voluminous. The general objection to him was that he was not a good Democrat, and since the position had been conceded to the Irish that nationality were loud in repudiating him as not representing them. It was charged against him as touching his party zeal that some years ago, while acting with the party, he was detected in "selling out" to the opposition, and there were those who claimed that there was documentary evidance to sustain the charge. In fact, it was said that John Garrick was in possession of a letter he had picked up showing that Comiskey, while in the confidence of the party, had been selling them out, and that he had sent a copy to the Mayor, accompanied by a letter assailing Comiskey. It is known that the letter exists, or did exist, but it could not be learned whether it had been laid before Mr. Harrison or not; but be this as it may, it was believed that Comiskey would not get what he wanted, and the leading Democrats were agreed

THAT HE DID NOT DESERVE

what he sought. His friends appeared to be confined to the hangers-on of the old "County Ring," which he served so faithfully by his si-lence, while his opponents embraced the most influential members of the party of all nation-

alties.

A TRIBUNE reporter interviewed Mr. Garrick on the subject, and requested copies of the letters said to have been sent, or the pith of them. Had a bombshell been suddenly cast into the wire-inclosed place in the saloun set aside for an office, in which he was found, it is doubtful if the mind of Mr. Garrick could have been more quickly agitated. He said that, while he would not admit having sent such a letter as that referred to, it would be a great breach of honor to bring such a thing before the public and he carnestly and in the

such a letter as that referred to, it would be a great breach of honor to bring such a thing before the public, and he earnestly, and in the most impioringly expressive language, requested the reporter to make no mention of the matter whatever. The latter said he could not make any promises, and felt convinced, by Mr. Garrick's language and manner, that ne had sent a copy of the letter in question, but could not get anything definite from him in regard to its contents. Mr. Garrick was strongly inclined to the belief—at that momentous time—that a letter such as that spoken of would be purely of a private nature, and not of public importance. After receiving some further admonitions in relation to the matter of even breathing the business in the columns of The Tribung and careful not to make any promises on his own responsibility, the scribe retired.

In the matter of caring for Kehoe there was also considerable of a wrangle, and he, too, is said to be shelved.

HE IS BITTER, OF COURSE,

HE IS BITTER, OF COURSE,

HE IS BITTER, OF COURSE, at not getting what he wanted, and what he was unfit for, but, on the other hand, the party at large is greatly astonished at his presuming to ask for anything since he has acted as he has. To-day there will be some new developments, and it is promised that many of the disputes will be settled by the appointees entering upon their duties. The settling of these disputes, however, will only lead to more and greater, and, all told, the Mayor is between two fires and liable to be enguifed at any time, and no one more keenly appreciates the situation than he does.

OLD PEOPLE'S HOME. THE SIXTH ANNUAL RECEPTION of the inmates of the Old People's Home was

held yesterday at the institution, corner of Indiana avenue and Thirty-ninth street, and, it

eing a festal day for the sixty-four old ladies

who live there, a good time was enjoyed by them, and about 500 ladies and gentlemen who

risited the Home also participated in the general

visited the Home also participated in the general pleasure and contributed towards its treasury. Gifts of flowers were numerous, and the halls and rooms were fragrant with their sweet odors and gay in their varied colors. Mrs. 4. H. Swan gave a basket of rare flowers, which were much admired, and Mrs. Lyman Blair contributed a "God Bless Our Home," handsomely framed and wrought in wax. During the afternoon two old ladies of the Bome entertained those present with some very good music on the piano, and in the evening Miss A. Morgan gave a reading, Miss Arabella Root sang, and Messrs Frank Larrabee and Charles Wilson discoursed excellent music on the piano and violin.

The Reception Committee was composed of the following ladies: Mesdames A. Gibbs, G. C. Morton, Jerome Beecher, R. H. Bingham, William Aldrich, S. R. Ball, G. W. Herrick, H. L. Hill, Henry Sayrs, Josiah Stiles, and J. H. Swan.

The inmates of the Rome are enjoying good

A SMASH-UP.

wention at the Village Hall to elect a Fire Marshal, subject to the approval of the Board of Trustees. Each of the six companies were represented by five delegates. The candidates were C. A. Pendleton, S. Coogan, W. McCurdy, and Thomas Davis. After twenty-three bailots Davis was elected. He has been Assistant Marshal, and represents Oakland Hose Company, No. L. President Bennett presided at the election. The Board of Trustees propose to give the Marshal a small salary, not more than \$300 it is said, placing with it the responsibility of being custodian of the town's property used by the companies. It is rumored that Davis, if confirmed by the Board of Trustees, will give the Assistant-Marshalship to Hose Company No. 4, at Grand Crossing.

The graduating exercises of the Hyde Park High-School will be held in Flood's Hall on Friday evening. The programme is as follows: Declamation, Morituri Saludamus, Pauline King; oration, "Whitewash," C. H. Touzalin; essay, "Conversation," Edith Gifford; oration, "Was It Shakspeare?" E. P. Mitchell; declamation, "Jack Horner," S. A. Johoson; oration, "Execution of Maj. Andre," C. B. Wood; essay, "We are Seven," Mary E. Bruce; declamation, "Temptation," Joseph B. Davol; essay, "Dreams," Mary I. Bouton; essay, "Ups and Dows of Life," C. E. Bruce. The latter is excused from reading. The programme is interspersed with murit by Miss L. M. Wilson, Miss Agnes Ingersol, W. J. Fairman, and William Lewis. At the conclusion of the exercises the diplomas will be presented by the Board of Education.

The Town Board was called together last evening at the Village-Hall to make suggestions to the Village Board was called together last evening at the Village-Hall to make suggestions to the Village Board was called together last evening at the Board have a general talk on the subject, and make such recommendations as they saw fit in the case, and fit, they were good in the even of the Village Board, they would probably

will cost the railroad in the heightorhood of \$5,000.

In the afternoon Coroner Mann impaneled a jury at Undertaker Elton's, No. 311 State street, and a full and complete inquest will be held this morning. The body of the deceased was last evening sent to Toledo. In charge of a brother, and the dierk of a Division Superintendent at Toledo. The young man was only 25 years of age, and was always considered a faithful, painstaking employe. An examination of the body revealed the fact that death was caused by the nervous shock. The body was not mangied at all, there being only a slight indentation on the chin, a contusion along the left side, and another upon the thigh. The left leg was broken below the knee so that the bone protruded.

SUBURBAN.

HYDE PARK.

that the Board have a general talk on the subject, and make such recommendations as they saw fit in the case, and if, they were good in the eyes of the Village Board, they would probably sanction it. The object of the meeting was to give ore body power to act, and so avoid the expenses necessarily entailed by two Governments in a township.

On being requested to give the figures of last year's collections, Mr. Pierce stated the gross collections had been \$35,200, besides which collections were made for the Comptroller amounting to \$4,100. The total expense of the collections had been \$2,988.74, \$1,500 of which was allowed by the town. The law provided for 2 per cent being paid the Collection. Mr. Russell said that the cost of the collection made by Mr. Pierce was nearly 9 per cent. This, he said, was Pierce was nearly 9 per cent. This, he said, was very large, and would send any business house in the world into bankruptcy. Mr. Pierce had been paid \$700 per month for two months, which was a pretty high salary, and the Assistant's salary was quite large. The system of collections would be facilitated by the commission system.

collections would be facilitated by the commission system.

As recommendations were in order, Mr. Russell offered the following: Salary of 3 per cent and \$600 for expenses. This was beaten, Russell, Bremer, and Hudson voting yea, and Gansel, Ford, and Maher voting nay. Mr. Ford offered as a compromise 2 per cent and \$1,500 for expenses, the Collector to act also for the village. This was carried,—Russell voting nay.

On recommendation of Mr. Ford, the Assesor's salary was fixed at \$1,000.

The Board adjourned.

sor's salary was fixed at \$1,000.

The Board adjourned.

Walter J. Stebbings will bereafter manage the school near the South Park retreat,—the Directors of No. 5 having appointed him at a salary of \$80 per month. Miss Elizabeth Close will act as his assistant.

Charles Frantz, of Roseland, was tried yesterday for keeping his saloon open after midnight. The complaint was made by Mrs. Dr. Hewes. In return he slandered her, and now she proposes to prosecute him for damages, and Frantz will be brought up to-merrow morning.

MOBGAN PARK.

will be brought up to-merrow morning.

MOBGAN PARK.

A brilliant wedding took place in Morgan Park at half-past 2 resterday afternoon, the contracting parties being Prof. Henry T. Wright, one of the Faculty of the Morgan Park Military Academy, and Miss Emma Scoffeld, the daughter of a prominent raitroad man, of Topeka, Ran., who has been for some time a teacher in the Female Seminary at the Park. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Heffron, at the residence of Dr. Thayer, President of the Female Seminary.

Following the wedding an elegant repast was served.

On the same day the Commencement exercises of the Morgan Park Military Academy were to take place, and it was decided to have the wedding reception take place in the evening after

ding reception take place in the evening after the exercises.

At 5 o'clock the military company met the Rock Island dummy, containing several hundred invited guests and visitors, and escorted them up to the Academy. An hour was spent in drilling upon the campus, and the boys went through their evolutions in a very creditable manner. Following the drilling came the Commencement exercises, which took place in the drill-room. The exercises consisted of orations and recitations by the following-named students: Charles M. Kimball, Tonica, Ill.; John W. Clapp, Dos Molnes, Ia.; Eugene W. Griffin, Utics, Ill.; David W. Carse, Chicago; George F. Hadden, Aurora, Ill.; Max Leidersdorf, Milwaukee, Wis.; Julian Millard, Morgan Park; John R. Carse, Chicago; Fred W. Rockwell, Rockton, Ill.; William A. Purdy, Chicago; and H. C. Outbet, Park Ridge, after which a dialogue was rendered in a manner highly satisfactory to the audience, with the following in the cast: Hamilton Catlin Manning, J. A. Logan, J. W. Gardner, Quincy, Ill.; George W. Garrard, Frontense Minn, James H. Wyman, Des Moines; Will B. Smith, Chicago.

The reception at the Academy followed, and an opportunity gained to get a look at the bride's magnificent wedding dress. It consisted of handsome cream-colored silk and velvet, profusely painted with leaves of flowers. The trousseau was made by Miss Franz, of Blue Island, but the painting was done by the oride herself. The dress excited universal admiration. The presents were numerous, elegant, and costly.

The Professor and his bride left for a wedding trip in Indiana, at the house of the former's parents. They will return to the Academy at the expiration of vacation.

The Trustees of Hyde Park and Lake held a joint meeting Wednesday afternoon at the office At 5 o'clock the military company met the

The Trustees of Hyde Park and Lake held a joint meeting Wednesday afternoon at the office of John 1. Bennett. There were present Messrs. Beck, Bennett. Lord, Foss, Hobart, and Johnstone, of Hyde Park, and Mr. Nolan, of Lake. Mr. Foss acted as Chairman.

Col. Foster, Superintendent of the joint Water. Works, reported the coasumption of 168 tons of coal, 12 gallous cylinder oil, 26 gallous kerosene oil, and 12 pounds waste during the month of May. The works have pumped during the same mouth 65, 760, 880 gallous of water. The consumption in the two towns has been gradually increasing, and it has been necessary to keep both pumps working most of each day, at the rate of 4,00,000 gallons daily.

A proposition to furnish three oxy-hydragen blasts, one for each boiler, was received from the Eureka Blast Company. This is an apparatus which will burn anthracite elack mixed AN ENGINEER KILLED ON THE MICHIGAN As engineer killed on the Michigan Southern Rallroad.

A serious accident, resulting in the death of one man and the injury of two others, happened at about 4:30 yesterday morning on the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad, near the Thirty-first street crossing. At that time Engine No. 63 was drawing in a train loaded with fresh dressed beef, consigned from the Stock Yards to the State street packing firm of Libby. McNeil & Libby. The train was in charge of freight-conductor R. A. Adams, and the engineer, James Shaunon. Being a little behind time they were running faster than usual, but yet not at a dangerous rate of speed. It is quite light at that bour in the morning, but yesterday there was a dense.

with Briar Hill slack, at a saving of about 30 per cent, it is claimed.

The Board adjourned without action, to meet this evening at Hyde Park.

this evening at Hyde Park.

COLEROUR.

The Lehr and Wehr Verein give a big blowout and pienic on June 22. Two special trains,
with numberless wagons, ships, etc., are to
take 5,000 people there. The residents say that
they are the most peaceable of the many crowds
who go to South Chicago.

One week ago Chris Hensel was arrested, and
the people tried to mob him, for running away
with John Marten's wife. On Friday night the
parties were exammed, and, as the Martens had
made up their minds to live togetheir, the suit
was dismissed at the complainant's cost.
On Sunday morning the loving (f) wife
again skipped out and went to Chicago,
to join Hensel, who lit out Friday night. The
angry.women of Colehour are now swearing
that they will lynch Hensel, officers or no officers.

The house of Martin Hisler was broken into

cers.

The house of Martin Hisler was broken into yesterday afternoon by a young thief, and a lot of valuable jewelry taken.

EDUCATIONAL.

ANDOVER. Special Dispaich to The Tribuna.

Boston, Mass., June 12.—To-day was the second and principal day of the semi-centennial anniversary of the Abbott Female Academy at Andover. The oration, by the Rev. R. S. Storrs, of Brooklyn, in a large tent on the lawn, was the leading feature of the day, and his eloquent argument for the recognition of the no-bility, capacity, and worth of women was of very high order. After the public dinner, speeches were made by Lieut.-Gov. Long, Prof. Park, President Chadburn (of Williams), Sena-tor Boutwell, and a number of other distintor Boutwell, and a number of other distinguished gentlemen. Among the poems read was one by Elizabeth Stuart Phelps. It was announced that four scholarships, of \$1,000 each, for indigent students had been given by Hiram W. French, Edward Taylor, Warren F. Draper, and the class of 1877. The attendance of graduates from all parts of the country has been extremely large.

The poem of Elizabeth Stuart Phelps is as follows:

O glad girls faces, husbed and fair! how shall I

follows:
O glad girls' faces, husbed and fair! how shall I sing for ye?
For the grave picture of a Sphinx is all that I can see.
Vain is the driving of the sand, and vain the desert's art;
The years strive with ner, but she holds the lion in her heart.
Bamed or fostered, patient still, the perfect purpose clings, Baffied or fostered, patient still, the period purpose clings,
Flying or folded, strong as stone, she wears the eagle's wings.

Eastward she looks; against the sky the eternal morning lies
Silent or bleading, veiled or free, she lifts the woman's eyes.
O grave girls' faces, listening kind! glad will I sing for ye,
While the proud figure of the Sphinx is all that I can see.

CARLINVILLE, ILL. Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

CARLINVILLE, Ill., June 12.—The tenth annu

al Commencement exercises of Blackburn Un versity took place in this city to-day. The grad uating class was six in number. The Master's oration was delivered by E. P. Gilson, of Carrelton, Ill. The attendance was the largest in the history of the University. The degrees were conferred by E. L. Hurd, President of the University. The music was of the highest order.

University. The music was of the highest order.

The Alumpi Association of Blackburn University gave its annual public reception in this city last night before a large and appreciative audience. The oration was delivered by the Rev. A. S. Parks, of Brownstown. The Association now numbers eighty members. After the public exercises the evening was spent in toast-making and partaking of a banquet. Over 1,000 students have attended the institution, and it is now in a most prosperous condition. The Trustees have made arrangements to erect a fine laboratory and museum during the summer vacation.

WAS HE MURDERED? Thomas Roach, living with his family on Ashland avenue, just south of Thirty-ninth street, had been missing since last Saturday night. Wednesday afternoon James Tracy, son of the bridge-tender at Thirty-fifth street, fo a body floating in the river just below the bridge, which, upon being drawn out upon dry land, was recognized as that of Mr. Roach, and was thence removed to the Morgue. The deceased left two sons and a daughter living with a step-mother at the loca-tion named. One of the sons suspected that

tion named. One of the sons suspected that his father had met with foul play, and so informed the police. It was readily ascertained that the last seen of the deceased was at or near the saloon of Julius Greyback, at the corner of Thirty-ninth street and Ashland avenue, and Sergt. Gahan and Policeman Markey, of the Town of Lake force, arrested upon sight Frank Wilson, William Lyon, alias "Billie the Trann," Thomas Bittels, and Michael Stantoo. They are all young men who were with him Saturday night, and all drunk. It was thought that they perhaps knew something about the old man's death, but after arrest they denied it, and said he had become so drunk that he could not keep up with them, and left them to go home. Wilson appears to nave been the last to notice him. County Physician Harroun held a post-mortem examination upon the body yesterday afternoon at the corner of Eighteenth and Arnold streets, and, after making a careful investigation, found no wounds or other marks of violence which could have caused death, and he was of the opinion that Mr. Roach had been drowned while drunk. Undertaker Elton was of the same opinion.

There still remains the contingency that the old man was pitened into the water, but this is highly improbable. No one had anything to gain by the death of Mr. Roach, and no one, so far as known, bore him any grudge. However, the police somewhat sided with the son in the

gain by the death of Mr. Roach, and no one, so far as known, bore him any grudge. However, the police somewhat sided with the son in the view that there had been foul play, and last night they were still out looking for the evidence. In order to give them ample time the inquest will not be held until Saturday morning.

FISHBACK LETS GO WITH ONE HAND.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune
INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., June 12.—Because of the recent law of Congress prohibiting the same person from holding the offices of Clerk of the United States Court and Master in Chancery. the Hon. W. P. Fishback has resigned his Clerkthe Hon. W. P. Fishback has resigned his Clerk-ship, to take effect on the 1st of July next, re-taining the Mastership. Judges Drummond and Gresham have appointed Mr. Noble C. But-ler, of New Albany, a former law-partner of Judge Gresham, to the vacancy thus created. The resignation and appointment will be an-nounced to-morrow.

ART SALE ON STATE STREET. The anction sale of oil painting at No. 79 State street will be continued during to-day, commencing at 10 o'clock a. m. and at 2:30 p. m. The ing at 10 o'clock a. m. and at 2:30 p. m. The number of visitors has been increasing each day, and some great bargains have been secured, as the pictures have brought very low prices. Here is an excellent opportunity to furnish your parlors at a small sum, and in the most satisfactory manner. It is well worth while to examine this collection. It is really the only free saie of paintings that has been made in this city for several years. One pe-culiarity of this sale is that every picture put up is smally sold to the highest bidder. DRUNKENNESS.

Dr. D'Unger, discoverer of the cinchons cure for drunkenness, cures all cases. Room 27 Palmer Father and Son.

When the Zulus rushed in on the small British detachment of Col. Wood, and while there was yet an open road in one direction, Col. Weatherly, an English cavalry officer, clapped his son, a boy of 13 who was with him, on horseback, kissed him, and told him to fly for life. The lad jumped from the saddle, striking the horse a lash which sent it off, and said: "Father, I'll die with you." The father handed his revolver to the child just as the Zulus reached, over British bodles, the spot where they stood. Weatherly siew five Zulus before he fell, but the son was killed at once.

all forms of general debuity relieved by taking Mensman's Peptonized Beef Tonic, the only preparation of beef containing its entire matritions properties. It is not a mere stimulant like the extracts of beef, but contains blood-making, force-generating, and life-sustaining properties; is invaluable in all enfeebled conditions, whether the result of exhaustion, nervous prostration, overwork, or acute disease; particularly if resulting from pulmenary complaints. Caswell, Hazard, Co., Proprietors, New York. For sale by Grag-

PAGE—gandall—June 5, at Haverhill, size, at the residence of the bridge's father, by the Bev. by. Seeley, John A. Frasco, of Chicago, and Sarahill, daughter of J. P. Randall, Esq. GanO—k Night—On June 12, in Bridgeport, Conn., at the residence of and bythe Rev. H. N. Power, at the residence of and bythe Rev. H. N. Power, at the residence of and bythe Rev. H. N. Power, at the residence of and bythe Rev. H. N. Power, at the residence of the Rev. H. N. Power, at the residence of the Rev. H. N. Power, and the R

MARRIAGES.

LEWIS—June H. James Lewis, aged 65 years, father of Mrs. R. M. Bedell and Mrs. George W. Thacher. Funeral from this late residence. 51 Aberdeen-st. Friday at 1 o'clock. Friends are invited as attend. SUES—Ancestee Sties, aged 45 years. Funeral-Saturday at 2 p.m. from 20 North Carpenterst. to Graceland, by carriages.

RONEY—At his residence, 285 Vernon-av., the Rev. William Roney, aged 65 years 9 months. Funeral services on Sunday, the 15th, at 3 p. m., at the First Baptist Church.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

Maj. WHITTLE WILL GIVE A BIBLE-READING and Mr. and Mrs. McGrannahau will sing at the Grant Place M. E. Church this aftennoon at a of cicek.

Owing To THE INDISPOSITION OF PROF. ROB. erianaw, the proposed excursion of the Amphion Choral Society to Geneva Lake has been postponed until further notice.

THE REGULAR MONTHLY MEETING OF THE COOK County Teachers' Association will be held to morrow at Bryans & stratton's Hail, No. 51 State-accommencing at 20-clock. The programme for the afternoon includes an exercise in botany by Chemer C. Dodge, and an address by the Rev. W. F. Crafts, of Chicago, upon the subject. "The Teacher's Stany of Human Nature." THE 12 O'CLOCK PRAYER-MEETING IN LOWER Farwell Ball to-day will be led by John V. Farwell

THE UNION PARK TEMPIE CHURCH AND STRAIN day School will picule at Central Park Saturday, the 14th fact. If the weather is pleasant, All triends of the Church and school invited. Madison-st. can run to the grounds.

BOYAL SAKING POWDER.

POWDER

EXCURSIONS.

LAKE EXCURSION

The new Excursion STRAMER FAXTON will leave THIS WEEK'S PROGRAMME: PRIDAY-0:50 & m.-MICHIGAN CITY and return

SATURDAY—1:20 p. m.—EVANSTON and returns fare, 50 cents. 8 p. m.—1:RAND MOONLIGHT EXCURSION on Lake Michigan; fare, 50 cents.
SUNDAY—2:15 p. m.—SOUTH CHICAGO and returns fare, 50 cents, stopping at Lake Front, also, 8 p. m.—GRAND MOONLIGHT EXCURSION on Lake Michigan; fare, 50 cents.

gan; tare, 50 cents.

A most enjoyable time will be had by those who participate in these Excursions.

Nevans & Dean's excellent Brass and String Band will accompany each and every excursion. Ample accommodations for dancing. Apply to Capt. JESSE COX. 232 South Water-st., or on board.

BUNT'S REMEDY.

AUCTION SALES. ELISON, POMEROY & CO.,

Our Regular Friday's Sale Friday, Jane 13, at 9:30 o'clock.

LARGE AND ATTRACTIVE SHOWING New and Second-Hand Parlor and Chamber

FURNITURE.

A full line of new and used Brussels and Wool Carpets, Office Furniture, Show Cases, Plated Ware, Ciromos, Cigare, Plated Ware, Glassware, Beds and Bedding, General Household Furniture of all kinds, new and second-hand, &c., &c.

Also, Chastel Mortage Sale of 9 rooms of Furniture,
ELISON, POMEROY & CO., Ancisseer,
73 & 30 Handolph & ASSIGNEE SALE

High-Class Oil Paintings, Corner of Monroe and State-sts., COMMENCING Friday Evening, June 13, at 8 o'cl'k,

And continuing Saturday Morning, June 14, 25 to o'clock, and 3 and 8 o'clock p. m. A SUPERB COLLECTION OF 275 Modern Oil Paintings, All beautifully mounted in Fine Gilt Frames.

This collection of desirable Pictures is consisted to us by A. WOLF, Eq., of New York, assignes for the estate of a large Picture Dealer, for positive sale visual timit or reserve. Attend this sale for bargains.

ELISON, POMEROY & CO., Auctioners.

75 and 80 Randolph-

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., 173 East Rangolph-st.,
Is the Oldest and Longest Established
AUCTION HOUSE IN CHICAGO.

Very Fine Oil Paintings, AT 79 STATE-ST.,
North of Field, Leiter & Co.'s Store.
THIS MORNING at 10, and at 2% p. ...
This collection is a most excellent one. Every First are must be sold.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioners.

BUTTERS' REGULAR SATURDAY SALE OF FURNITURE

IS NO MOCK AUCTION.

They will have a large lot of Honsehould and office rurniture, Carpeta. Table Cuttery, and General Merchandise, albor which will be sold as usual to the bigs

SATURDAY, JUNE 14. AT 9 O'CLOCK A. M., At their salesrooms, 173 Randolph-St. DORS The Choicest Flower PER-FIDNESS—all odors. Trial action log: od. Soc. 4 od. 51. A.C. Vanderburgh & Clo. Druggists and Perfumen. State and Adama-sis.

CANDY out the Union—expressed to all parts, I lb. and upward, as 25, 40, 60c per lb. Address orders. GUNTHER, Combonitorer, Chicago.

DYEING AND CLEANING. Your Old Strain of the Clothesis Clo PUBLIC CHAR

Last Day's Procee Sixth Annual

Gen. Walker, Cens tendent, Asks Co

Gov. Cullom Apologizes Mendicant Legis

MORNING SE

ral Interesting P. Door Reli

The session of the Confere begun at 10 o'clock yesterd owing to the delay of Gen. F. owing to the deady of the Census who was announced to make the opening hour, the mean nearly 11 o'clock before be Then Mr. Milligan, of Penn Wines, of Illinois, gave the ormation concerning transport Mr. Henry W. Lord moved ence be hereafter known as Charities and Corrections," Gen. Walker was then invi-Gen. Walker was then inva-and made some remarks upon gaging his attention. He app bers for their assistance in fur statistics concerning the num-ent and delinquent classes in tricts. He thought those branch of philanthropic efformecessity of thorough and Until now the United States adequate law for the catalistics as were necessible efforts of Mr. the efforts of Mr. House, and Mr. Morrill, of that a law which was sufficientistics which would be satisfule. The Rev. Mr. Wines, of had been selected by the Deritorior to take charge of this the census.

MR. HENRY W.

made some remarks upon the cussion, and hoped that the tion of this Conference wou this end. He hoped that the tion of this Conference wou this end. He hoped the Ordorse the selection of Mr. to take charge of this depar in the coming census.

Mr. Byers, of Ohio, Mr. M vania, and Mr. Hovt, of On marks of the same tenor. Pennsylvania, said in his ow been an attempt to get at the insane. They had failed dies of the number. Whas accurate data, and State thought, give important assi. A paper prepared by Mew York, entitled, "One ing Pauperism," was read Several specific instances we who had entailed much exupon the community as the bie dreumstances. Crimina lowed to produce their kin should insane. The calculatify years of dependence, in years, seems never to be tak measures were taken in the vent crime and pauperism, them seved to the working part and women were constant years in institutions, them incapable of themselves. Children shoul poor-houses as early as they should not be vitated and example of the grown p they were associated in the stimated that five vicious a seendants had cost the St. 350,000, which might heroper means of prevent poor-houses were breeding and vice, and sowed the sevil.

On the intimation of Mr.

ovil.
On the intimation of Mr. ladies of the Social Science caro were allowed to make. Arthur Smith, of the Board industrial School at Evans marks to the effect that piaced upon the State Boar Mrs. Harbert introduced tary of the Indians Social who made some statemen efforts of the ladies to ge Legislature organizing a St ties. Mrs. W. P. Lynde, lowed, giving some account lowed, giving some account to the State Board of Char thereon for five years. I conclusion that our aims Children were born in a hot-beds of crime, and end ery. Women must be on ties, and must visit the stalls, in order to reach which was overwhelming the Mr. Seth Low, of Brook history of his experience

which was overwhelming the Mr. Seth Low, of Broomstory of his experience the problem of pauperis Brooklyn and New York. Custom of assistance some of pauperism where it was it. The problem of pauper is all its forms. It touche society, it touches the indef outdoor relief has grown and money was appropriate poor. It was thought a wise measure. This sysylvn in 1851, and was conducted by the poor of the body politic, all sorts of abuses. The were fed at the public the winter men came to live on the charity of the polls, Commission elected who used the fur for their own advancement of the system of out to be illegal and utterly and idleness were encounded the fur for the polls. Commission elected who used the fur for their own advancement open the polls, it is relief of diand the improvement poor was another and e There should be investigated to the should be established wall cases of relief intelligence of the lifetime where ald shoul withheld. An efficient should be established wall cases of relief intelligence in the lifetime wall cases of relief intelligence. aheld. An efficient ald be established with asses of relief intellig

all cases of relief intellis
PRACTICAL CO
Should be established in
in order to accomplish
said the experience of Br
therefore, beyond cavil:

1. That outdoor relief,
large city, is certain to be
thing. a. That outdoor relief, arge dity, is certain to be thing.

2. That the aid so given those who can get along volume and so of the really needy.

4. And above all that in absence of laws specific given locality, the evistem Among those who he working among the post to have been reached with a almost to be axioms i relief-work:

1. That help should be understanding of the circ er family to be relieved.

2. That value should a great emergencies, and if gency lasts, without seed some labor or service in real that while distress lieved by alms. given a few interests and the control of the circ error lasts.

In conclusion Mr. Los pauperism in a large cit s whole. Each case be whole, and the effect of case, acts and reacts in who help, therefore, in and societies must bear engaged in the same we together so far as it is p the pelling motive, when

ce. 285 Vernon-av., the Rev. cars 2 mouths. maar, the 15th, at 3 p. m., at DEMENTS.

L GIVE A BIBLE-READING togramahan will sing at the attribute of cicek. SPOSITION OF PEOF ROB-ed excursion of the Amphion Lake has been postponed un-

empt. E CHURCH AND SUN-co at Central Park Faturday, ther is picasant. All friends and invited. Madison at care

ING POWDER.

ESIONS.

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AMER FAXTON will les

a.—EVANSTON and poturo:
GRAND MOONLIGHT EXgan: fare, 50 cents.
SOUTH CHICAGO and return:
Lake Front, also, 8, m.—
KCU1681ON on Lake Michi-

will be had by those who par-ne. Brass and String Band every excursion. Ample ac-ing. Apply to Capt. JESSE, or on board.

Mistake to think Dropsy, Bright's Disease, Kidney, Bladder, Urinary, or Liver Diseases, cannot be cared. HUNT'S REMEDY cares

HUNTOS REMEDY cures these Diseases, Gravel, Disbettes, Incontinence or Resention of Urine, Paiss in the
Side, Back, or Loins, General Debility, Excesses, Dissurbed
Sicep and Loss of Appetius are cured by HUNTOS
REMEDY, Sold by all
Drugarists, Sold at wholeenson & Co., Chicago.

REMEDY.

N SALES.

TEROY & CO.,

13, at 9:30 o'clock.

and Parlor and Chamber

Friday's Sale,

TRACTIVE SHOWING

ITURE

Sale of 8 rooms of Furniture. NOY & CO., Auctioneers, 78 & 80 Handolph-st.

Oil Paintings.

June 13, at 8 o'cl'k, Morning, June 14, at 10 and 8 o'clock p. m.

EE SALE

STORE

OLLECTION OF Oil Paintings,

ted in Fine Gilt Frames.

ERS & CO., andolph-st., Longest Established BE IN CHICAGO.

the Pictures is consigned to New York, assignee for the saler, for positive sale with ead this sale for bargains. IOY & CO., Auctioneers, 78 and 80 Randolph-st.

il Paintings,

PATE-ST., eiter & Co.'s Store. 10, and at 2% p. m.

TERS & CO., Auctioneers.

SATURDAY SALE OF

TURE
AUCTION.
of Househould and Office
Cuttery, and General Merbe sold as usual to the high-

AT 9 O'CLOCK A. M., 173 Randolph-st.

e Choicest Flower PER-IMES—all odors. Trial tiles loc; oz. 30c; 4 oz. 51. C. Vanderburgh & Co. aggists and Perfumers.

ELEBRATED THROUGH-the Union-expressed to paris, I ib. and upward, at 40, 60c ser ib. Address ers. GUNTHER. Confec-ter, Chicago.

be beautifully DYRD or ANED and REPAIRED, D. COOK & Melling expense, Expressed by Document and West States of the Cook of th

CLEANING.

IES.

LENCING

PROGRAMME: CHIGAN CITY and return

formation concerning transportation home.

Mr. Henry W. Lord moved that the Confer ence be hereafter known as "The Conference of Charities and Corrections," which was adopted. Gen. Walker was then invited to the platform. nd made some remarks upon the subject engaging his attention. He appealed to the mem-bers for their assistance in furnishing him with statistics concerning the number of the depend-ent and delinquent classes in their several dis-tricts. He thought those concerned in any branch of philanthropic effort would see the pecessity of thorough and correct statistics.
Until now the United States had never had an adequate law for the collection of such statistics as were necessary. Thanks to the efforts of Mr. Cox, of the House, and Mr. Morrill, of the Senate, we now had a law which was sufficient to collect statistics which would be satisfactory to the people. The Rev. Mr. Wines, of Illinois, he said, had been selected by the Department of the inrior to take charge of this particular part of

made some remarks upon the subject under discussion, and hoped that the heartiest co-operation of this Conference would be extended to this end. He hoped the Conference would indorse the selection of Mr. Wines as the officer to take charge of this department of statistics in the coming census.

Mr. Byers, of Ohio, Mr. Milligan, of Pennsylvania, and Mr. Hoyt, of Ohio, made some remarks of the same tenor. Dr. Luther, of Pennsylvania, said in his own State there had been an attempt to get at the actual number of the insane. They had failed to give an accurate sides of the number. What was needed was accurate data, and State Boards could, he thought, give important assistance.

A paper prepared by Mrs. C. R. Lowell, of New York, entitled, "One Means of Preventing Pauperism," was read by Mr. A. G. Byers. Several specific instances were given of paupers who had entailed much expense and trouble upon the community as the result of unfavorable circumstances. Criminals should not be allowed to produce their kind any more than should insane. The calculation that forty or fity years of dependence, instead of four or five years, seems never to be taken into account. If measures were taken in the beginning to prevent crime and pauperism, there would be much

PUBLIC CHARITIES.

Last Day's Proceedings of the

Sixth Annual Con-

vention.

tendent, Asks Co-opera-

tion.

Mendicant Legislature.

Several Interesting Papers on Out

Door Relief.

MORNING SESSION.

CENSUS STATISTICS FOR 1880. The session of the Conference was to have begun at 10 o'clock vesterday morning, but owing to the delay of Gen. Francis A. Walker,

Superintendent of the Census at Washington,

the opening bour, the meeting waited until nearly 11 o'clock before beginning business. Then Mr. Milligan, of Penusylvania, and Mr.

Wines, of Illinois, gave the delegates some in-

rears, seems never to be taken into account. If measures were taken in the beginning to prevent crime and bouperism, there would be much saved to the working part of mankind. Men and women were constantly maintained for rears in institutions, which only made them incapable of taking care of themselves. Children'should be removed from poor-houses as early as possible, so that they should not be vitiated by the instruction and example of the grown persons with whom they were associated in these places. It was estimated that five vicious sisters and their descendants had cost the State of New York \$1.350,000, which might have been saved by proper means of prevention. Our jails and poor-houses were breeding-places of pauperism and vice, and sowed the seed of ineradicable evil.

ovil.

On the intimation of Mr. Wines, some of the ladies of the Social Science Association of Chicaro were allowed to make some remarks. Mrs. Arthur Smith, of the Board of Managers of the Industrial School at Evanston, made some remarks to the effect that women should be marks to the effect that women should be placed upon the State Boards of Charities.

Mrs. Harbert introduced Mrs. Roberts, Secretary of the Indiana Social Science Association, who made some statements in relating to the efforts of the Isdies to get a bill passed by the Legislature organizing a State Board of Charities. Mrs. W. P. Lynde, of Milwaukee, followed, giving some account of her appointment to the State Board of Charities, and her service thereon for five years. She had come to the conclusion that our alms-houses and jails were the

BREEDERS OF CRIME AND VICE. Children were born in sin, brought up in the bot-beds of crime, and ended their lives in misers. Women must be on the Boards of Charities, and must visit the alms-bouses and city sails, in order to reach the germ of the evil which was overwhelming the country.

which was overwhelming the country.

Mr. Seth Lew, of Brooklyn, N. Y., gave a history of his experience and observations on the problem of pauperism in the Cities of Brooklyn and New York. He thought that the custom of assistance sometimes sowed the seed of pauperism where it was meant to eradicate it. The problem of pauperism touches society in all its forms. It touches the State, it touches society, it touches the individual. The system of outdoor relief has grown up in these cities, and money was appropriated to take care of the poor. It was thought at first that this was a wise measure. This system began in Brooklyn in 1851, and was continued for six years. During this period an average of 35,000 people were relieved. Finally the system became a sore on the body politic, and was subjected to all sorts of abuses. The friends of politicians were fed at the public expense, whether they needed relief or not. During the winter men came from the country to live on the charity of the people of the city. In spite of all efforts to regulate the matter at the public of the condition of the system of outdoor relief was found to be illegal and utterly worthless. Pauperism and idleness were encouraged, and those who obtained relief were usually those who did not need it. The relief of distress was one thing, and the improvement of the condition of the poor was another and entirely different thing. There should be investigation before ad should be given, otherwise there was danger of doing more harm than good. It was sometimes impossible to escape being imposed upon. No general canon could be stated which should provide where aid should be given and where withheld. An efficient bureau of charities should be established which should look after all cases of relief intelligently.

PRACTICAL CO-OPERATION Mr. Seth Lew, of Brooklyn, N. Y., gave a

PRACTICAL CO-OPERATION bould be established in action and information, in order to accomplish what was desired. He said the experience of Brooklyn seems to prove, therefore, beyond cavil:

1. That outdoor relief, by the authorities in a arrecity, is certain to become, in time, a political ling.

are city, is certain to become, in time, a political ling.

That the aid so given goes almost entirely to those who can get along without it.

That private benevolence is equal to the demands of the really needy.

And above all that in New York State, in the sistence of laws specifically authorizing it in a given locality, the evatem is illegal.

Among those who have made a specialty of working among the poor three principles seem to have been reached with so much unanimity as almost to be axioms in the science of useful relief-work:

1. That help should be given with an intelligent

reliaf-work:

1. That help should be given with an intelligent understanding of the circumstances of the person or family to be relieved.

2. That value should never be given, except in great emergencies, and then only while the emergency lasts, without securing from the recipient some labor or service in return.

3. That while distress may be temporarily relieved by alms-giveng, the condition of the poor can be improved only by helping them to help themselves.

In conclusion Mr. Low said the problem of paupersam in a large city must be considered as a whole. Each case belped is a part of the whole, and the effect of the help given, in any case, acts and reacts in many directions. All who help, therefore, individuals, and churches, and societies must bear in mind that others are engaged in the same work, and all should work together so far as it is possible. Whatever the impelling motive, whether religious or philanthropic, the obligation to co-operative action remains the same. Practical co-operative action remains the same. Practical co-operation may be reached through a central society or bureau, which itself gives no relief, but which serves to interchange information among those in co-operation it it is, if co-operation is to be had at all, under the conditions which exist in Brooklya and New York, it seems probable that it must be wrought sut along that line. The obstacles existing

there to a more radical effort at co-operative work, such as has been made in Buffalo and Philadelphia, would appear to be insurmountable. It is believed, however, that from the point of co-operation in information, co-operation in action, in many useful forms, will certainly be developed. It cannot be doubted that in co-operation among those who give relief is to be found the auswer to a wiser and more successful treatment of the problem of pauperism as it presents itself in the great cities of the Union.

Gen. Walker, Census Superin-GOV. CULLOM came in during the reading of the foregoing paper, and on its conclusion mounted the ros-trum and said: Gov. Cullom Apologizes for the Recent

Daper, and on its conclusion mounted the rostrum aid said:

Mn. President, Ladies and Gentlenen: I owe you an abology for not being present and discharging my duty to this Conference, as I had promised. When I left the State I had no doubt that I could return in time; but the business which took me to Washington required more time to arrange than I anticipated, and I was compelled to remain two days longer, or return at once, which I did not like to do in this warm weather. It would have given me great pleasure to have met you in the opening of your session and welcomed you to this beautiful metropolitan citr, not merely with hospitable purpose, though I feel sure you have received satisfactory evidence that such exists, but also because the thoughtful people of this city and the State are interested in your deliberations. We have been here conferring together as to the best plan or system of caring for those unfortunates who are found in all communities and States; to prevent the increase of insanity and other conditions of disease, helplessness, and pannetism, and the best modes of preventing and punishing crime and the reformation of criminals.

Your sessions are denominated conferences of charities. Most of you are engaged in a life-work where the scope of your duties extends to and embraces the very limits of the purposes of civil government.

You have come together fresh from your respective fields of labor, filled with philanthropic aims, earnest in your great work, and have compared results, and have doubtless discussed the questions before you from a standpoint of experience, observation, and science. The subjects before you are many, but all akin, and are of the greatest moment to government and the human race.

In addition to the Sperintendents and others

race. In addition to the Superintendents and others having charge of your State charities, many of whom have met with you before, there is a growing number of private citizens who give earnest consideration to the questions which you discuss. In this comparatively young State,

THE MOST SERIOUS PROBLEMS of State policy are connected with the construc-tion and administration of our penal and charitable institutions.

of State policy are connected with the construction and administration of our penal and charitable institutions.

As we grow in wealthand population, misfortune and crime seem to increase in even a greater ratio; and we have not only to maintain the institutions of charity and correction which we have already provided, but the necessity constantly presses upon us to increase their number and enlarge the usefulness of those we have. As a State, Illinois claims to stand in the very front rank of civilized communities in respect to the enforcement of law, the punnshment of crime, and the care for the diseased and unfortunate. But I have long thought, and am more strongly impressed with the idea since I have been personally connected with the administration of our public institutions, that we have hardly made a beginning in the direction of the reform of crimenals and the prevention of crime. We punish crime, and by its punishment, gain much for the peace and security of society in the deterrent influence of punishment; but too large a percentage of those discharged from our penal institutions go directly back to vicious associations and criminal practices. Teo many convicts are serving a second or third term in our penitentiaries to warrant the claim that they are, to all, places of penitence and reform.

Their discipline is good, the inmates are kept at healthful occupations,—they are liberally supplied with books and other facilities for improvement, yet much remains to be done, and your organization is one through whose and whope to reach a solution of this question. How can a State which is rapidly growing in wealth, and population, and intelligence, check the growth of crime? What treatment shall we employ to keep down the criminal class, from which comes so large a pronortion of our convicts, especially in our larger cities?

What can best be done to prevent crime, and what is the best plan for the punishment and reformation of criminals? Your work is a labor of love and pity for the unfortunate. Your reward

for whose good you labor, and in whose behalf you appeal to the State, are not at your back with powerful voice, controlling the agencies of party politics and the public press, if their cries for help are not heard and answered. In a popular Government, and especially in a State having such an organic law as we have in Illinois, there are imperative reasons why the public should be thoroughly informed about all the charitable institutions of the State. Their maintenance and support absorb a very considerable portion of all moneys raised by taxation for State purposes, and they are the first object of attack by the false economist who seeks to make political capital at the expense of the unfortunate classes, —the insane, the mute, the blind, the feeble-minded —for the amblicration of whose condition you labor.

Those of you who are connected with State institutions, and who have to give an account of your stewardship to the public, find a very important part of your duties in presenting to the people, and especially to their Legislative representatives, the condition, wants, and necessities of your institutions.

we make no standing appropriations. Every General Assembly, composed largely of new material, has to address itself to the task of investigating all the charitable institutions of the State. Many men of very wide and general information come to the Legislature, there to learn for the first time in their

of very wide and general information come to the Legislature, there to learn for the first time in their lives the extent and variety of the charities which the State supports, as well as the extent and variety of the charities which the State supports, as well as the extent and variety of the charities pecessary. I am glad to have this opportunity to say what perhaps has only a local application, that there has been a great deal of unreflecting and unkind criticism about the time consumed and consequent delay of legislation because of the necessity that members of our Legislature should thoroughly investigate these institutions to act wisely and advisedly. This criticism has been made of the Legislators in their visits to the Legislature of the Irustees and Superintendents of the institutions in their visits to the Legislature.

Under a system like ours, which properly guards so zealonely the people's money, I do not know how we can get along without the intercommunication between the Legislature and the public charitable and benal institutions. The duty of caring for the unfortunate classes of the State is no longer questioned. The dictates of humanity and the interests of society alike demand it. However heavy the burden may become, it is universally recognized as a proper one, and nowhere is it more cheerfully assumed than it is in this State. We look to you for suggestions how best to perform this great duty, and we look to you for such economic methods as will give us the fullest returns for the money which we are ready to expend. When we call a physician, we ask for something more than a pallitative treatment; we want to eradicate the disease itself.—

A PERMANENT CURE;

something more than a palitative treatment; we want to eradicate the disease itself.

A PERMANENT CURE; and so, in the State, we shall not reach the highest civilization, that perfect development of which I believe the human race is susceptible, until we can remove the causes of disease and crime.

The State must, in self-protection, punish the evil-doer, irresponsible as he may be from want of education or opportunities for self support and improvement, the same as nature punishes the ignorant violation of her laws or as surely as she punishes the willful disregard of them. You, ladies and gentlemen, who withpatient labor and scientific method have made the subject of the care and manarement of the public charities one of the recognized learned professions, must take the lead in the work of the investigation and removal of the causes of misfortune and crime.

In this investigation nothing which influences human society, nothing which affects human welfare, is foreign to your discussion. With a firm conviction in the possibilities of the human race for improvement and advancement, I believe your labors will have the reward of the grateful plaudits of an intelligent public, the thanks of the afficted, and those to whom they are near and dear, with the consciousness that you have done something that will entitle you to be enrolled in the Book of Gold among the names of those that love their fellow-men:

The President of the Conference announced that the Committee having the matter under consideration had reported in favor of Cleveland, O., as the place for holding the next session of the Conference. The report was adopted.

Mr. Letchworth, of New York, presented the usual resolution of thanks to the various hotels, corporations, individuals, and newspapers to whom they had been indebted during the Conference. A recess was taken.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

DRAWING TO A CLOSE.

The Conference reconvened in the Appellate Court-room in the afternoon, Mr. Konouse, of Court-room in the afternoon, Mr. Konouse, of Wisconsin, in the chair.

On the motion of Dr. Hoyt, of Albany, N. Y., the following additions were made to the standing committees, Massachusetts having been by some oversight overlooked by mistake: On Insanity—Dr. Nathan Allen, Lowell; Penal and Prison Discipline—W. F. Spaulding, Boston; Medical Charities—Dr. Robert T. Davis, Fall River; Public Buildings for and Dependent Classes—Edward Hitchcock, Amhert.

Mr. Byers, of Ohio, presented a resolution requiring the President of the Conference at the opening of the next session to present a paper on the work of the year. Also, that the standing Committee on "Legislation and Administration" be changed to the "Committee on Criminal Law and Its Administration."

Mr. Byers thought this would take the job from the standing committee, and it would be a

mg session.

Mr. Elizur Wright, of Boston, said that indiscriminate charity was of great disadvantage to society, and had produced a class of professional beggary all over the world. Even the churches had under this system of begging become nothing less than parasites. About half the people of the Old World, he believed, were parasites, which condition of things grew out of indiscrimination.

which condition of things grew out of indiscriminate giving.

Mr. Hendrickson, of Wisconsin, thought the ideas contained in the papers on reform, read by ladies before the Conference, were very pertinent, and contained food for thought. He thought women should be placed upon the Board of Public Charities, and that there were no bounds to their influence. There were no bounds to their influence. There were many things that they could reach that men could not touch. This was especially true in the domestic department. During Mrs. Lynde's administration of affairs, he had been the Superintendent of the Reformatory School at Waukesha, and he had an opportunity of observing the influence and effect of women. He thought it was the increase of the number of industrial schools that had decreased the number of inmates in the prisons of his State. Primary reformatory work must be done by the ladies, and that was the way to reduce the amount of crime.

Mrs. Glibbs presented an invitation to the Conference to visit the Old Woman's Home in Chicago, which invitation was accepted with thanks.

Mrs. Beveridge presented an invitation to

Mrs. Beveridge presented an invitation to the members to visit the Illinois Industria School for Girls at South Evanston. Which in vitation was also accepted by the Conference. OUT-DOOR RELIEF.

Mr. Alden, of Michigan, said that at one time the Government of England had to abandon the system of out-door relief because the taxes became so burdensome. One-sixth of the population became paupers, and the landed estates were abandoned. We might, perhaps, learn something from England's experience.

Gen. Brinkerhoff gave his own individual experience and observations in the matter of the distribution of charities. The Germantown system had been put in force, and he thought it had worked admirably.

Mr. Earle, of Indians, was not convinced by Mr. Low's paper that out-door relief was not practicable and proper. We should not condemn out-door relief entirely because an admirable paper had been presented on that subject.

Mr. Low explained his paper still majoricalize.

ject.

Mr. Low explained his paper, still maintaining the positions he had taken. What would work well in a small place or in the rural districts would not do for a large city like New York or would not do for a large city like New York or Brooklyn.

Mr. Lord, of Michigan, made a few parting re-

Mr. Lord, of Michigan, made a few parting remarks, explaining how bacon and beans were distributed in his State. Mr. Low's pian contemplated a plan of relief in a dense population. He could imagine that the Government must determine the manner of the distribution of charities. Calamities might overtake a small community in a country like Michigan, whereby they would all be overtaken by poverty, though they were deserving people.

Country Agent' McGrath, of Chicago, made a few brief remarks on the subject under disease.

County Agent' McGrath, of Chicago, made a few brief remarks on the subject under discussion. He said he had families of from five to seven children, were living by themselves, who could not maintain themselves wholly, but who could, with little assistance from the county, keep themselves alloat. It would be a great hardship if not a crime to put such families into a poor-house. Such families receive on an average \$3.75 per month.

Dr. Reynolds, of Iowa, read a paper on the "Prevention of Pauperism." A pauper was one dependent wholly or in part for his support. The causes most prevalent were intemperence and hereditary causes. Sixty-six per cent of the inmates of the Richland County Poor-House were there from the effects of intemperance. He thought that if this one cause produced such a prodigious effect, it was the duty of the State to confine and limit that cause. He would make the dealer in rum pay such a tax that the

make the dealer in rum pay such a tax that the revenue derived WOULD SUPPORT ALL THE PAUPERS

would support all the paupers caused by this traffic. The speaker laid down some radical doctrines on the subject of marriage. He would allow no person convicted of crime on the ground of insanity to marry. He would not allow the deaf or the dumb to marry. He would not permit those born blind to marry, or those who were incorrigible drunkards. He believed, with Carlyle, that more marriages would be happy if the parties were selected by the States tieneral.

Mr. Wines suggested that when the Conference adjourn, it adjourn sine die. This suggestion was carried out, and such a motion was carried.

The Conference then resolved itself into a business meeting, in which proceedings the public are not interested, and finally adjourned, to meet at the Lydian Art Gallery, to attend a reception held there in behalf of the Conference.

A RECEPTION WAS GIVEN
last night by the Illinois Social Science Association to the National Conference of Charities, which has just closed its three days' session in this city. The reception occurred at the Lydian Art Gallery, corner of State and Washington streets, which was handsomely decorated for the occasion. There were present Mr. and Mrs. Harbert, Gov. Beveridge and wife, Mrs. W. O. Carpenter, Gov. Shelby M. Cullom, the Rev. Dr. J. H. Thomas, Mrs. Arthur Smith, Mrs. Robert Hill, Mr. Thomas Brenan, Mrs. J. Van Cayton, Prof. and Mrs. Willard and daughter; Miss Mantey, violinist; Mrs. Laura E. Dainty, Dr. White, Dr. Juliet Caldwell; Mrs. A. E. Kent, of California: Mr. Lord, of Michigan; Dr. Cleeves, Iowa; Dr. Dedell, Chicago; Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Sherman: Mrs. Alexander Mc-Coy; Dr. Sarah Hacket Stevenson; Dr. Henry Thomas; Dr. A. P. Kent; Dr. and Mrs. Wardner, of Anna, Ill.; Dr. and Mrs. Foster, Chicago; Mrs. Helen Gonger, Indiana; Mrs. S. Chicago; Mrs. Helen Gouger, Indiana; Mrs. & N. Roberts, Indiana; Prof. Wentworth and wife, Englewood; Mr. and Mrs. D. H. Wells; Mr. David Hough; Mr. and Mrs. Clifford, of Evanston; Dr. S. F. Baker, Chicago; Mr. Ela, Chicago; Mrs. Enoch Root; the Misses Wright, Perry, Richards, and Martin; Mrs. Elizabeth Kenton, of Milwaukee; Mr. Dominick Hunt, Wisconsin; Col. Southworth, of Chicago; Mr. F. H. Wines, of Illiaois: and others.

The programme of the evening consisted of a piano solo, by Miss Antoinette Wright; a recitation by Mrs. Enoch Root; violin solo, by Miss Mantey; "Christmas at the Quarters," by Miss Laura E. Dainty; and an address of welcome by Mrs. Harbert, on behalf of the Social Science Association; a speech by his Excellency Gov. Cullom; remarks by tien. R. Brinkerhoff, Ohio; a 'song by M. Kimbark; recitation by Prof. Booth; and some miscellaneous music. The parlors were filled, and the company seemed to enjoy the occasion.

Sixth National Soldiers' Reunion, and How

Sixth National Soldiers' Reunion, and How to Get There.

Headquarters, Cambridge, O., June 7, 1879.—To the numerous inquiries that have been received from parties desiring to attend the August Reunion at Cambridge, O., as to what arrangements are made with railroads for reduced rates, the Committee reports the following:

From all principal railroad-stations in Ohio, on the Baltfriore & Ohio, Pan-Handle, and Marietta, Pittaburg & Cleveland Roads, or their connections, including also Pittaburg on the Pan-Handle, and Wheeling on the Baltimore & Ohio, excursion-tickets will be placed on sale.

From Chicago, the Baltimore & Ohio Road will run an excursion-train, taking in all intermediate points, of which due notice will be given as to time of leaving Chicago, and from all other railroad stations in the United States, where there are five or more persons desiring to come, notice must be forwarded to the Secretary of the Reunion at least two weeks prior to the 26th day of August, and arrangements will be made from here by which excursion-rates can be obtained.

Parties desiring to come from remote points

made from here by which excursion-rates can be obtained.

Parties desiring to come from remote points must designate some one of their number to correspond with the Secretary, giving the probable number, the exact location, and the name of the railroad and station from which they desire to start, with the address of the General Ticket Agent of the road. Wherever there is a party of five or more, by a system of this kind, attended to in time, excursion-rates can be obtained.

JOSHUA K. BROWN, President.

W. H. H. MCILIAR, Secretary.

An old tin box stored in an attic has made one woman's heart leap for joy. As the Detroit Free Fress tells the story, a prominent manufacturer died in Cincinnati nine years ago, leaving his affairs so badly involved that his widow was forced to go to Michigan and keep a boarding-house. In about two months she became convinced that she could not make both ends meet, but must do something immediately to relieve herself from actual want. Her relatives, who had often helped her, were called in consultation, and it was decided that they should provide her with a modest, comfortable home, and set apart for her a small annuity. Although during her nine long years of widowhood and trials the lady had often visited Cincinnati to look after her interests, each time being put off with promises and explanations, she begged her relatives to send her thither once more to see if there might not be something left of her husband's estate. The relatives consented, and two

months ago she went to Uncinnati, when she learned that her husband's estate had been entirely swellowed up. The disappointment brought on an attack of paralysis, and she was taken back to Detroit. Her son suggested that they might again look over his father's old trunks and boxes, and the search began. They came upon a small tin box which had been kicked about the attic from the time of the father's death. When it was opened a package of railroad bonds was discovered. The face value was \$30,000, but inasmuch as thirteen years' interest was due on them, and some of them were quoted at a premium, the widow is now worth \$50,000.

The Career of the Young Nihillst Who Attempted to Assaminate the Czar.

New York Sun.

Alexander Solovieff, who attempted to assas sinate the Emperor of Russia on the 14th of

April last, and who was hanged on the 9th inst. was 23 years of age. He was the son of a physician, received his primary education in a gym Petersburg University in 1870. At that time Russian students had come to attend more to politics and schemes of revolution than to academical lectures, and Soloviest quitted the University in the second year of his course. He became a village school-teacher in the Province of Pacost, in order the better to propagate the oined. But the police soon discovered his revo lutionary connections, and he lost his position After that he busied himself wherever his services, were demanded. On April 14, in St. Petersburg, he attempted to assas-sinate the Emperor Alexander while the latter was walking in the garden not 400 feet from the Winter Palace. Just be fore the attack he swallowed a large dose of fore the attack he swallowed a large dose of cyanide of potassium, and persons who were spectators noticed that as Solovieff fired upon the Emperor he was affected by the poison. He fired four shots, none of which reached their object. At the first shot the Emperor turned and fled. Several soldiers ran to Solovieff, and one of these struck the would-be assassin on the neck with his sabre and brought him to the ground, where he lay senseless and foaming at the mouth. In this condition Solovieff was carried to the house of the Chief of Police, whither skillful physicians were summoned, who gave him antidotes and saved him from death. When he had recovered he was told that his attempt to poison himself would have been successful had it not been that he had carried the poison so long about his person before taking it

cessful had it not been that he had carried the poison so iong about his person before taking it that it had lost its virtue. He exclaimed, "I am sorry; I did not suspect that"; and of one of the physicians he pitcously inquired, "Why did you try to saye me?"

Solovieff was incarcerated in Fort Petropavlovsky, and was not removed from his prison, even for trial, until he was led out to execution. His sentence was long since determined on, and he was kept only in the hope that he might discover his accomplices. He was tried without jury, and was not allowed counsel. He was sentenced to be hanged. The sentence was executed in the same field where thirteen years ago was hanged Karakozoff, for a similar offense. In Russia, as in France, although executions are public, no notice is given of the day fense. In Russia, as in France, although executions are public, no notice is given of the day on which they are to take place. The prisoner is led out in the early morning before people are astir. A number of regiments march with him to the field of execution, which is about four miles removed from the city. He makes the journey in a cart, which is painted black, and he is also dressed in black throughout, and chained hand and foot. A priest sits by his side in the cart. Mounted soldiers surround the cart, and at the scaffold soldiers form in a square about the prisoner, so that the people are kept half a mile away, and may not hear him when he speaks. These precautions are esare kept half a mile away, and may not hear him when he speaks. These precautions are especially observed at this time in order to guard against an uprising. There are always double as many soldiers as people at an execution, and no chance occurs for a demonstration. If the condemned man is privileged, as was Solovieff on account of his educational grade, on the scaffold a sword is broken in two pieces over his head. After that sentence is read, the priest addresses the prisoner, and he may speak. At nearly all of the political executions recently some demonstrations have been made. Women have thrown flowers toward the prisoners in many finstances. Soldiers and the police patrol the city throughout the day to prevent disturbance.

Solovieff revealed nothing, Karakozoff while a prisoner was kept for days without sleep in the hope that, as he became stupefied, he would speak and betray his accomplices. He was treated with the utmost seventy, not to say crualty. What measures were taken with Solovieff is not known.

GREAT CALIFORNIA EXCURSION. State-Who Started the Idea-The Berry

that Brought Forth the Bush.

San Francisco Chronicle, June 5.

About 100 dusty Sunday-school teachers, tired clergymen, and laymen and laywomen, wearied with alkali and fatigued with sagebrush, stole into San , Francisco last evening under the cover of the fog. About fifty, in whom the idea of comfort and the lay instinct predominated, had preceded their tardier comrades, arriving in San Francisco two days ago. One hundred and fifty or thereabouts parted with last evening's installment at Sacramento. and wended their way to Yosemite Valley by way of Lathrop and Merced. Those coming to the city scattered among the different hotels, the Palace and the Baldwin getting the lion's share. The excursion averages religious, but has a tinge of secularity. A few persons have come along with it, hoping, if not to turn the nimble penny, at least to save the slow shilling. This semi-theological tour germinated in the vivid imagination of the Rev. Mr. Berry, of Vinton, Is., whose heart burned to behold the Golden West. His aspirations were at first so modest that he only boped to bring with him a few of his parishioners in a single car. But the seeds of the project which originated in the reverend breast were blown abroad, and sprang up by the wayside. Other elergymen became inbued with the migratory desire, other Sunday-school teachers and other lay people than Mr. Berry became emulous of travel, and the little bud of a single sleeping-car blossomed out into a long train of nine sleeping-cars and one day coach, occupied at night by those troubled with insomnia. The little band of Berryites multiplied, until there were 300 when the train steamed across the prairies of Nebraska.

The excursion became in time a Sunday-school tour, with a definite object, though Mr. Berry romained master of transportation. Every Northern State and every large city of the North contributed individuals to the party. When it left Chicaro, the starting-point proper, it contained 250 persons. Its gleanings from the wheat-fields of Illinois and lowa made up the specified number. The fare for the round trip was fixed at \$116, the excursionists being expected to keep together and adhere to all necessary rules on the way westward, but being permitted to straggle back eastward by all sorts of devious ways, singly or in dozens, and at any time within three months. These are the general features of the great Sunday-school excursion. All leading denominations are included. There are fifty-three Methodists, so being the more aggressive and the best propagandists.

The life of the expedition has been the Rev. Joseph Cook, of Boston, a talented clergyman of the transcandental-estatic-religio school, who has never groue off in any rationalistic tangent after the flase good of the Unitarians or hankered after the flase goo

KANSAS.

The New Towns on the Kansas Pacific Railroad-Buffalo, Grainfield. and Grinnell.

Lane County and Its Homestead-Lands The Cattle-Ranches Along the Smoky River.

Antelope-Hunting---Some Suggestions to Excursion-Parties of Amateur "Shootists."

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.
GRINNELL, Kas., June 8.—A few months ago, Va-Keeney was the most westerly of the new no longer claim that position. Entering Gove County from the east, the first town reached is

ten miles west of Trego County. This was started about a year ago, and might have made a good business-point but for the mistaken policy of its proprietors, who endeavored to monop lize all the business of the place, and would let no outside parties in to engage in business. The consequence is, that, instead of a town of 500 or 600 inhabitants, it has barely 200, and has lost its chance, since the other new towns west will, by a more liberal policy, secure the trade and business which Buffalo might have had. Six miles west of Buffalo is

GRAINFIELD, a new town, started this spring by the Land Department of the Kansas Pacific Railroad. Mr. S. J. Gilmore, the Land Commissioner of the road, is its originator, and it is being devel-oped under his direction and management It is located on a beautiful slope facing south Its main streets, running at right angles with the railroad, are 100 feet in width, and its crossstreets eighty feet. Ground is being plower and cultivated this season for planting trees along all the streets next spring. A public well has been dug, supplied with a windmill-pump and tank; and a large amount of building is be ing done, among which is a large two-story-and mansard-roof hotel, capable of accommodatin a large number of guests. A considerable amount of business is already being done there in lumber and general merchandising, and the place has a promising outlook.

Eight miles further west is this place,

which is now, and for some time is likely to be the most western town on the Kansas Pacific Railroad, representing the new civilization, or agricultural development, of the country. It has for years been a regular water- and fuelstation of the railroad, having an abundance of water of the best quality. But, aside from the water-tank, coal-platform, and section-house, with the garden attached thereto, there was no devel opment till about six weeks ago, when the land was secured for a town, and is now being developed by a town company made up in part of Chicago and in part of Hays City men. There are already two hotels,—neither very large, but both well filled; a store, and another being built; blacksmith-shop, lumber- and coal-yard, postoffice, and other improvements of a substantial nature, projected, and which will be carried out at an early day. The location is a favorable one for commanding a large trade from the counties north, south, and west. Extensive stock-yards, for the shipment of stock, will be built here during the present month,—making it one of the largest shipping points and best business-towns in Western Kansas. The country along the line of the road west till Monument Station, twenty-five miles west, is reached, is deficient in water,-the station a Carlyle having been abandond from this cause. Since my last, published in THE TRIBUNE of

A FOUR-DAYS' PONY-TRIP through the southern part of Gove County, into Lane, lying south. Gove County maintains the same general characteristics mentioned in my last, till the Valley of the Smoky Hill River is reached, which is a good deal broken along its whole course, especially south of the river, which forms the southern line of Gove and northnumerous "Draws," as they are here called (we at the East call them ravines), extending several miles from the river; in most of which several miles from the river; in most of which are fine springs of water, and in some cases bunches of timber. This country is almost entirely occupied by stock-ranches, and is admirably adapted to this kind of stock-business. The abundance of water afforded by the springs and creeks; the numerous ravines, affording shelter from storms; the rich, nutritious grasses, on which cattle which grazed all winter are now in good condition for market,—make it a very Paradise for the stock-men; and they hope the broken character of the country will deter the Grangers from casting covetous eyes upon it for years to come, leaving them in undisputed possession.

I enjoyed for a night the hospitalities of MESSRS. HICKELANT PARNSWORTH'S RANCH,

I enjoyed for a night the hospitalities of MESSRS. HICKEL ANT PARNSWORTH'S RANCH, located at Chayenne Grove, about five miles south of the Smoky, upon the headwaters of Chayenne Creek. It is one of the finest ranches I ever saw. An abundance of pure spring water; a grove of about seventy acres of timber; ravines running in every direction, affording shelter from any kind of a storm,—leave little to be desired. Their herd numbers about 250, mainly breeding stock, of a higher grade than usually found on a ranch, many of the cows and heifers being half and three-quarter grade Short-Horns. Their aim is to grade up their herd as rapidly as possible; and they will soon add some thoroughbred stock, and make the raising of thoroughbreds for breeding purposes a prominent part of their business. Maj. Farnsworth is a retired railroad man, and carries his regular railroad diploma in a missing thumb,—a sacrifice to the insatiable car-coupling. He is an intelligent, genial gentleman, who, like all the ranchmen, welcomes the stranger to bed and board so long as he has a mind to stay with him. For genuine, unstinted hospitality, the cattle-ranch leads any other establishment I ever saw. A man can't spend a quarter in a week's time paying bills; and, if he behaves himself, always leaves with an invitation to come again.

Five or six miles south of the Smoky River, the draws, or ravines, run out, and the country opens out into a gently-undulating plain, extending to the Arkansas River on the south,—unbroken except as traversed by the three branches of the Walput, which unite and empty into the Arkansas at Great Bend,—and extending westward in an almost unbroken plain

\*\*TOR OVER OVER HUNDRED MILES.\*\*

The soil is of the same essential character as In MESSRS. HICKEL AN" PARNSWORTH'S RANCH,

POR OVER ONE HUNDRED MILES.

The soil is of the same essential character as in the other western counties. And, as I rode for miles across the prairie, with no house, tree, or other object in view,—taking my course by the compass,—I could imagine the changes that would be wrought in the next ten years—when these broad prairies will be dotted with farm-houses and covered with waving fields of wheat, as I fully believe they will be.

The settlement of Lane County commenced at its centre,—enterprising and nublic-spirited individuals locating there in advance of settlement, with an eye to the future county-seat; and settlements clustered around them, so as to be as near the county-seat as possible. But the last session of the State Legislature, by changing something of the county boundaries, has "kind of" thrown things and previous calculations out of gear; and now there are some four or five different points within a radius of five miles in the centre of the county, which will be competitors for the county-seat when the county comes to organize. East of the centre the settlements have extended to meet those of Ness County; but on the north there is a wide gap between the settlements of Lane and Gove Counties; and the same on the south, between Lane and Buffalo; while west the prairie stretches away with no settlements till those of Colorado are reached.

This prairie is still inhabited by

BUFFALO AND WILD HOBSES;

This prairie is still inhabited by

BUFFALO AND WILD HORSES;
and it is not an infrequent occurrence to see both. While crossing to the settlements I saw neither, except a colt which a settler had caught a few days before; and Mr. Farusworth informed me that some buffalo were in among his cattle the day before my arrival.

Only about one-third of the homestead-lands of Lane County are yet taken,—the remainder being open to home-seekers. The whole country south of the Smoky is at present fearfully dry,—the rains which have prevailed along the Kansas Pacific Railroad and the counties north

try south of the Smoky is at present fearfully dry,—the rains which have prevailed along the Kansas Pacific Railroad and the counties north of it having not reached south of the Smoky. Records show that, at this distance west, the northern counties, or those which drain to the Missouri River, have a much larger annual rainfall than the southern, which drain to the Arkansas River. Before the settlement of Lane

County, geologists and scientists proclaimed that the formation was such that no water could be obtained by digging, short of from 300 to 400 feet; but, contrary to expectations, fine wells of pure, sweet water, in inexhaustisle quantities, are obtained at from forty to fifty feet in depth. I should have before stated that Lane County, being outside the railroad-grant limits,

limits,

ALL ITS LANDS ARE OPEN TO SETTLEMENT, instead of only alternate sections, as in the counties within railroad-limits. Most settlers have taken a homestead and a timber claim of 160 acres each. Not an acre of wheat or other small grain is growing this year in Lane County, no breaking having been done last year; but a large amount of sod is being turned over this season, which will be sown in wheat the coming fall; and I predict that, in a few years, large amounts of wheat will be hauled to the railroad for shipment from Lane County. All the western portion of the county will find its nearest railroad point at this place, adding materially to its trade and business.

The broken country bordering the Smoky-Hill River abounds in game, especially antelope, while, as before stated, the prairies south and southwest have still buffulo and wild horses. Some black-tailed deer are also found along the Smoky, but are not hunted at this season of the year. Antelope-hunting would be rare sport to a party of our amateur Chicago hunters; and, as some parties may be made up for this purpose,

A FEW HINTS IN REGARD TO OUTFIT, ETC.,
may be of benefit to them.
They should, if they desire a comfortable
time, bring a good camping outfit of tent, blanket, cooking utensils, etc. Supplies of provisions and groceries, both wet and dry, can be
brought from Chicago or Kansas City. For
arms, bring the best style of rifle,—no chean
affair, but the genuine, high-toned gun; if fitted
with telescope-sights, all the better. A cook
from Chicago would materially lighten their
labors, and give more time for business. The
camp should be located by some good spring of
water. If timber is not at hand for fuel, buffalo-chips will form a good substitute. When
well fixed in camp, and guns and ammunition
are all in order, hire a cow-boy, with an old
Springfield rifle, to hunt, and they will be sure
of being well supplied with antelope steaks to
eat, and plenty of horns to carry home as trophies. A PEW HINTS IN REGARD TO OUTFIT, ETC.,

The fact is, that, while the country is full of antelope, its meat does not form a staple article of diet here. It is very easy to shoot (at) them; almost anybody can do it.

they are usually at such a distance that the shots are inflective; or the shootlet is in such a state of mental perturbation as to affect his nerves and impair the accuracy of his aim. This is especially true of amateur hunters or new settlers from the East. The hunters and cowboys of the country, however, who know the habits of the animal, and how to take advantage of them, have no trouble in obtaining antelope whenever needed. They can often be shot by a good marksman from a wagon, in riding across the country. In my recent trip to Lane County, I saw hundreds of them, in flocks of from two or three to seven or eight; and a dozen times they came near enough to the burgy to have THE TROUBLE IS,

master. It had no envelope, and the restance of the person addressed is not shown. "Francis Mahan, Esq.," wherever he lives, may be in doubt to this day whether the nice-fitting coat ever reached the "stalwart" back of the "Great Commoner" and the "Father of the American System." It is written in Mr. Clay's usual delicate and compact hand. I forward a copy. S.

N. ORLEANS, 6th. Jan., 1844.—DEAR SIR: I have received in this city the broadcloth coat which you have had the 200dness to send me; and I pray you to accept my thanks and acknowledgments for it. It its me with great exactness, and has reached me very opportunely. The pleasure of wearing it will be much enhanced by the fact of its being made exclusively of American materials. Do me the favor to present the inclosed note to the Lady to wnom it is addressed, and to make for me my respectful acknowledgments to the other persons to whom they are due, I believe they are my friends: "Messrs. Taylor and Son, for their very acceptable present. Wishing you health, happiness, and prosperity, I am your grateful friend and obedient servant.

Francis Mahan, Esq. copy.

The Bricklayers—Give the Boys a Chance.

To the Edutor of The Tribuna.

CHICAGO, June 11.—The review of the action of the bricklayers in relation to the work being done by McNeil & Co. at the City-Hall, it seems to me, does not state the case quite fairly. About ten days ago I took a walk over that much-criticised structure, and was astonished at the inferior quality of the brickwork. The brick are poor, the morter worse than the brick, much-criticised structure, and was astonished at the inferior quality of the brick work to the brick are poor, the mortar worse than the brick, and the workmanship execrable. I saw men laying brick who were very inferior workmen, and judge that the contractors are trying, to pull through a tough job on the cheap plan. I think it a valid grievance that our citizen brick-layers cannot obtain work on the City-Hall at the prevailing wazes—\$2.50 per day. I pay that to good men, and feel it no hardship. Indeed, I am gift did there is plenty of work and good wazes of dideness from December to Whach, and loss of time by wet weather, the recipits of the year are light enough, as I well know, having been a journeyman bricklayer myself.

Religious Privileges on the North Side. To the Esiter of The Tribune.

Curicaco, June 12.—I suppose it is not unknown to the religious editor, nor to the intelligent Church Trustee, that there is a man in this community, a hard-working business man, brought up with Calvinistic habits of churchgoing, who, nevertheless, has an unfailing propensity to go to aleep under dull and heavy church ministrations, who will go to church of a Sunday evening if, with the instruction of the service be pleasantly miggled a due modicum of entertainment, but cannot be beguiled into considering it a "religious privilege" to gather with a Corporal's guard in a sepulchraic of a Sunday evening if, with the instruction of the service be pleasantly miggled a due modicum of entertainment, but cannot be beguiled into considering it a "religious privilege" to gather with a Corporal's guard in a sepulchraic of the wards it that man,—or the better-half of the min cause of the disease, but il the min cause of the disease, but illite in the min cause of the disease, but illite appears to be established on the tity disease of the disease,

seem to be a subject of duty to which attention should be drawn.

It is true that the clergyman who prepares two good sermons every week deserves a longer and a better heliday than the one who does not; but the difficulty is that they are the very men whom we cannot afford to spare in the summer season. How would it do for such ministers to take their vacation in the winter, when the climatic influences are not so much against their less fortunate brethren? Or is there some other remedy! I suggest this problem especially to the Trustees of the Fourth Presbyterian Church and should be glad to hear from them in reply.

TRIBULATON.

TRIBULATON.

The Police Department.

To the Editor of The Tribuna.

CHICAGO, June 11.—The theory was advanced in the presence of the writer to-day, by parties who are likely to be posted, that it is not the policy of our Police Department to make war upon the thieves in our city, claiming as a reason that they would get but little credit for so doing, but if they would wait until some decredation was committed then there were chances for some glory by the capture of these gents, also chances for rewards, and a broad hint thrown out that sometimes "divies" were in their line. We hope the latter is not true, but it is not unlikely. Now, the question is, Are we to suffer both in losses, time, and name of our city for the especial benefit of men who already receive salaries, and are paid by us to protect our lives and property? Now, if the compensation received by our police and detective force is not enough to secure honest and faithful men, it had better be looked after and increased, and secure men who will make it so uncomfortable for that class and their female alies that we will have less of them and their work among us. This question deserves the attention of every honest man in the city, both in and out of office. There is surely a remedy. If we had a first-class man at the head of the Police Department, with his hands unbound, and free to enforce the laws just as they are, what a change would be wrought in as short space as one week.

WHY NOT!

The Late Outrage. To the Editor of The Tribune.
CHICAGO, June 11.—There are men living who, though visited by the greatest wrong, never will assert their rights. It becomes in such cases necessary for a sympathetic people to take up their cause for them. A few weeks ago several very prominent gentlemen holding high tions in the trust of the Nation were, thr tions in the trust of the Nation were, through-envy or some other evil notion, put upon a pub-lic trial in a public court upon the infamous charge of swindling the Government to the enormous amount of \$350,000. Resting upon their immaculate honor, and confident that there were many ways in which the evil tongue of suspicion could be silenced, or the course of her attack diverted towards the o cean of oblivion, these high functionaries came, caim.

boys of the country, however, who know the hastiss of the anjimal, and how to take advantage of them, have no trouble in obtaining antelope whenever needed. They can often be shet by a good marksman. From a wareon, riding across the ware near enough to the burgy to have been enear enough to the burgy to have been brought down by a good marksman. From a wareon, riding across they came near enough to the burgy to have been brought down by a good marksman. See they came near enough to the burgy to have been brought down by a good marksman. See they came near enough to the burgy to have been brought down by a good marksman. See they come of the court, and submitted to the though the property of the court, and submitted to the court, and submitted to the summons of the court and submitted to the summons of the court and submitted to th

Troubles of the British Cavalry in South

Troubles of the British Cavalry in South Africa.

That curse of South Africa, the disease known as borse-sickness, has manifested its presence but too surely in the cavalry brigade. On Thursday the Dragoon Guards lost two horses by this mysterious disorder. Both carried their riders that day's march, and ate after being picqueted, but towards night became dull and sullen, and died in half an hour in strong convulsions. I myself witnessed on Friday night the death of the third poor brute belonging to this regiment. He had been noticed as ailing early in the morning, but had gone to water with the troop. Gradually becoming worse, he had been led out of camp, and when I aw him about noon he was staggering in circles, with heaving flanks, disturbed breathing, projecting tongue clenched between his teeth, and glassy eyes. Then he fell, and soon died, convulsed with foam frothing from his mouth and nostrils. On the previous night the Lancers had shot a horse on suspicion of this disease; and on Friday they lost another. An army service mule of the consignment from England died at Camperdown from the same cause. It is to be feared that before the cavalry horses get seasoned—or, to use the Colonial phrase, salted—the losses will be serious, and this notyrth-standing every precaution. One precaution will sound strange to English readers. The horses wear at night respirators, consisting of flannel-bags enveloping the nostrils and mouth, thus at once straining the mismatic night air and preventing the horses from eating grass with the night dew on it. The Colonists held this to be the main cause of the disease, but little really appears to be established on the subject. The Dragoon Guards, when encamped at Cato Manor, lost a horse from the bite of a puff adder, it died half an hour after being bit, and a postmortem showed that the internal organs were unaffected by the poison, which had acted exclusively on the blood.

The cavalry are marching in as light order as possible, their equipments carried on the horses having be

# FINANCE AND TRADE.

Governments Lower Again---For eign Exchange Dull.

Loanable Surplus Increasing--Stocks Strong.

The Produce Markets Steadler .- Provisions Stronger, with a Good Export Demand.

June Wheat Higher... Other Grain Easy\_Freights Tame.

# FINANCIAL.

Government 4 per cents opened in Chicago at the closing price of Wednesday, at 102% bid, % below the New York price of 102%. Business was very quiet. The demand for bonds is limited, and the reduced price seems to have had but little stimulating effect on purchasers. In the afternoon the market weakened, and the price bid declined to 102% in New York and 102% in Chicago. The 6s were 107% bid, the 5s 103%, the 4%s 106. Refunding certificates were 102 bid. The Chicago banks now make the same charge as the New York banks for converting the certificates into bonds,—%. The following is an official list of the United States bonds called for redemption which were outstanding June 1: ding June 1:

404, 150 73, 300 153, 650 2, 593, 050 51, 362, 100

\$309, 828, 850 m those of June 14, 1858, to foot of column, ed. Including accrued interest on the about \$6,000,000 will be due July 1. The her Government interest due at that date will sount to about \$17,000,000. Exclusive of covernment interest, probably the other July interest disbursements will not fall short of \$15,000,000. So that the amount of interest money to be reinvested within the next sixty lays is large, to say nothing of the reinvestments of money in called bonds, a good part of which will undoubtedly go into other securities han United States bonds. A circular issued by members of the Syndicate ascribes the recent a member of the Syndicate ascribes the recent decline and present low price of the the 4 per cents to temporary contraction of the cy by the sale of the refunding certificates and the consequent payment into the Treasury of some \$40,000,000 in legal-tender notes. This as, for the time being, caused a sharp advance a the loaning rates for money, reduced the ank reserves, and caused a considerable calling a of loans; weak holders have been obliged to ulators have taken the opportunity to

sell; speculators have taken the opportunity to press the market; and these causes combined have led to a decline in all Government bonds. There were but few transactions in foreign ex-change. Rates were unchanged, except for French commercial bills. In Chicago sterling grain-bills were 485½ for sixty-day bills and 487 for sight; and French were 519½ for sixty-day bills and 517 for sight. The actual Chicago ills, and 517 for sight. The actual Chicago Fork the actual rates were 478% and 489%. The the actual rates were 475% and 489%. The ted rates for sterling were 488@490. French kers' bills were 515@517%. onsols opened lower, at 95 15-16, but ad-ced at the close to 97 1-16. The Bank of

The proportion of its reserve to liability is now 54.% per cent. There has been a recovery in the of silver, which is now quoted at 521/d nce in London.

Chicago bank clearings were \$3,900,000. The balance of the currency movement is in favor of the country, and against Chicago. New York inge between banks rose above the point nts from New York. The surplus of loanable funds is increasing, and rates are being weakened by the pressure of outside capital seeking temporary employment at a cheap price. Rates are 5@7 per cent on call loans, with transoans are 7@8 per cent, with some small los

County 5s sold at 102% and interest. Quebec 5 per cents are selling in New York at 100%. City scrip is now selling rapidly at 90%. The sale of 450 sbares of horse railroad stock reted was South Side city railway stock-

There was a good deal of strength in stocks, the special features being the Granger stocks and Union Pacific. Western Union opened 1/2 lower, at 114%, advanced to 115%, fell away to Union Pacific went up, it was reported, under Vanderbilt influence. The Vanderbilts are row heavily interesced in Union Pacific. The upward movement of Northwest and Union Pacific marks the west-ward path of their empire. North-rest common opened at 68%, sold as high as 57%, as low as 63%, and closed at 67%. The preferred made %, to 97%, after selling at 98. Union Pacific was active and preferred made %, to 50%, after sening as Union Pacific was active and buoyant, and went up from 76% to 78%, selling finally at 78%. Northwestern and Union Pacific providing amply for Vanderbilt's Northwestern and transconting to a fine is neutal connections, the next question to arise is.
What connections will Vanderbilt make to secure
his share of the Southwestern business? Alton has been named as the most likely ally he could find, but the recent movement of its price gives no support to the supposition. There was no quotation of it yes-terday. Michigan Central advanced from 77% to 77%, and Lake Shore from 75% to 76%. St. Paul was strong, and reached the highest point it has touched aince the collapse of last mmer, when it broke from 54 to 27 in conse-ence of the injury to the wheat by the terrible at. The price advanced from 52% to 53%. heat. The price advanced from 22% to 53%, selling at the close at 58. The preferred went up from 91% to 92, closing at 91%. New York operators who could see no merit in St. Paul common when it was in the 30s are now writing letters of inquiry about it, and buying it freely after a rise of nearly 19 cents, more than 50 per cent since Jan. 4. There is great confidence among the Western owners of the stock in its future, and still higher prices are predicted by them.

Eric was not active or atrong. future, and still higher prices are predicted by them. Erie was not active or strong. The common dropped from 27% to 27%, and the preferred from 51% to 51%. The earnings for March have just been reported for London, and are given in detail below. They show a rain of \$30,825.02. The second 6s, gold, were less active, but were steady. Louisville & Nashville were 1/4 weaker, at 54%. Against the talk of dividend there is the report that the Seligmans have obtained a legal decision against the Company for \$240,000 on a suit in reference to some bond commissions. As to the dividend, one story is that there is to be a scrip dividend in addition to 8 per cent in cash; but the New York World has information, received through private sources in

B per cent in cash; but the New York World has information, received through private sources in Louisville, which points to 1½ per cent cash as all that is likely to be declared.

Rock Island declined from 130% to 128%, Kansas City from 14½ to 14, San Francisco from 9½ to 9, and Atlantic & Pacific from 39½ to 39.

Besides the gains noticed already Wabash advanced ½, to 37%; St. Joe ½, to 21%; Delaware & Hudsón ½, to 45%; Lackawanns ½, to 59; Jersey Central ½, to 51½.

Erie second 6s, go.d., opened at 72% and closed ond 6s, gold, opened at 72% and closed

west gold bonds were 112; St. Paul term-funds, 10816.

a railread bonds, in New York on Tusday, the mass were less important than usual. The estimati demand continued active, however, the tendency of prices was still upward. The test transactions were in the Eric and New sey Central issues. Eric consolidated second of the 73%, and do funded 5s to 73, Jersey Central convertibles assented advanced to 65, and do consolidated assented sold at 95½(@94; Rome, Watersown & Ogdensburg consolidated firsts advanced from 45½ to 49¾, and Metropolitan Elevated firsts from 1075½ to 108; Cincinnati & Springfield firsts, guaranteed by C., C., C. & I., rose to 95½(@95½; Denver & Rio Grande firsts were actively traded in at 94½(@94½; Lehigh & Wilkesbarre consolidated assented fell off to 65; Kansas & Texas consolidated assented fell off to 65, and do seconds to 29½, but at the close there was a recovery of ½(@½) per cent. nced to 95, and do consolidated a ecovery of 16 % per cent.

The following statement of Erie earning comes from London via the New York World: ERIE RECONSTRUCTION TRUSTRES, 1 QUEEN VICTORIA STREET, E. C., May 26, 1879.—The Secretary of the Company hands us the following comparative statement of earnings and working expenses of the New York, Lake Erie & Western Railroad for the month of March, 1878.

Gross earnings.......\$1,147,207 \$1,356,779
Working expenses.......\$21,147,207 \$1,356,779
Working expenses.......\$321,838 \$411,774
Showing an increase in net earnings for the month of \$89,935.
The net earnings for the first six months of the present financial year, compared with those of the same period last year, show a decrease of \$343,-268.

According to the above the net earnings of the Company for the month of March were \$411,774, or at the rate of \$4,941,288 per year. The annual interest on the bonds as the debt gradually draws interest is as follows: For 1879, \$2,050,084; for 1880, \$3,987,878; for 1881 and 1882, \$4,220,678; for 1883, \$4,258,080; and for 1884, when it reaches is maximum, \$4,314,884.

Operators in Jersey Central and Reading are

nterested in the following from the Philadelphia Record:

On Tuesday last it became known in this city that there had been large purchases of New Jersey Central Railroad stock for the account of some person unknown, but it was believed to be in the interest of the Pennsylvanis Railroad Company of the Standard Oil Company. Following this, on Wednesday, Mr. Gowan proceeded to New York, where he held a consultation with the managers of the New Jersey Central Road. Mr. Lathrop, the Receiver of the road, was notified of these purchases of the stock. Immediately on his return to this city Mr. Gowen called his Board of Directors together and surprised them with the announcement that he intended to make a quick trip to Europe, and would sail on Saturday. It is believed he goes to England for the purpose of making some arrangements to head of the Standard Oil Company's move to get possession of the New Jerohia Record:

Northwestern earnings the first day of this

leading stocks:	Highest.		Closing.
Stocks. Ovening. Michigan Central, 77%	77%	76 %	77%
Lake Shore 75%	75%	75%	76%
C. & N. Western. 66%	6714	6614	67%
Do preferred 97	98	96%	97%
M. & St. Paul 52%	53%	52%	53
Do preferred 91%	92	91	91%
C., R. I. & P 137%	****		138%
Illinois Central 86%	22.12	2111	861/4
Union Pacific 76%	78%	76%	7814
Erie 27%	27%	271/2	2714
Wabash Railway 36% Ohio & Miss 15%	37%	36%	37% 15%
H. & St. Jo 21	****	****	21%
Do preferred 43	43	42%	43
Del. & Hudson 48%			4814
D., Lack. & West. 5814	5916	58%	59
N. J. Central, 51%	51%	50%	51%
Canada Southern. 56%			56%
Mo., Kas. & Tex. 12%	13%	12%	12%
Kansas City & N. 14%	400	400	14
Do preferred 40% W. Unton Tel114%	115%	1144	114%
C., C. & I. C 6%		1147	65%
Kansas Pacific 55%	55%	5514	55%
St. L. & S. F 9%	3-270		9
Erie preferred 51%	51%	51%	51%
Louisville & Nash. 541/4			5414
Minn. & St. Paul. 29%			29%
Atlantic & Pacific. 39%	39%	381/2	39
Homestake 3714	V	****	3714
GOVERNMEN	NT BONI		14.700
		Bid.	Asked.

U. B. 08 91 31	107%
U. S. new 5s of '81, ex int 103%	103%
U. S. new 41/48, ex int 106	106%
U. S. 4 per cent coupons 102%	102%
U. S. currency 6s 122	***
Refunding certificates	****
FOREIGN EXCHANGE.	
Sixty days,	Slaht.
Sterling 488	490
Belgium 517%	515
France	515
Switzerland 517%	515
Germany 95¼	95%
Holland 40	40%
Austria	46
	27%
	27%
	27%
COMMERCIAL BILLS.	
Sterling	487

Austria	46
Norway	27%
Contragation of the second	
Sweden	
Denmark	27%
COMMERCIAL BILLS.	
Sterling	487
Francs 510%	517
LOCAL SECURITIES.	Table 1
B)d.	Asked.
Chicago Municipal 78 *1134	*114
Chicago municipal /8 113%	
Chicago Water loan 78	•115
Chicago Municipal 6s	*108
Chicago Water loan 68 *108	*10844
Chicago Lincoln Park 78*104	*105
Chicago South Park 78 \$1021/4	*10416
Chicago West Park 78 *104%	*105
Chicago Treasury Warrants (scrip) . 981/4	9944
Cook County 78113%	*114
Cook County (short) 78*101%	
	*1021/4
Cook County 58*1013	*1021/4
City Railway (South Side) 167%	SCI 14 15
City Railway (West Side) 175	
City Railway do 7 percent cents. \$106	*106%
	-100%
City Railway (North Side) 120	125
City Railway (North Side) 7 p. c. bnds 108%	*107
Chamber of Commerce 58	60

*And interest.	
COIN QUOTATIONS.	
Following are Chicago quotations f	or coins:
Trades\$	9714
Mexican (full weight)	85
Sovereigns	4.80
Napoleons	3.80
Twenty marks	4.70
Austrian florins (paper)	39

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BALTO	28 LaSalle-st.	IDDER & CO.,	
Stocks boughts Y. rates of Comm	STOCK BR	argin by telegran	ph at N.
TOTHIBLION TUPDIS	ned on applic	ation.	2018 (S0872)

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BY TELEGRAPH. NEW YORK. NEW YORK, June 12.—Governments quiet, exept new 4s, which were active and firm. Railroad bonds were strong.

State securities were dull. Bar silver, 114. The stock market was fairly active, but speculation was irregular in tone. In early dealings telegraph shares were weak, Western Union de elining from 115 to 11414, and Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph from 40% to 38%, the former subsequently recovering to 114%, and the latter to 39. Grauger shares were noticeably strong, and advanced 1/4@31/4 on the day's transactions. Coal stocks were well held, and advanced 1/4@ 1/4, except Morris & Essex, which fell off 1/4.

Trunk line shares were Trunk line shares were active and firm, and showed an improvement of 4@1/4. Union Pacific was prominent in transactions, and advanced from 76% to 78%, while Kansas sold up from 54 to 56%. At the close the market was firm, except for Rock Island, and St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern, which were a Louis, Kansas City & Northern, which were a trifle lower. Transactions were 152,000 shares: 7,000 Erie, 24,000 Lake Shore, 2,400 Wabash, 27,000 Northwestern common, 6,000 Northwestern preferred, 15,000 St. Paul common, 4,500 St. Paul preferred, 19,000 Lackawans, 4,000 New Jersey Central, 10,000 Union Pacific, 4,000 St. Joseph, 7,000 Western Union, 4,000 Pacific Mail, 1,500 Michigan Central, 2,000 Kansas & Texas, 1,500 Kansas City & Northern, and 1,000 Kansas Pacific.

Movey market easy at 3@4. Prime mercantile paper, 4@5.

tile paper, 4@5. Sterling exchange weak; sixty days, 487¼; sight, 489½.

9	GOVERNMENTS.
	Coupons of 1881107%   New 4 per cent103½   New 58103½   Currency 68121   New 4½8106
	STOCKS.
	W. U. Telegraph. 114½ St. Paul, pfd
	Lake Shore 781 St. L. & San Fran 81
	Illinois Central 86 St. L. & S. F. pfd. 91/3
	Clev. & Pittsburg. 96½ St. L. & S. F. 1stpfd. 22 Northwestern 67½ St. L. K. C. & N'h'n 14
d	Northwestern, pfd. 97% St.L. K.C. & N. pfd 40%
	C., C., C. & I 50 Cent. Pac. bonds .1124
	New Jersey Cent 514 Union Pac. bonds1124 Rock Island 1384 U. P. Land-Grants. 1134
	St. Paul 53 U. P. Sinking-F'ds. 113%

CLEARING-HOUSE REVIEW.

CLEARING-HOUSE REVIEW.

New York, June 12.—The Public states that the clearing returns for the past week show that only two cities show a decrease from the corresponding week of 1878. namely: Providence, 11 per cent, and New Orleans 8 2-10. All others show gains, as follows: New York, 26 3-10; Boston, 21 7-10; Philadelphia, 19 9-10; Chicago, 42 6-10; San Francisco, 19 5-10; Cincinnati, 11; Baitimore, 3 1-10; St. Louis, 4; Milwankee, 59 6-10; Louisville, 47 5-10; Pittsburg, 3 1-10; Cleveland, 15 9-10; Indianapolis, 6 1-10; New Haven, 6-10; Syracuse, 3 9-10; Lowell, 34 1-10.

for the week are particularly noteworthy in this, that outside of New York they exceed those of that outside of New York they exceed those of any other week this year or for several years past. The total business during the first week in June, 1878, was \$542,000,000; this year, \$674,000,000. Returns for the first week of each month are always especially significant as to the condition of business at minor commercial centres and in the manufacturing regions, and the reports here given are, therefore, more encouraging. They unquestionably indicate a very vigorous improvement in the volume of business throughout the country, and, though the increase is generally greater at the ume of business throughout the country, and, though the increase is generally greater at the chief commercial than at the manufacturing centres, the ordinary course of events would bring the special increase first to cities mainly employed in the delivery and marketing of bountiful crops. The revival of manufactures, though less rapid, is certain as long as prosperous agriculture supplies a broad and solid basis.

| SAN FRANCISCO. | SAN FRANCISCO. | SAN FRANCISCO. | June 12. | Following were the closing quotations at the Stock Board: | Raymond & Ely. | 5 | Beat & Beicher | 18% | Savage | 14% | Bullion | 9 | Sierra Nevads | 47% | California | 6% | California | 6% | California | 6% | Common | SAN PRANCISCO. | Consolidat | Consolidate | C

SAN FRANCISCO. San Francisco, June 12.—The Alta levies an assessment of \$1. FORBIGN. London, June 12—5 p. m.—Consels, money, 97 1-16; account, 97 3-16.
Unites States Securities—Illinois Central, 88; Pennsylvania Central, 3834; Reading, 20%; Erie, 2814: preferred, 58

284; preferred, 53.
United States Bonds—New 5s, 105%; 44s, 10814; 4s, 104%. Paris, June 12.—Rentes, 116f 95c.

# REAL ESTATE. The following instruments were filed for

record Thursday, June 12:

Miles of the Court-House.

Wabnsh av. ne corner of Fiftieth st, wf.
297x160 ft. dated June 10 (William H.
Rvder, trustee, to Sarah J. S. Lewis). \$

Hyde Park av. 204 2-10 ft. s of Fifty-first
st, wf. 30 ft, improved dated June 3
(Sarah A. Whitman to Patrick J.
Parker)

Sixtleth st. 293% ft w of Wentworth av.
s f. 25x125 ft. dated April 3 (Ira J.
Nicholes to Ann E. Hall) MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

COMMERCIAL.

Latest quotations for June delivery on the leading articles for the last two business days 

The following were the receipts and ship-ments of the leading articles of produce in this city during the twenty-four hours ending at 7 o'clock on Thursday morning, and for the corresponding date twelve months ago:

<b>一位的最高的影響。1980</b>	RECE	IPTS.	SHIPMENIS.		
sint the plant	1870.	1878.	1876.	1878.	
Flour, bets.	9,007	4,939	6, 534	8,546	
Flour, bris Wheat, bu	78, 939				
Corn. bu.	263, 151	88,572		244, 649	
Onte bu	62, 166	23,706			
Eye, bu	3,327	2,850	4, 111	392	
Barley, bu		800	4,980	458	
Grass seed, the	14,530	27,770	38,616	71,618	
F. seed, for	1,730	74, 736			
B. corn, 104	52,000		13,555	1,925	
C. meata, lba	96,000	69,800	2,848,598	2, 170, 916	
Beef, tes	** *******		3		
Beef, bris	60		110		
Pork, bris	63	100	2,139	1,738	
Lard, Ibs	119,880	10, 380	1,026,285	699,999	
Tallow, lbs	64,038	29, 781	23,500	58, 530	
Butter, Ibs	335, 852	245, 907	213, 180		
Live hogs, No.	20, 146	33,877	2,698	8,088	
Cattle, No	4,080	5,850	2,955		
Sheep, No	523	1,539	365	345	
Hides, lbs	160,960	153, 638	233,570	169,860	
Highwines	**** *****	50	*********	9	
Wool, Ibs	630,974	186, 725	484,535	264,010	
Potatoes, bu	2,250	3, 687	24	208	
Coal, tons	8,598	8,512	2, 154	1,285	
Hay, tons	50	120		34	
Lumber, m ft.	7,372	3,658	2,246	1,883	
Shingles, m	3,400	1,025	861	400	
Salt, bris	510	80	2,358	2,298	
Poultry, coops	3				
Eggs, pkgs	590	492	128	442	
Cheese, bxs	2,615	3,763	534	8,987	
G. apples, bris			alto 研 50kg		
Beans, bu	403	270	566	491	

Withdrawn from store during Wednesday for city consumption: 11,062 bu wheat, 1,237 be corn, 3,630 bu oats, 5,778 bu barley.

.The following grain was inspected into store in this city yesterday morning: 3 cars No. 2 red winter wheat, 2 cars No. 3 do, 10 cars mixed, 5 cars No. 2 hard, 95 cars No. 2 spring, 104 cars No. 3 do, 10 cars rejected, 2 cars no grade (231 wheat): 2 cars yellow corn, 191 cars and 17,900 bu high mixed, 2 cars new mixed, 313 cars and 27,100 bu No. 2 corn, 24 cars and 6,000 bu rejected, 5 cars no grade (537 corn); 35 cars white oats, 53 cars No. 2 mixed, 9 cars rejected, 1 car no grade (97 oats); 6 cars No. 2 rye, 2 cars rejected. Total (878 cars), 425,000 bu. Inspected out: 10,205 bu wheat, 193,168 bu corn, 27,191 bu oats. 646 bu rye, 5,938 bu barley.

A letter from Southern Nebraska states that

the corn there is looking well, but that the wheat is heading out on a stalk about six inches A gentleman from Waterloo, Wis., states

that the wheat and corn in that neighborhood look well, but that oats are rather thin. A number of samples of new winter wheat from Perry County and vicinity were exhibited on 'Change yesterday by Mr. James Hayde. Some of it was cut a week ago. The samples will run from 10 to 32 bu per acre, and most of it is an excellent berry, promising a much better inspection than last year. Mr. H. thinks the winter-wheat crop of Southern Illinois will be the best in quality known in the past

ten years, and the quantity some 10 per cent

above the average.

Liverpool advices yesterday stated that good qualities of wheat are in demand there, while inferior wheats are slow sale. This corresponds with the recent statements made by some shippers here. They say that English importers are tired of our low grades, and are dis-posed to turn their attention to No. 2, if they could obtain it at anything like what they deem to be a proper market difference in prices mixing No. 3 with rejected, and even with tailings, which has been so freely shipped during the past eight months as "American wheat," cannot be depended upon to keep in condition cannot be depended upon to keep in condition-during the ocean voyage, in this weather, how-ever it may have been in the cold months. There is reason to think that English buyers would be willing to take our No. 2 at about 5 shillings per quarter more than they are paying for our No. 3, but the present difference here is fully 7 shillings per quarter, which they

Some of the sapient ones on 'Change now incline to the opinion that the "clique" has sold about all its wheat for July, and calculate upon actively retiring from the deal as soon as they have filled up the June shorts at their (the sellers') own figures. There is no proof of this, so far as known to the outside world, but there may be some force in the argument that if the programme had been to ship the wheat from this city it would have been moved out by this time. There is now about 4,400,000 No. 2 in store here and in Milwaukee, both being supsed to be included in the deal, and winter wheat is almost ready to begin coming

on the market. There is little reason to doubt that grain was taken from this city to New York at 716c per 00 pounds as late as two weeks ago. This is 41/2e per bu on wheat, or bare canal rates, leav ing nothing to pay for lake transportation. No

comperition as this.

The leading produce markets were rather steadier yesterday, the fluctuations in prices being less frequent, and in some cases small. Pro visions were again strong, pork and meats advancing about 10c, while lard was relatively tame. Wheat was easier, except for this month; the pressure to fill June shorts being more marked than the previous day, which resulted in about 1/2c advance. Corn exhibited little change, but was easier, declining %c. Oats were less active, and easier, August deliveries being rather weak. Flour showed more doing and a steady feeling. Freights were dull, but firm, carriers asking 20 for corn by sail to Buffalo, and obtaining 2c by steam. Sail rates were nominally about 1%c for corn and 21/sc for wheat. Rail rates were quoted steady at 15c per 100 fbs of grain to New York, and through rates to Liverpool at 421/c per 100

Ibs of meats. Rail cars were scarce. For the season the demand for dry goods continues of more than ordinarily liberal proportions. The movement is stimulated in part by the continued upward tendency of prices, both cottons and woolens continuing to advance. The grocery market was active, with prices ruling steady and firm. Coffees are in scanty supply, and holders entertain decidedly firm views. Sugars are firmer than at the beginning of the week. Rice, teas, molasses, and othe lines were about steady. There was a quiet and easy market for most kinds of dried fruits. Peaches, however, were firmer. Fish were in good request, and ruled firm. Lake descriptions continue scarce. A fair movement in but-ter was reported, but prices were unimproved. Cheese remained weak. There was a fair Western and Southern demand. Nothing new was noted in the market for oils, paints, and colors. Tobacco was firm all around, while fine plug was quoted 1@2c higher. Leather remains firm.

Coal was unchanged. The lumber market was steady. The yard sales were liberal at the current quotations. Cargoes were slow, the coming in of the fleet causing buyers to hold off. The demand for nails was fair, and the market strong at \$2.25 rates. Iron, metals, and shelf hardware were steady. Wool continues active and firm. Broom-corn was held higher, and hides were steady and active. Seeds were quiet, except a small trade in store lots. Timothy hay was weaker under increasing supplies, with no outside demand, scarcity of freight room keeping shippers out of the market, and the local demand is not sufficient to absorb the offerings. Green fruits were fairly active, berries being lower on account of big receipts, and oranges and lemons were advancing.

GRAIN ON PASSAGE. The following table shows the quantities of wheat and corn on passage for the United Kingdom, for ports of call and for direct ports, on the dates named:

June		June 1,
187		1878.
Flo'r and whe't, grs1, 45		
Oorn, grs 90	0,000 730,000	800,000
MOVEMEN	T OF WHEAT.	STATE OF STATE
The following show	vs the receipts	and ship-
ments of wheat at pol		
	Received.	Shipped.
Chicago	78,939	29, 628
lilwaukee		94,697
New York		185,000
Saltimore	48,700	77, 300
hiladelphia	25,000	49, 291
Total	417,529	435, 916
	A STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR	APPLICATION OF THE PERSON NAMED IN

June 12.—Receipts—Flour, 15,106 brls; wheat, 195,850 bu; corp. 297,556 bu; cats, 42,492 bu; corp.meal, 830 pkgs; rye, 12,464 bu; malt,

meats, 2,807 pkgs; lard, 4,338 tes; whisky, 429 Exports—for twenty-four hours—Flour, 2.000 brls; wheat, 185,000 bu; corn, 236,000 bu; rye,

155	to the Marthauth and to the shout and the
546	in the Northwest is said to be about one-th
576	less than last year. The heavy crop and le
649	prices of last season have caused the farmers
061	forsake broom-corn and try something el
458	The returns from Illinois, which has alway
618	the returns from fillinois, which has a firm
005	been the largest producing State, show a
925 916	duction in acreage in Henry and Kn
	Counties of one-quarter to one-thir
200	and in some parts perhaps mo
999	Along the line of the Illinois Central Ratiro
530	the number of acres devoted to broom-corn
NAR .	
600	about the same as in 1878, but it is scarcely
345	be expected that the yield will be so large as
9	was last season. Kansas, the next State in !!
010	portance, also reports a decline in the cultiv
	tion of this product. According to the Asses
85 34 63	or's reports, McPherson County gives 4.5
63	or a reports, merherson county gives no
100	acres planted in broom-corn in 1879, again
	7,152 acres in 1878, and 7,674 in 1877; and Salin
42	County 800 acres in 1879, against 1,207 in 1878 an
SE200-1	1,859 in 1877. The planting in Iowa is said to
91	light, and a considerable reduction is reporte
or	for Nebraska. The price of broom-corn is a
70750 d k	and a sent of the fulling of
ou	vancing, partly in consequence of the falling of
NA.	in acreage.

THE PESTIVE GRASSHOPPER. The following extract from the letter from isco, Kan., will console those who have long

been "wanting to know the worst":

We have had a most promising season for wheat, and almost the entire crop was harvested in splendid condition but! after, the wheat was put in the shock and stack and the throshing-machines had fairly commenced work, there was a cloud of grasshoppers came in upon us, and absolutely eat up the stacks, machines, men and all, and now I am left penniless after so much toil. Please send me \$10, if you can spare it, as I hear you have made a great deal of money. een "wanting to know the worst":

HOG PRODUCTS—Were active, and again stronger. Pork and meats were materially higher, while lard was relatively tame, the market being held back by the fact of big stocks. The Liverpool

elegrams quoted an advance of 3d in lard, and 3d in long clears, while there were apparently more orders here for export of meats, as well as a good inquiry on Southern account, which encouraged local operators to buy pork more freely for future The stock of lard in the Continental ports June 1

is estimated at 137,000 tierces, and in Great Britain at 35,000 tierces, which would give a visible supply of 492,000 tierces.

ply of 492,000 tierces.

MESS PORK—Advanced 10c per brl from the latest prices of Wednesday. Sales were reported of 250 brls seller June at \$9.90; 21,000 brls seller July at \$9.87;4@9.95; 21,000 brls seller August at \$10.00@10.07½; and 500 brls seller September at \$10.12½. Total, 42,750 brls. The market closed from at \$0.90@0.05 for cash or seller June, \$0.95 for July, \$10.05@10.07½ for August, and \$10.15 for September. Old pork was scarce and nominal at \$0.00@0.25. Prime mess pork was nom nai at \$0.00@0.50, and extra prime at \$8.00 ms. '...

nom nai at \$0.00@9.50, and extra prime at \$8.00 @8.25.

LARD—Was a shade firmer, and very steady throughout. Sales were reported of 6,750 tes seller July at \$6.25@6.27%; 7,500 tes seller August at \$9.35@6.37%; and 500 tes seller August at \$9.35@6.37%; and 500 tes seller September at \$9.45. Total, 14,750 tes. The market closed firm at \$6.22%@6.25 for spot or seller June, \$6.25@6.27% for seller July, and \$6.35@6.37% for seller August.

MEATS—Advanced about 10c per 100 Ds, with fair fasles for exports, and especial activity in hams. Sales were reported of 450 boxes shoulders at \$3.95@4.00; 100 tes sweet pickled do at \$4.50; 5.550,000 Ds short ribs at \$4.82%@4.87% seller July, and \$4.92%@6.50 seller August; 100 boxes do at \$5.00; 4,000 pes green hams (16 Ds) at 7%c; 3.500 tes sweet pickled hams at 7%c for 16-D averages, 7%@8c for 15-D do, and 7c for 20-D do; also at \$4.28%@84c seller August, and 9e seller September, for 16-D averages. The following were the closing prices on the leading cuts:

	Shoul- ders.		L. & S. clears.	Short clears.	
Loose,	\$3.80 3.80 3.90 4.00 3.95	\$4.85 4.85 4.95 5.05 5.00	\$4.85 4.85 4.95 5.05 5.00	\$4.95 4.97% 5.07% 5.17% 5.10	
Long clears quo boxed; Cumber hams, 8½@9c; as 16 to 15 ib averag averages; green s Bacon quoted 5½c for short ribs 9c for hams, all ca GREASE—Was of white, 4½@5c fo	lands. 5 weet-pice; green houiders at 41/0 . 51/05 nvased i	M54c skled ha hams, 7 a 3% M3 4%c for a and pack \$5.00@	boxed; ms, 8@: %@7%c: %c. shoulder hort clear ted. 5.25 for	long-cut 81/4e for for same rs, 51/4@ rs, 81/4@	

brown.

BEEF PRODUCTS - Were firm and quiet at \$9.00@9, 25 for mess, \$10.00@10, 25 for extra mess, and \$16.50@17.00 for bams.

Tallow - Was quiet at 5%@6c for city and 5%@ 5%c for country.

BREADSTUFFS. FLOUR—There was more doing, but the aggregate of sales was chiefly increased by one round lot, which has been under negotiation since the beginning of the week. The market otherwise was slow and firm, with light stocks. Shippers did little. Sales were reported of 240 brls winters, partly at \$5.37\(\frac{1}{2}\); 700 brls do supers at \$3.75; 5,850 packages double extras, partly at \$4.25@ 5.00; 100 bris spring supers on private terms; and 150 brls rye flour, partly at \$3.00. Total, 6,440

packages. The following was the nominal range
of prices at the close:
Choice winters
Good to choice winters 4.75 @5.25
Fair to good winters 4.50 @4.75
Choice Minnesotas 4.50 @5.25
Fair to good Minnesotas 4.25 @4.75
Fair to good springs 3.75 @4.50
Low springs 2.50 @3.00
Patents 6.00 @8.00
Double extras, in sacks 3.75 @4.50
Export extras, in sacks 3.50 @4.00
BRAN-Was moderately active, and firmer, the
ate pressure for cars being partially abated. Sales
were 170 tons at \$8.25 per ton on track, and \$8.50
28.60 free on board cars.

Corn Meal—Sale was made of 10 tons coarse at \$13.87% per ton on track; and 100 brls at \$1.80. Middle, 100. Shorts—Sales were 40 tons at \$0.00(20.50. Shorts—Sales were 20 tons at \$0.00(20.50. Shorts—Sales were and live, and closed %c above the latest prices of Wednesday, while July deliveries declined %c, and closed %c lower. Liverpool reported a fair demand for good wheat, and New York was "steadily held." while our receipts were not larre, but the out inspection was small, and the weather was inc, with reports that the winter wheat harvest was progressing satisfactorily in the southern part of this State. The news tended to depress the market and sellers of futures were rather free at the ontact, giving a partial decline; but the market was sustained by the course of affairs for this month's delivery. The June shorts were more anxious to fill, seeing no immediate prospect of aturn in their favor, and growing uncasy as the month rolls on towards what some feared may be a big squeeze at the end. There was a fair shipping demand for No. 3, which closed steady at \$20 for car-loss in, unpreferred houses. The current receipts of No. 2 were taken to fill June shorts. They closed at \$1.03% for car-lots. Round lots commanded about ½c premium, and in direct settlement the shorts were generally willing to pay ½c above the market for car lots. June sold at \$1.03% for car-lots. Round lots commanded about ½c premium, and in direct settlement the shorts were generally willing to pay ½c above the market for at lots. June sold at \$1.03% for car-lots. Round lots commanded about ½c premium, and in direct settlement the shorts were generally willing to pay ½c above the market for as 10.5%. Seller July opened at \$0.00 hu No. 2 at \$1.03% for car-lots. Seller August sold at \$1.03% for car-lots. Seller August sold at \$1.03% for

evening. The receipts were liberal, and cash oats were pleaty. Seller July opened at 35%c, and at 35%c, and closed at 35%c. Angust opened at 35%c, and closed at 35%c. September brought 31.031%c, opening at 31%c september brought 31.031%c, opening at 31%c september brought 31.031%c, opening at 31%c. September brought 31.031%c, opening at 31%c. September brought 31.031%c, opening at 34%c. September brought 31.031%c, cash closed at 31%c. September brought 31.031%c, 1.200 bu rejected at 31c; 5.400 bu (mixed) at 33.035c, and 5.400 bu (white) at 34%c.36c, all on track, and 10.500 bu mixed at 31.035c and 15.000 bu white at 35.037c all free on board. Total, 63.400 hu.

RYE—Was quiet and steady. No. 2 soid at 53c, and July was quoted at 56c. Cash sales were reported of 400 bu No. 2 at 53c; 4,000 bu by sample at 51.05%; con track, and 800 bu do at 55c free on board. Total, 5,200 bu.

BARLEY—Was in small request and firm, the offerings being small. The orders came from consumers, usually being for a few cars. No. 2 was quoted at 65.057c and carta 3 at 50.051c. No. 3 was higher at 45c bid with no offerings. The stock of No.3 is light, and held higher. Cash sales were reported of 800 bu extra 3 at 50.051c. No. 3 was higher at 45c bid with no offerings. The stock of No.3 is light, and held higher. Cash sales were reported of 800 bu extra 3 at 50.051c. No. 3 was higher at 45c bid with no offerings. The stock of No. 3 is light, and held higher. Cash sales were reported of 800 bu extra 3 at 50.051c. No. 3 was higher at 45c bid with no offerings. The stock of No. 3 is light, and held higher. Wheat—100.000 bu at \$1.03% for July, \$6.37% for August, and \$8.45 for August, and \$8.45 for August, and \$8.45 for August, and \$8.65 for September. Oats—50.000 bu at \$1.00% for September. Oats—50.000 bu at \$1.00% for September. Oats—50.000 bu at \$1.000 bu at \$1.000 bu at \$1.0000 bu at \$1.000 bu at \$1.000 bu at

31%c for September, 30%c for the year.

TWO O'CLOCK CALL.

Wheat was firmer, with sales of 80,000 bn at \$1.03%@1.03% for June, 90%c for July, and 94c for August. Corn—595,000 bn at 37%@37%c for July, 38%c for August. and 39@33%c for September. Cats—165,000 bu at 35%@35%c for September. Oats—165,000 bu at 35%@35%c for July, 33%c%32%c for August, 31%c for September; seller the year was quoted at 30%@30%c. Messpork—10,000 bis at \$9.92% for July, \$10.058.

10.10 for August. Lard—5,000 tes at \$6.27%@6.30 for July and \$6.37%@6.40 for August. Short ribs—100,000 bis at \$4.97%@5.00 for August. Short ribs—100,000 bis at \$4.97%@5.00 for August.

Shoulders—250,000 bs at \$3.87%@3.90 seller August.

LATER. Wheat was quiet at 99 1/4 999 1/2 for July and 94c sellers for August. Corn closed at 371/4/2 for July and 381/2 for August. Provisions were firm. Sales; 500 bris mess pork at \$10.10 for August and \$9.95 for July. Lard—750 tos at \$6.40/26.42/2 seller August. Short ribs, 900,000 lbs at \$5.00 for August and \$4.90 for July.

GENERAL MARKETS. BROOM-CORN--Continues in moderate request. Quotations have been advanced again. The plantequotations have been advanced again. The planting season is about over, and late reports make out that the acreage planted in the West is about one-third smaller than last year. This reduction is the cause of the present firmness: BUTTER-There was no marked change in any of the features of the market. There was a moderate local and shipping demand, a full supply, and an easy set of prices. In quality the offerings are

running very good—better than usual. We again quote as follows: ledium. BAGGING-Prices remain steady and firm, Trade is quiet, as is usually the case at this stage of the 
 season.
 We quote:

 Stark
 23½ Burlans, 4 bu
 . 11@13

 Brighton A
 23 Do, 5 bu
 . 12@14

 Otter Creek
 20½ Gunnies, singie
 . 13@15

 Lewiston
 21½ Do, double
 . 22@25

 American
 20½ Wool sacks
 . 40@45

CHEESE-For fine full cream cheese dealers find the relief of the top of the market, and 7c the ruling price. Part skims are chiefly in demand just at present for the Southern trade. The Eastward movement is light, prices here being higher than in New York. We mote: Full cream, new 6%07%
Part skim, new 5 665
Pull skim, new 3 63%
Low grades 11462 COAL—Was quoted as before. The market is firm both for hard and soft varieties. Lackawanna and Pittston were held at \$4.50, Erie at \$4.75, and

Illinois at \$3.00@3.25. A fair number of orders were entered.

EGGS—Were in fair request at 10½@11c per doz.
The receipts are moderate.

Fish—Lake isn continue scarce, and the market is firm, especially for whitefish. Fat mackerel also are hard to get. Stocks of other fish are in fair 

No. 2 bay. 4-brl.
Large family.
Fat family, new, 4-brl.
No. 1 bay, kits.
Family kits.
George's codfish, \$2 100 lbs.
Bank.cod. \$2 100 lbs.
Compressed cod
Dressed cod
Labrador herring, split, bris.
Labrador herring, round, bris.
Labrador herring, round, bris.
Holland herring.
Smoked halibut
Scaled herring. \$3 box. 640 5.750 1.25@ 1.3

300 13.00 6.75 Scaled herring, P box.... Colifornia salmon, bris... California salmon, ½-bris. FRUITS AND NUTS—A very quiet fruits was doing at nominally unchan Peaches were beld with increased firmn general market still shows a lack of strewere dull, with pecans held higher. W 

ante currants. ... .. DOMESTIC. \*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\* Almonds, Terragona.
Naples walnuts
Brazils
Texas pecans... 

Mendaling, Java...
O. G. Java ...
Costa Rica...
Choice to fancy Rio...
Good to prime.
Common to fair
Roasting...

BAY-Timothy was dull and lower. The of stock is light, the receipts small, port a good inquiry from tanners: Light cured hides. 9 D......... fair demand and steady. Following is the list
Tin-plates, 10x14, 1C., \$\(\text{box}\) = \$\(\text{5}\) Tin-plates, 10x14, 1X.
Tin-plates, 10x14, 1X.
Tin-plates, 14x20, 1C., roofing.
Tin-plates, 14x20, 1X., roofing.

S.
Tin-plates, 14x20, 1X., roofing.

S.
Tin-plates, 20x28, IC., roofing.

13, 440 5 nmon bar iron rates... sala iron, Nos. 8 to 13. inseed, raw.... inseed, boiled... Whale, winter ble Neatsfoot oil, strictly pure.... Extra fine to finest 40%50 Extra fine to dinest. 9036 Choicest ...55%65 JAPAN UNCOLORING TOWNS HYSON. Common to fair. ...17628 Superior to fine ...483 Superior to fine ...30640 Extra fine to finest 50%50 Choicest ...65%70 Common to fair ...183 Common to fair ...20630 Extra fine to fine ...304 Common to fair ...20630 Extra fine to fine ...304 Extra fine to finest 50%50 Superior to fine ...304 Extra fine to finest 50%50 Superior to fine ...283 Extra fine to finest 50%50 Superior to fine ...283 WHISKY—Was in moderate demand and WHISKY—Was in moderate demand and an-

changed. Sales were reported of 300 hrs dishlers' goods on the basis of \$1.04 per gallon for highwines.

WOOL—The receipts and shipments were reported libers. The demand is active and the market strong. Washed fleeces are coming forward slowly: Washed fleece, medium. \$2234 Washed fleece, medium. \$2234 Washed fleece, me, per lb. \$306.33 Medium unwashed \$246.54 Fine do. \$186.21 Coarse do. \$206.23 Tub-washed, choice \$359.37 Tub-washed, common to good. \$306.35 Colorado, medium to fine \$206.22 LIVE STOCK. CHICAGO.

 
 Receipts
 Cuttle

 Monday
 1,740

 Tneaday
 3,524

 Wednesday
 4,080

 Thursday
 5,500
 2,907 5,257 84, 804 94, 895 4, 158 4, 542 2, 698 ...... 4,832 11,398 1,443

scrawny steers, and buils, sold to the local butchers at \$2.00\( \text{2}\). 36 (The market closed heavy.

QUOTATIONS.

Extra Beeves—Graded steers, weighing 1, 400 lbs and upwards 4. 80\( \text{2}\). 4. 80\( \text{2}\). 50 (Choice seeves—Fine, fat, well-formed steers, weighing 1, 250 to 1, 450 lbs 4. 50\( \text{2}\). 4. 70 (Good Beeves—Well-fattened steers, weighing 1, 250 to 1, 250 lbs 4. 15\( \text{2}\). 4. 15\( \text{2}\). 4. 40 (Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, weighing 1, 050 to 1, 200 lbs 5. 15\( \text{2}\). 4. 15\( \text{2}\). 4. 40 (Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, weighing 1, 050 to 1, 200 lbs 5. 3. 75\( \text{2}\). 4. 00 Butchers' Stock—Poor to common steers and common to choice cows, for city slaughter, weighing 800 to 1, 050 lbs 2, 40\( \text{2}\). 3. 50 Stock Cattle—Common cattle, weighing 700 to 1, 050 lbs 5. 2. 40\( \text{2}\). 3. 50 Stock Cattle—Common cattle, weighing 700 to 1, 050 lbs 5. 3. 00\( \text{2}\). 3. 50 Stock Cattle—Common cattle, weighing 700 to 1, 050 lbs 5. 3. 00\( \text{2}\). 50 Stock Cattle—Common cattle, weighing 700 to 1, 050 lbs 5. 3. 00\( \text{2}\). 50 Stock Cattle—Common cattle, weighing 700 to 1, 050 lbs 5. 3. 00\( \text{2}\). 50 Stock Cattle—Common cattle, weighing 700 to 1, 050 lbs 5. 3. 00\( \text{2}\). 50 Stock Cattle—Common cattle, weighing 700 to 1, 050 lbs 5. 3. 00\( \text{2}\). 50 Stock Cattle—Common 5. 50 Stock Cattle—Common 6. 50 Stock Cattle—C

EAST LIBERTY, Pa. June 12 to-day, 673 head of through three days, 1, 170 through such through the through the through the through through the through changed. The first vessels buyers held off after tak Following are the qu

> ingles, per m \$6.62%; 92,000 ft tim shingles at \$1.60. The yard market was ac

No. 59 ... 41 ... 40 ... 45 ... 70 ... 33 ... 30 ... 130 ... 90 ... 25 ... 23 ... 23 ... 23 ... 3177 ... 38 ... 36 ... 36 ... 51 ... 45 ... 45 ... 45 ... 78 ... 55 ... 78 ... 60 ... 65 ...

NEW TO

ST. LO

Culis, 2 in.
Pickets, rough and select.
Pickets, select, dressed, and
Lath, dry
Lath, green
Shingles, 'A' standard to
shingles, standard
Shingles, No. 1 BY TELE FORE The following were re Board of Trade: Liverrool. Jane 12-1: @10s 3d. Wheat-Winter 7 6d@8s 4d; white; 8s 4d 5d. Corn. 4s 2d. Pork, Liverrool. June 12-1 Extra State, 11s. Wheat winter, 9s 1d: No. 3 sorth

Extra State, 11s. Wheat winter, 9s 1d; No. 3 spri winter, 9s 1d; No. 3 sprii 8s 5d; California uncha firm; 4s 1½d. Cargoes o in moderate demand. Po Lard in fair demand and s er; long clear, 28s 6d; si lands, 25s. Loxdox, June 12.—L qualities in demand, but Oorn firm. Mark Lane— steady. Corn firmer.

Special Disputed
Liverproof, June 12—
1, 10s 3d; No. 2, 6s 10d
Grain—Wheat—Winte
Od; spring, No. 1. 8s
No. 1, 0s 2d; No.
No. 2, 0s 1d. Cor
PROVISIONS—PORK,
LIVERPOOL, June
71-16d; sales 6, 00
1, 000; American,
BRRADETUFFS—Steady
Swernge, 8s 44@0s 2d; c
7s 6d@8s 4d; winter, 8s
PROVISIONS—LETE—AT
clear, 2ds 6d.
TALLOW—Fine A
CREESE—Americ
BFRRITS OF TURP
ARTWERF, June 1.

Special Dispute
New York, June 12.ly dealt in, especially
ate offerings and so
ers operating agai
tracked less attent
ad option line modregular prices; calally unaltered ally unaltered spring at \$1.04%. Milwankee at \$1.0 orn spring, July op at 95c; 16,000 bn v lots as low as \$11/46 on free and urgen mand noted noted

Shingles, standard ...... 1.800 Shingles, No. 1 ..... 1.000

STOCK.

ince as on any day of of interest was apparent, off. News from the East and the run here was pretty

and the ran here was preity circumstances were to the and they found it impossance even at the reduced cluded a good many fine quality of the supply was nt average, the proportion and through Texans being lays previous. There was, of cattle of which the supplement, and nearly enough.

semand, and nearly enough neet the probable require-arket. Some of the best sporters at \$4.80@5.00,— the latter price,—but there in that class of beeves, the

33.20 for Texas through

4.70 for fair to choice ship-ots, including old cows, lis, sold to the local butch-

market closed heavy.

cows, for city 00 to 1,050 lbs 2,40@3,50

Tawag steers 1. 75@2.00

3.00@5.50

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ttle, weighing 2, 35@3.35

BY TELEGRAPH. FOREIGN.

The following were received by the Chicago Board of Trade: LIVERPOOL, June 12-11:30 a. m. -Flour, 8s 6d 10s 3d. Wheat—Winter, 8s 0d@9s 5d; spring, 7 6d@8s 4d; white, 8s 4d@9s 2d; club. 9s 1d@9s 7 6d@8s 4d; white, Ss 4d@9s 2d; club. 9s 1d@9s 5d. Corn. 4s 2d. Pork, 47s. Lard, 33s.
Liverscot., June 12—1 p. m.—Special—Flour—Extra State, 11s. Wheat quiet and steady; red winter, 9s 1d; No. 3 spring, 7s 5d; No. 2 spring, 8s 5d; California unchanged. Corn quiet but frm; 4s 14d. Cargoes off const—Wheat and corn in moderate demand. Pork—P. M., Western, 47s. Lard in fair demand and steady; 33s. Bacon firmer; long clear, 26s 6d; short clear, 27s; Cumberlands, 25s.

LONDON, June 12.—Liverpool—Wheat—Good evaluations in demand, but inferior are slow of sale. Corn firm. Mark Lane—Cargoes off coast—Wheat steady. Corn firmer. Cargoes on passage—Wheat

eady. Corn firmer. Cargoes on passage-Wheat

LIVERPOOL, June 12—11:30 a. m.—FLOUR—No. 1, 10s 3d; No. 2, 6s 10d.

GRAIN—Wheat—Winter, No. 1, 9s 5d; No. 2, 8s

spring, No. 1, 8s 4d; No. 2, 7s 6d; white, a 1, 9s 2d; No. 2, 8s 4d; club, No. 1, 9s 5d; So. 2 De 1d. Corn—New, No. 1, 4s 2d.
PROVINONS—Pork, 47s. Lard, 32s.
LIVERPOOL, June 12.—Corrox—Dull at 7@
1-161; salesd, 000 bales; speculation and export,

American, 4,800. 1,000; American, 4,800.
BREADSTUPPS—Steady; California white wheat, werge, 8s 44@9s 2d; club, 9s 1d@9s 5d; spring, 2s 64@8s 4d; winter, 8s 9d@9s 5d.
PROVISIONS—Lard—American, 33s. Bacon—Long disa, 26s 6d.
TALLOW—Fine American, 33s.
CHERSE—American, 39s.
Brints of Turpentine—22s 3d@22s 6d.
Astwerf, June 12.—Petroleum—20%.

NEW YORK.

Special Dispatch to The Tydiums.

New York, June 12.—Grain—Wheat less freely deait in, especially for early delivery; moderate offerings and somewhat higher claims of holders operating against acturity; No. 3 spring attracted less attention, but held quite confidently; in option line moderately active movement at freegalar prices; cable advices of quiet but essentially unaltered markets; 56,000 bu No. 2 spring at \$1.044@1.06, meinly Chicago and Milwankee at \$1.06; 8,000 bu No. 2 Northwestern spring, July option, at \$1.05; 30,000 bu affont it \$5c; 16,000 bu very choice as high as \$44%; carlots as low as \$11/4.0. Corn declined about 1/40 bu on free and urgent offerings, with fairly active demand noted noted for early delivery at current figures, and a comparatively brisk movement in option; mixed Western ungraded, 40@44c. Outs much less freely dealt in, and quoted generally weaker on freer offerings, in good part for forward delivery; No. 2 Chicago, 39c in store, and 40@41c.

Thoristons—Hog products somewhat higher on her more active movement; mess for early de-ary dull, and quoted at \$10, 25; for forward de-ery, mess in liberal request and 10c higher, and sing for June at \$10, 15@10, 25; July, at \$10.10

@10.25; August, \$10.20@10.25; September, \$10.40@10.45. Cut meats quiet at unchanged rates. Bacon in better demand and firmer; long clear at \$5.05@5.10. Western lard in fair deand for early delivery at an advance; forward livery more active, and 7%c better. June options osing at \$6.47%; July, \$6.00@6.52%; August,

36. 60@6. 69%.

TALLOW—In fair request; prime, 5@5 15-16c.

Sugan—Raw firm but quiet, on a basis of 6 5-16

@6 7-16c for fair to good refining Cuba; refined as set quoted.
WRISKY-150 bris at \$1.07%; market firm.

WRISKY—150 bris at \$1.07%; market firm.

Farieurs—Movement on a restricted scale, but indicative of a generally steady market in chartering; the main inquiry has been for vessels suited to grain and petroleum interests; for Liverbook, engagements 1,800 pkgs provisions at 20s@27s 6d through freight; by out-port steamers as low as 20s, and direct shipment hence at 20s@29s 6d.

To the Western Associated Press.

New York, June 12.—Cotton—Quiet at 12%@13c; futures firm; June, 12.94c; July, 13.00c, August, 13.16c; September, 12.78c; October, 11.84c; November, 11.37c.

Flour—In fair demand; receiots, 15,000 bris; super State and Western, \$3.40@3.75; common to choice extra, \$3.90@4.00; good to choice, \$4.65@4.50; white wheat extra, \$4.65@5.25; extra

@4.50; white wheat extra, \$4.55@5.25; extra Ohio, \$4.00@6.00; St. Louis, \$3.90@6.00; Minnesota patent process, 6.00@7.75.

Grain—Wheat without decided change; receipts

196,000 bu; rejected spring, 731/40741/c; No. 4 do, 86c; No. 3, 911/40941/c; No. 2 do, \$1.041/40 do, 86c; No. 3, 914@944/c; No. 2 do, \$1.044@1.06; ungraded do, 90c@\$1.02; ungraded winter red. \$1.10@1.18; No. 3 do, \$1.14; No. 2 do, \$1.1861.189/4; No. 1 do, \$1.184; No. 2 do, \$1.1861.189/4; No. 1 do, \$1.184; No. 2 amber, \$1.16@1.169/4; mixed winter, \$1.169/4; No. 2 white, \$1.169/4; mixed winter, \$1.169/4; No. 2 white, \$1.1400.144/4; No. 1 do, sales 30,000 bu at\$1.18. Rye quiet but steady; No. 2 Western, 61@61/4/c. Barley dull. Malt steady. Cora a shade lower; recapipts, 228,000 bu; anyraded, 40044c; No. 3, 41c; steamer, 434@43/4/c; No. 2, 434/6/44c; old do, 44c; round yellow, 53c; yellow Western, 45/c; No. 2 white, 50/4/c; white Western 46c. Outs easier; receipts, 42,000 bu; No. 3, 38/4/c; do white, 43/4/3/4/c; No. 1, 40/4/6/4/c; do white, 43/6/4/3/4/c; No. 1, 40/4/6/4/c; do white, 43/6/4/3/4/c; mixed Western, 38/4/6/40c; white Western, 41/6/4/4/c.

mixed Western, 38½@40c; white Western, 41@434c.

HAY—Dull and unchanged.
HOPS—Firm and unchanged.
Groceries—Coffee quiet. Sugar steady and more active; fair to good refining, 6½@6 7-18c.
Molasses steady. Rice steady and unchanged.
Petron-Eux—Dull and heavy; united, 65c; crude, 6½@7½c; refined, 7½c.
TALLOW—Quiet but steady at 5 13-16@6c.
RESIN—Dull and unchanged.
TURPENTINE—26@26½c.
EGGS—Dull; Western, 10@13c.
PROVISIONS—Pork strong; old mess, \$9.30@9.45;

EGGs—Dull; Western, 10@13c.
Provisions—Pork strong; old mess, \$9.30@9.45; new mess, \$10.25. Beef quiet but steady. Cut meats firm; long clear middles, \$5.05@5.10; short do, \$5.25. Lard, demand activer; prime steam, \$6.40@6.42%.
BUTTER—Nominally unchanged.
CHESSE—Unsettled: Western, 3%@6%c.
WHISKY—Firm at \$1.07%.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, June 12.—FLOUR—Good demand for choice grades; dull for low grades; Western superfine, \$3.25; Minnesota extra family medium to fancy, \$4.50@5.25; Ohio family, fair, \$5.50; food to fancy, \$5.75@5.90; Minnesota patent ocess, \$6.50; de choice, \$7.25. Rye flour steady t \$3.12%.
Grain-Wheat steady; Michigan white, depot,

Grain—wheat steady; Michigan white, depot, \$1.16; No. 2 red, elevator. \$1.14½. Corn less active; heated, track, 25@30c; rejected do, 30@37c. Oats—Demand active; mixed Western, 40c; white do, 41@42c.

PROVISIONS—Firmer; orime mess beef, \$12.00, Hamms—Smoked, \$8.50@10.00; pickled, \$7.25@8.25. Lard—Western, \$6.25@6.50.

BUTTER—Dull and easy; creamery extras, 15@16c; New York State and Bradford County (Pa.) extras, 14c; Western Reserve extra, 10@11c.

EGGS—Firm: Western, 35.

CHEESE—Easler; creamery, 6%@7c.

PTTEOLEUN—Dull; refined, 73.c; crude, 7c.

WHISKY—Quiet; Western, \$1.06.

RECEITES—Flour, 2.400 bris; wheat, 25,000 bu; corn, 115,000 bu; oats, 14,000 bu; re, 500 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 49,000 bu; corn, 141,000 bu.

BALTIMORE. BALTIMORE, Md., June 12.-FLOUR-Firm and wailared, \$1. 19%; No. 2 Western winter red, spot, \$1. 16%; June, \$1. 15 bid; July, \$1. 12%; August, \$1. 09%. Corn—Easier; Western mixed, spot, 43%@44e; June, 43%@43%c; July, 43%c; August, 44%c; September, 43c. Oats firmer; Western white, 41c; do mixed, 40c; Pennsylva-

nia, 41c. Rye dull at 60@61c. nia, 41c. Rye dull at 60@01c.

HAY—Unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Firmer; mess pork, \$10.75. Bulk meats—Loose shoulders, 4@4½c; clear rib sides, 55; prime to choice Western packed. 11@13c.

Recs—Active and firm, at 13@13½c.

PERBOLUM—Offered, crude, 6c; redned, 7½c.

COFFEE—Firm and unchanged.

WHISKY—Firm at \$1.06½@1.07.

FREIGHTS—TO Liverpool per steam, nominal; grain, 4d offered; 5d asked.

grain, 4d offered: 5d asked.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 2,051 brls; wheat, 49,000 bu; corn, 118,800 bu; oats, 4,100 bu; rye, 500 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 77,300 bu; corn, 4,200 bu.

· MILWAUKEE. MILWAUKEE, June 12.—FLOUR—Quiet. GRAIN—Wheat dull; opened ½c lower; closed steady; No. 1 Milwaukee hard, \$1.05½; No. 1 Milwaukee, none here; No. 2 do, \$1.00%; June. \$1.00%; July, 99%c; August, 99%c; No. 3 Mil-

waukee, 821/4c; No. 4, 751/4c; rejected, 641/4c. Corn wankee, 82½c; No. 4, 75½c; rejected, 64½c. Corn steady and firm; No. 2, 36½c. Oats steady; No. 2, 34½c. Ryc, No. 1, 53c. Barley dull; No. 2 spring, 62½c.
PROVISIONS—Firmer and higher. Mess pork quiet at \$9.80 cash. Prime steam lard, \$6.20.
Hods—Firmer at \$3.60@3.75.
FREIORTS—Wheat to Buffalo, 2½c.
RECEIPTS—Flour, 7,000 bris; wheat, 69,000 bu. Shipments—Flour, 11,000 bris; wheat, 94,000 bu.

CINCINNATI. CINCINNATI, O., June 12. - Corron-Quiet, mid-

lling, 12%c. FLOUE-Quiet and firm. GRAIN-Wheat strong and scarce; red and amber \$1.10@1.13. Corn improved; demand firmer; No. 2, 38@39c. Oats dull at 30@37c. Rye active; de-2, 38@39c. Oats dull at 30@37c. Rye active; demand strong. Barley nominal.

Provisions—Pork held higher; jobbing sales at \$10.50. Lard in good inquiry; current make; \$6, 15@6.20. Dry salt meats strong and higher; \$3, 75, \$4, 75, and \$5.10. Bacon in good demand and strong at \$4, 12%, \$5, 37%, and \$5, 62%.

Whisky—Stendy at \$1.02.

BUFFALO. Burrato, N. Y., June 12.—Grain—Wheat—spring neglected; winter dull; sales 1,000 bu white dichigan at \$1.12. Corn dull; sales 1,000 bu high mixed at 41c. Oats quiet; sales 1,000 bu No. high mixed at 41c. Oats quiet; sales 1,000 bu No. 2 Chicago at 89c. Hye neglected. Barley neglected. Canal Freights—Steady at 4½c for wheat and 33½c for corn.

RECRIFTS—Flour, 5, 165 brls; wheat, 159,000 bu; corn, 98,450 bu.

Shipments—By canal—Wheat, 28,843 bu; corn, 15,300 bu. By railroad—Wheat, 10,500 bu; corn, 20,000 bu.

rt 😅 simpakir TOLEDO.
Toledo, O., June 12.—Grain—Wheat dull; No. 2 smber Michigan, spot, held at \$1.12; June held at \$1.114; \$1.114 bid; July, \$1.05% bid; No. 2 red winter, June, \$1.114 saked, \$1.114 bid; July, \$1.05% asked, \$1.05% bid; August, \$1.02%; No. 3 red, \$1.05% bid; August, \$1.02%; No. 3 red, \$1.09. Corn dull; high mixed held at 3946, 39c bid; June, 38%c asked; 38c bid; September, 39%c bid. Oats steady; No. 2 held at 33%c, 36c bid.
RECEIPTS—Wheat, 11,000 bn; corn, 27,000 bu. Shipasnes—Wheat, 8,000 bu; corn, 36,000 bu. TOLEDO.

BOSTON. Boston, Mass., June 12. - FLOUR-Quiet and un changed.

Grain—Corn steady; mixed and yellow, 46%6 48c; steamer, 46@46½c. Oats firm; No 1 and extra white, 43@46c; No. 2 white, 41@42c; No. 3 white and 2 mixed, 39@40c. Rye, 62@65c.
RECEIPTS—Flour, 4, 100 brls; corn, 65, 000 bn.
Saipments—Flour, 2, 500 brls; corn, 45, 000 bu; wheat, 16, 000 bu.

DETROIT. DETROIT.

DETROIT.

June 12.—FLOUR—Firm.

GRAIN—Wheat steady; extra, \$1.10%; No. 1
white, \$1.10%; June, \$1.10%; July, \$1.08%;

August, \$1.04%; milling No. 1 nominally at \$1.07%; amber nominally at \$1.10.

RECEITS—Wheat, 34.647 ba.
Shipments—Wheat, 16,965 bu.

OSWEGO. Oswaco, N. Y., June 12.—Gnarn—Wheat steady; No. 1 Duluth spring, \$1.12; No. 1 white Michigan, \$1.19; extra white Michigan, \$1.20. Corn nominally unchanged.

PEORIA. PROBIA. June 12.- HIGHWINES - Unchanged;

DRY GOODS.

New York, June 12.—Business less active with commission houses, but tone of market very strong; cotton goods moving freely on former orders, but new ousiness light; prints and ginghams quiet and steady; lawns in good request; men's weat of woolens in moderate demand, and biankets and repeliants fairly active; foreign goods dull.

PETROLEUM.

opened active, with sales at 68%c; declined to 65%c, at which price it closed; shioments, 27,000 bris, averaging 37,000; transactions, 400,000. CLEVELAND, O., June 12.—PETROLEUM—Quiet; standard white, 110 test, 6%c.

COTTON. Sr. Louis, Mo., June 12.—Corrox—Steady; middings, 12%c; sales, 280; receipts, 30; ship-ments, none; stock, 7, 460.

TURPENTINE. WILMINGTON, June 12. - SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE -Pirm at 24%c.

HARD ON AN EX-JUROR.

He Is Punished by the Law Whose Enforcement He Recommended.

New Orleans Times.

On Saturday, the 5th of April, when the Petit Jury for March was finally discharged, the jurors, in a complimentary address to Judge Whitaker and the officers of the Court, made

use of the following language:
"In parting with you, we, as citizens Louisiana, urge upon you to punish to the fuil extent of the law, all parties found guilty of carrying concealed weapons, stabbing, shooting,

carrying concealed weapons, stabbing, shooting, etc., as we are fully convinced of the effect of such punishment on the business of the city, and feel satisfied that if punishment be dealt out our city will soon be rid of a mob that has long been a dread to the visitors to this city, and to all law-abiding citizens."

The Judge, in replying, urged upon the jurors to reform themselves first as to the above offense, by discarding their own weapons. One of the jurors mentioned was Mr. J. H. Weisert. On Saturday morning Mr. Weisert was up before Judge Whitaker on the charge of naving carried a concealed weapon, and, regarding this case one where some few remarks might be of good use, the Court, in passing sentence addressed the young ex-juror as follows:

"You have pleaded guilty to the charge of carrying a concealed weapon. It appears that you took a pistol in your pocket to a friend then attending a bar at the Fair Grounds, and that he asked you to bring it to him. On attempting to enter the Fair Grounds you were searched and the pistol was found concealed on your person.

"You served as a juror in this Court during

searched and the pistol was lound conceased on your person.

"You served as a juror in this Court during the March term this year. You saw many persons punished for this very offense.

"So thoroughly were you satisfied of the evil of the too prevalent habit in this community of carrying concealed weapons that, at the conclusion of your term of service as juror, you joined with your fellow jurors in gratuitous advice to the Court to vigorously enforce the law which in this case you have violated and attempted to assist another to violate.

issist another to violate.

"You will remember that when the address referred to was presented, the Court advised the members of the jury to reform themselves as to the offense alluded to. Your case shows that the advice was opportune. It would have been well for you had you heeded the admoni-

"If you were a man of property, I would fine yon heavily; as it is, I shall impose a penalty that will be severe to you.

"Considering your plea of guilty, I sentence you to pay a fine of \$25, or, in default, to imprisonment for thirty days at the Parish Prison, and to pay costs."

The fine was immediately paid, and the accused discharged.

# A QUEER DIVORCE-CASE.

A Marriage that Was Not a Marriage, New York Herald, June 10.
A suit for divorce was tried yesterday before
Judge Donohue, holding Supreme Court, special term, presenting a combination of facts of a novel and extraordinary character. The plaintiff in the suit, Richard 1. Aspinwall, is a rather prepossessing-looking gentleman of middle age, and told his story without besitancy, the action

prepossessing-looking gentleman of middle age, and told his story without besitancy, the action being one for divorce from his so-called wife, fielen C. Aspinwall, on the ground of adultery. The defendant—who disclaims any right on his part to call her his wife, even in the usual license allowed in drawing up legal papers—is a comely-looking woman and several years younger than the plaintiff.

On being called to the stand Mr. Aspinwall gave his side of the stand Mr. Aspinwall gave his side of the story with the utmost sangfroid. He stated that in 1874 he was a boarder in the same Louse with Miss Helen C. Smith and her mother. He had not been there long before he became greatly attached to Miss Smith, this feeling being evidently reciprocated on her part. On the 26th of April of that year he took her to a church on Ninth avenue, near Eighty-third street, and, after seeing the clergyman, the Rev. Frederick Oertel, told him that he had come there to get married. The clergyman put him through a course of short catechism in the matter, and, being satisfied with his statement of the ease, married them. After the ceremony he requested the clergyman to keep the matter a secret, to which request the latter gave a cordial acquiesence. After this they went home, and he continued to live in the same house. Subsequently he also boarded with his wife and her mother in Flushing. Early in the fall of 1875 Joseph L. Frame became a boarder in the same house with them.

Frame had not been there long before he proposed to his (Aspinwall's) wife and was accepted, an acceptance that was followed by their speedy marriage. Aspinwall claimed that this second marriage was a nullity, and, being a nullity, that his wife in living with Frame committed adultery, and hence the present suit.

Did you and your wife live together after

nullity, that his wife in living with Frame committed adultery, and hence the present suit.

"Did you and your wife live together after your marriage?" was one of the questions asked him on his cross-examination.

"No, sir," he answered.

"Have you ever lived together as husband and wife?"

"No, sir."

"Was not a suit brought to annul this marriage on the ground of fraud?"

"Yes, sir."

The witness was questioned at considerable

"Yes, sir."

The witness was questioned at considerable length in regard to the suit for the annullment of the marriage, and he conceded that up to the time of her second marriage she always went by her maiden name, and that he never introduced her to any one as his wife.

Mrs. Frame, as she calls heself, said that the so-called marriage to the plaintiff was procured by fraud. She brought a suit to have the same annulied, and Mr. Asoniwall admitted in his answer that it was not a legal marriage. She further said that she did not know what she was about at the time. She was married to Mr. Frame by the late Rev. B. J. Haight at Trinity Chapel, and they had lived together as man and wife ever since.

After the Rev. Mr. Oertel had testified to the marriage, there was given in the testimony a

After the Rev. Mr. Oertel had testified to the marriage, there was given in the testimony a conversation that took place between the plaintiff and Mr. Frame sbortly before the latter was married to the defendant. It was shown in evidence that Aspinwall asked Frame if he knew anything about what had transpired between himself and Miss Smith (referring to the so-called first marriage) and told Frame that there was nothing in it, and as she preferred him he supposed he would have to give her up, adding that she was as "pure as the driven snow."

At the close of the testimony a motion was made to dismiss the complaint. Judge Donohue granted the motion. He said that the evidence clearly showed that there never had been any valid marriage between the parties. On the announcement of this result the defendant was surrounded by a bevy of female friends and attendants and warmly congratulated. The plaintiff seemed but very little disconcerted, and walked out of the court-room with the air

and walked out of the court-room with the air of a man who had been attending a pleasant ifternoon reception.

How the Prehistories Made Their Arrow

How the Prehistories Made Their Arrow-Heads.

Washington Correspondence Cleveland Leader.

A young scientist in the Smithsonian Institute, named Cushing, has just made public the discovery of the method employed in making the stone and volcanic glass arrow-heads, daggers, knives, axes, and razors of the prehistoric races. Up to this time this has been a great problem to all antiquarian students, but no theory has ever been advanced showing such practical results as Cushing's. He started to solve the difficulty by putting himself in the identical position of the Aztec or Mound-Builder—without anything to work with except sticks, various-shaped stones such as he could find on the banks of any stream, and his hands. After making some rude implements by chipping one filts with another he discovered that no amount of chipping would produce surfaces like the best of those he was trying to imitate. He therefore came to the conclusion that there was another way of doing it, and, by chance, tried pressure with the point of a stick instead of chipping by blows of a stone; when, prestol he found that he could break stone, flint, and obsidian in any shape he chose. Shortly he had made spearheads and daggers that would cut like a razor, as good as any he had before him, which had been picked up from all over the world. By a little more observation, he found that the "flaking," which he calls his process, on the old arrow-head left trooves that all turned one way. He produced a like result by turning his stick the easiest way from right to left. He therefore concludes that the prehistorics were right-handed people like ourselves. This conclusion is reinforced by the fact that occasionally an arrow-head is found that has flakes running from left to right, showing a left-handed person. The importance of the discovery is that it shows the prehistorics to have been able to do this thing without the use of iron or bronze, a thing long doubted.

JOHN LAMB.

His Counsel Returns from Ottawa with the Supersedeas.

Some of the Grounds on Which He Expects to Clear the Murderer.

The "Sheeney" Insists He Made No Confession to Pete Stevens.

Mr. William S. Forrest, who was associated with Col. Van Arman in the defense of John Lamb, returned from Ottawa yesterday morning with the appended document, which he placed in the hands of Sheriff Hoffmann; placed in the hands of Sheriff Hoffmann;
State of Illinois ss.—Office of the Clerk of the
Supreme Court, Northern Grand Division.
I do hereby certify that a writ of error has been
issued from this court for the reversal of a judgment obtained by the People of the State of Illinois against John Lamb, impleaded with George
Freeman, alias "Sheeney" George, in the Criminal Court of Cook County, at the March term
thereof, A. D. 1879, in a certain action of indictment for murder, which writ of error is made a
supersedeas, and is to operate as a suspension of
the execution of the judgment therein, and as
such to be obeyed by all concerned.
Given under my hand and the seal of the Sapreme Court at Ottowa, this 11th day of June, A.
D., 1879.
Clerk of the Supreme Court.
Then follows a certification of the order of
Justice Dickey, which was as follows:

Justice Dickey, which was as follows:

State of Illinois, as.—Having inspected the foregoing transcript of record, and being of opinion that there is reasonable cause for a lowing to said Lamb a writ of error, and also that there is a reasonable doubt as to the guilt of the defendant below (John Lamb), it is hereby ordered that such writ of error be and the same is hereby granted; and it is also ordered that the said writ of error be made a supersedeas, and that the Clerk of the Supreme Court at Ottaws for the Northern Grand Division is hereby ordered, upon the fling of this transcript and of this order, to issue a supersedeas to stay the execution of the supreme Court of Illinois.

Done at Chicago this the 10th day of June, 1879.

T. Lyle Dickey.

A Justice of the Supreme Court of Illinois.

THE STATE'S ATTORNEY NOTIFIED. Justice Dickey, which was as follows:

THE STATE'S ATTORNEY NOTIFIED. After Sheriff Hoffmann had read the document, served a sci. fa. on State's-Attorney Mills, wherein the latter was notified to appear in the Supreme Court the second Tuesday in Septemsupreme Court the second Tuesday in September. It is doubtful, however, if the case is heard until some time in November.

A reporter for the New had an interview with Mr. Forrest, and from it the following is

A reporter for the New had an interview with Mr. Forrest, and from it the following is taken:

I will give you some of the facts upon which we base our expectations of clearing Johnny Lamb. Pete Stevens told me that in case of a new trial he would swear Sheeney George confessed or acknowledged to him on several occasions that he shot Officer Race. Trude's interest in the matter is simply this: He has got to get Sheeney George off in some way, for reasons wholly foreign to the facts brought out at the trial. Trude shys that he never advised his client to take the stand. The understanding between us was that separate trials should be obtained, and in accordance with this idea it was understood that Sheeney George should take a change of venue. Trude told me repeatedly that he would do this. I told him to let me know in case he changed his mind, and I would take a change of venue for Lamb. When the case was called, on the 17th of February, I expected Trude would carry out his part of the agreement and apply for a change in behalf of Sheeney George. That morning I asked him about it and he evaded my question. Shortly afterwards Mr. Mills told me that he should but Sheeney George on the stand. It was then useless for me to apply for a change for Lamb, as my object was to obtain a separate trial, and of course if the "Sheeney" intended to turn State's evidence he could do it as well in one court as another. I never heard of \$100 being raised to secure a change of venue for anybody. Lamb flever suggested to me that he would turn State's evidence in any event. Mr. Mills made to me, previous to the trial, an indirect proposition to the effect that

JOHNNY SHOULD TAKE THE STAND.

an indirect proposition to the effect that

JOHNNY SHOULD TAKE THE STAND.

This was on the da. I had told him that my client was not guilty. "Then why doesn't he take the stand." asked Mr. Mills. My reply was because he knows nothing about the case. A few days aefore Jailer Currier had said to me. "Johnny had better turn State's evidence, for," said be, "they are going to hang somebody, and I would like to see Johnny get off, for I don't believe he fired the shot." I replied, "John Lamb knows nothing about the case and will not in any event take the stand." I would drop the client the moment he told me he would take the stand against any one. After a thorough investivation I had become convinced that Lamb was entirely innocent, and that I could not only obtain a verdict of acquittal, out that I could satisfy the people of Chicago of his innocence. I hoped to obtain a verdict of acquittal, not by proving the guilt of any one else, but by showing that Lamb was innocent in fact and in law. It is not true that I combined with anyone against George ("Sheeney") Freeman, although I was convinced that he fired the shot. My knowledge was arrived at from conversations with witnesses in the case, and from what "Sheeney" George himself told me. One question Freeman often asked me that I never shall forget:

"Has the revolver been found?"

He asked the question in a nervous and tremulous manner whenever I saw him. Col. Van Arman and I feel condident of obtaining a new trial. We can undoubtedly maintain our legal propositions, and also satisfy the Supreme Court that the verdict is not sustained by the evidence. I have discovered a volume of new testimony, In case a new trial is ordered I can satisfy even Mr. Mills, not only that Sheeney George's testimony was willfully false, but that he himself fired the shot. Aaron Burr used to say, his experience had taught him that it was always the greatest scoundrel who turned State's evidence. I was absent from the city yesterday, and on my return was surprised to find in the papers w JOHNNY SHOULD TAKE THE STAND.

"SHEENEY" GEORGE DENIES "SHEENEY" GEORGE DENIES
that he ever told Stevens that he shot Race; he
isn't such a "big fool." He says he took an interest in Stevens "out of sympathy," and used
to do him favors; that Stevens was in the habit
of telling the jail officials all he saw or heard, in
order to curry favor, and in the hope that they
would aid him. Stevens made up the story for
the purpose of benefiting himself. As to
Lamb, Freeman says he is glad
he is not going to be hung.
In his opinion Friedberg is the one who should
swing.

Ewing.

Lamb himself has completely recovered his spirits, and was real jolly yesterday. He is under great obligations to Mr. Forrest, and he pronounced the Colonel a "brick."

MORBID SYMPATHY. To the Editor of The Tribune. CHICAGO, June 12.-In an afternoon paper appeared yesterday an account of an interview with the convict Lamb. He is represented as

with the convict Lamb. He is represented as saluting the reporter by stretching out his hand to be shaken in the same way that an esteemed friend would do. Without expressly stating that he met the grasp of fellowship thus extended, there is little room to doubt, from the tone of the marrative, that the reporter was only too glad to do that or anything else that would prove to an envious outside world that he was on the most friendly and confidential terms with the vulgar wretch.

Now, I would protest against the morbid fancy or delusion that to be "hall fellow, well met" with a notorious criminal or a murderer is a distinction to be envied. While charity will not shrink from doing its kind things, and religion will do its services, yet all innocent and right-minded people must regard crime and criminals with abhorrence, especially when atrocious and long continued, and will avoid all unnecessary contact with them. For a reporter to write in a strain of admiring friendship for a man who candidly admits that his chances are bad on account of his bad character for thirty years is entirely wrong. The pernicious effects of such vicious tenderness towards the dangerous classes cannot be overestimated. I would call upon The Tribuna and all respectable papers to put a stop to it as far as possible. The young man who furnished the text of this letter is only one of many. In all probability he sees the absurdity of such namby-pamby sympathy as well as its evil consequences, but is led away by a foolish fashion.

A Big Telescope for Russia.

as well as its evil consequences, but is fed away by a foolish fashion.

E. Bowles.

A Big Telescope for Russia.

Boston Berald, June 10.

From across the water comes the intelligence that Russia, ever foremost among the nationa in the advancement of astronomical science, has appropriated 250,000 roubles (\$187,500) for the construction of a telescope as large as can advantageously be made, or with an object-glass several inches larger than any heretofore made. It is hoped that the latter may be finished thirty-six inches in 'diameter. A matter of still greater interest to citizens of the United States, concerning this appropriation, is the probability that the most important part of the construction of this instrument will be intrusted to the hands of workers in this country, viz.: Messrs. Alvan Clark & Sons. of Cambridge, Mass. Otto Struve, Director of the great Russian observatory at Pulkowa (the largest in the world), has already communicated with leading astronomers in this country, and with the Messrs. Clark, upon the subject, and at no distant day the Russian Director will visit the Cambridge telescope-makers' premises, to satisfy himself that, of all the makers in the whole world, the Messrs. Clark are the persons to whom the grinding and finishing of the great object-glass should be entrusted. And here it may be said that the operations with the object-glass just mentioned will probably be all the

A HORSE-CATCHER.

young Findley commenced the business of catching runaway horses. He was somewhat timid at first, as may be imagined, but he gained confidence in himself as he succeeded and experimented, and now does not hesitate to throw himself in the pathway of the most infuriated steed in its headlong runaway career. Findley's first experience as a horse-catcher was in the City of Auburn. He was waiting for a train in the vicinity of the depot one afternoon twelve years ago, when all at once his attention was attracted by a runaway horse, which was dashing towards him at a break-neck pace. In the was-on were seated a lady and her little child. The mother was paralyzed with fear and could not speak. The little child screamed in terror, and the checks of the bystanders were blanched as they saw the frightened, maddened horse dashing furiously towards a train of cars that stood across the street. The spectators all rushed out of the way, and backmen and draymen ran to a place of safety. Findley saw in an instant that the occupants of the wagon would be killed if they were thrown against the train of cars. Without hesitating a moment he planted himself directly in front of the maddened beast and sprang like a cat at its head. He threw the horse down, and, although the wagon was overturned, the occupants were uninjured, save by mere scratches. Since then he has thrown himself in the way of and stopped hundreds of horses under circumstances equally as dangerous. His method is as follows: When he sees a runaway horse approaching he plants himself directly in fits route, and runs with it in the same direction it is proceeding. Findley can run like a deer, and by the time the runaway horse is abreast of him, nine times out of ten he is running as fast as the horse is. To soize him by the check-rein or one line and bring him to a halt is but the work of an instant. Of course his act is fraught with great danger, and he may be said to take his life in his hands every time he attempts to stop a horse. It is known that a runaway horse i whose lives he has saved has so overmastered them that they have foreotten all about the bravery of the man who risked his life to save theirs. The horse-catcher is always on the lookout. Three-fourths of the runaways are caused by the horses of countrymen. They are easily frightened, and as a general thing their harness is old and unsafe. Ladies who are driving in the streets are in constant danger from being run into by frightened horses from the country. The horse-catcher travels around the business streets and carefally looks over all the country horses that are hitched, examining their fastenings to see if they are secure. In many instances he has found horses hitched with weak or broken straps, and, keeping his eye upon them, has seen them watch their opportunity and start to run. But he was there in time to head them off. He studies the disposition of the horse, and can

Argyll's Bagpiper. Argyll's Bagpiper.

The Duke of Argyll is accompanied by his piper, and, during the voyage, bagpipe music was indulged in. On one occasion Mr. De Cordova, the lecturer, expressed his honest sentiments regarding this style of music. We believe he denounced it as infernal, and not to be endured. It so happened that the Duke overheard the conversation, and, calling to his piper, said: "I want to introduce you to Mr. De Cordova. He has become enraptured with your playing. At 0 o'clock this evening you will report at the door of his stateroom, and for one hour you are to play your liveliest airs." De Cordova pleasantly apologized for having been critical in the presence of the Duke, and added: "If he comes, let him come armed."

A Nihilist Medal.

Reproving an Editor.

The Pilot Point (Tex.) people thus settle

danger.

Resolved, That it is best to keep newspaper-wrangles and church-matters separate, and stick to the issue before the people. EDUCATIONAL.

SHEFFIELD SCIENTIFIC
SCHOOL OF YALE COLLEGE.
Courses in Chemistry, Pure and Applied in Civil and
Dynamic Engineering, in Agriculture, Beany, Zool
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Economy, Physics Company, Political
PROF. GEORGE J. Biggsh,
Executive Officer.
New Haven, Conn.

T. LOUIS LAW SCHOOL. Law Department of Washington University. Thirteenth As must ferm of wommences Wednesday, October 15, 1879. Course of study two Annual Terms, seven months each. Students admitted to senior class on examination. Tuition, 289 per term address, HERRY HITCHOOKS. Dean of Faculty, St. Louis.

At a special meeting of the stockholders of the Rail-way Frost-Proof Tank Company held at the Grand Pacific Hotel in the City of Chicago on the 13th day of May A. D. 1879, pursuant to a notice for that purpose duly served on all the stockholders of said Company, there was submitted a proposition, viz.: That the aumber of shares of capital stock to be 2,000 shares of the value of five (283 dollars each, and thereby reducing the capital stock of said Company to the sum of \$10,000, This proposition was sustained, and the capital stock was reduced to the said sum of \$10,000 by more than two-thirds of all the votes represented by all the capital stock of said Company, and proper certificates have been duly fled for record in the office of the Secretary of State at Springfield, Ill., and in the office of Becorder of Decide for Cook County, as is required by law.

WM. M. VAN NORT WICK, Secretary.

STATE LINE

work required of the Messrs. Clark, as the mounting and other details can be equally we done elsewhere. But the preparation of the of ject-glass is all-important, as, should that fail; any important requisite, nothing else in the construction of the instrument could compensative the loss.

A Record to Be Proud of, and Which Should

Be Rewarded.

Be Rewarded.

Syracuse (N. Y.) Courter.

For the past eight or ten years the public has from time to time read of the daring exploits of Mr. James Findley, of this city, whose prowess has won for him the sobriquet of "The Horse-Catcher." During his residence in Syracuse be has caught over 200 runaway horses, saving many lives by his daring efforts, and much property from destruction. Mr. Findley is a property from destruction. Mr. Findley is a modest and unassuming young man, born in the City of Albany, who came to Gyracuse some eighteen years ago. Although only 23 years old, he has a wife and family, and has served five years at his trade as a carriage-painter. About twelve years ago young Findley commenced the business of catching runaway horses. He was somewhat timid at first, as may be invertiged, but he griced confi-

He studies the disposition of the horse, and can tell by his eye or his uneasy and restless man-ner that he is watching the first opportunity to

ner that he is watching the first opportunity to run away.

Perhaps the bravest act of his life was performed on the 7th of May last. A team of young horses was running at breakneck speed down West Genesee street and across the market in front of the Empire House directly towards the Syracuse Savings Bank. In an instant more they would have plunged into that building. Findley saw them coming and sprang in their path. He seized one by the check relu and vaulted upon its back, lightly as a cat. By a superhuman effort he succeeded in turning the horses in their course, and brought them down to the ground. The brave act was witnessed by Patrick Lynch, Esq., who determined that it should not go unrewarded. He therefore caused a handsome bronze medal to be struck off, upon which the deed was commemostruck off, upon which the deed was commemo-rated in fitting terms, and presented it to Mr. Findley. It seems to us that the city authori-ties should make some substantial recognition of Mr. Findley's services.

A Nihillat Medal.

The Nihillats have just bad a medal struck, bearing on the one side the effigy of the Czar, with a revolver pointed at him, and the inscription "Death to Despotism," and on the other the statue of Liberty distributing bread and salt to the people, with the legend, "Everything for Liberty." The medal is executed with great care, and the "Grodovol," or police subalterns, who, for the most part, do not know how to read themselves, distributed a large number to the public, believing that it was to commemorate the attack of April 14, and that it was struck by order of the Government. It was not until some time had elapsed before the blunder was discovered.

The Pilot Point (Tex.) people thus settle in mass meeting a newspaper quarrel:

\*WHEREAS, Many of us are readers and supporters of the Denton Monitor, and expect to continue such, we regret to see it stoop so low as to speak lightly of the God of Storms; that he tore down the Baptist Church here because Jones was a member of that congregation, and then, going miles, killed a black or sorrel pony, mistaking it for an editor of the Post. God makes no mistakes, and, should be decide to tear down a church to kill an editor, the editor of the Monitor need fear no danger.

GENERAL NOTICES.

OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

To Giascow, Liverpool, Dublin, Belfast, and London-derry, from N. Y., every Thursday. First Cabin, 80: to 375, according to accommedation. Second Cabin, 840. Steerage, 236. JAMES WARRACK, General Western Manager

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD. New York London. Paris.
Steamers sail every Starday from New York for Southambion and Bremen. Passengers booked for London and Paris at lowest rates.
HATES OF PASSAGE—From New York to Southampton, London, Havre, and Bremen, first cable, \$100; secretd cable, \$600; tecerace, \$500. Return trickets at reduced rates. Of LRIGHS & CO., 2 South Clark st. CAPCINE POROUS PLASTER.

PLASTER. MANUFACTURERS AWARDED MEDALS

AT . CENTENNIAL 1876.

1878. GIVEN FOR RUBBER its application to PLASTERS.

LAME BACK, When you desire prompt relief, ask your brism, Kidney Disease, Capcine Plaster. Avoid Stubbern and Neglect. Avoid worthless plasters having ed Coughs and Colds, Female Weakness, and all local Aches and Pains, it is specially recommended.

KIDNEY COMPLAINT Piles, Constipation,



L. spould USE IT. It sets mildly, but surely the liver and bowels, removing all morbid sees tions, and by its great vame powers as our stocking of strength and vigor which is natural to every healthy person.

There is no cone but what needs just such a remedy to do away with the natural torpor of the system after passing through the winter.

One package makes six quarts of Medicine, con-

alalag no spirit, being prepared in pure water. FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Or we will mail a package.

pre-paid, our receipt of the price, and dollar.

WELLS, RIGHARDSON & O.,

Proprietors,

Englington, Vt.

SUMMER RESORTS ISLES OF SHOALS. Appledore and Oceanic Hotels.

Not often is it the fortune of the summer tourist to drift into pleasanter waters than those that break And often he had been as the first that those that break among the Isles of Shoals. Situated a distance of ten miles of the New Hammbline and additional the New Hammbline markhally pure and the miles of the New Hammbline markhally pure and the wide of the New Hammbline markhally pure and the wide of the New Hammbline markhally pure and the wide of the New Hammbline had been mentally a distance of the most comment physicians recommend a sojourn at the Shoals as possessing all the sanitary influences of a sea voyage. Both hotels are first-class, lighted with, gas band of music, perfect drain age, regular physician, accommodations for 1,000 people; houses connected by steam-ferry; good boats and careful skippers; the best fishing in the world.

The elegant steamer Appledore, Capt. Rand. leaves Portsmouth, N. H., for the islands daily at 11 a. m. and 6 p. m.; returning at 7 a. m. and 3:45 p. m., connecting with trains on the Eastern Railroad. Baggare checked through from Boston and returned free.

LAIGHTON BROS. & CO.

SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y., COMPLETE IN ALL ITS APPOINTMENTS FOR THE **Reopens June 14, 1879,** 

Rates Reduced to \$4 Per Day.

ROOMS CAN BE ENGAGED AS THE PRICE AVENUE
HOTEL, OF METROPOLITAN ROTEL, NEW YORK.
HENRY CLAIR, Lessee. POPULAR PRICES. SARATOGA SPRINGS.

CONGRESS HALL. THREE DOLLARS PER DAY. his spiendid hotel has been thoroughly renovated an refurnished. Will open for guests June 21. CLEMENT & SOUTHGATE, Prope

H. S. CLEMENT, late Lindell Hotel, St. Louis. WM. WILKINSON, Supt. United States Hotel, SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y.

Open for the season from June 14 to Oct. 1. TOMPKINS, GAGE & CO. THE OAKWOOD, GREEN LAKE, WIS., HAS NO cqual as a Summer Resort. Send for circulars Address DAVID GREENWAY, Dartford P.O., Wis COFFEES,

BUY YOUR COFFEE

HONG KONG TEACO., 110 & 112 Madison-st.

PROPOSALS FOR STATION ERY.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.
May 17, 1879.
Scaled Proposals will be received at this Department until 12 o'clock m. Monday, June 10, 1879, for furnishing Stationery for the Department of the Interior during the facal year suffice June 30, 1880.

Blank forms of Proposals, showing the items and estimated quantities required, together with circular claimsted quantities required, together with circular claimsted quantities. Department.

popular must be addressed to the Secretary of the
popular must be addressed to the Secretary of the
for, and indorsed "Proposals for Stationery."
contract will be awarded under this advertisement
an appropriation shall have been made by Confor the purchase of the stationery required.

C. SCHURZ, Secretary.

SCALES

RRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAIN

CHICAGO & FORTHWESTERN BAILWAY. icket Offices, 62 Clark-st. (Sherman House) and the depote.

10:30 a m

Pullman Hotel Cars are run through, between Chi-even and Council Bushs, on the train issving Chicago No other hand runs Pullman or any other form of hotel cars west of Chicago.

—Denot correst of Wells and Kingle-sts.

CHIOAGO. BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILEDAD Depots foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av. and Sixteenth-st. and Canal and Sixteenth-sta. Ticket Offices, 39 Clark-st. and at depots.

CHICAGO, BOCK IBLAND & PACIFIC RATLEOAD Depot, corner of Van Buren and Sherman-stx. City Ticket Office, 56 Clark-st., Sherman House.

CHICAGO, ALTON & ST. LOUIS, CHICAGO, AND KANSAS CITY & DENVER SHORT LINES. Union Depot, West Side, near Madhon-st. Dridge, and Twenty-third-st. Ticket Office, 89 South Clark-st.

Kanass City & Denver Fast Ex... 12:35 om 3:30 pm St. Louis, Springfield & Texas... 9:00 am 7:55 pm St. Louis, Springfield & Texas... 9:00 am 7:55 pm St. Louis, Springfield & Texas... 9:00 pm 7:55 pm & K. Louis, Springfield & Texas... 9:00 pm 7:50 am Peoria, Burlington | Fast Express... 9:00 pm 7:00 am Chicago & Paducan B. E. Ex... 9:00 pm 7:55 pm Streator, Lacon, Washingt BE. 12:35 pm 3:50 pm Joliet & Dwigat Accommodation 5:50 pm 8:510 am

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL BAILWAY Taion Depot, corner Madison and Canal-sts. To Office, 63 South Clark-st., opposite Sherman H

Express Prairie du Chien & 10:10 a m | 4:00 pm Madison, Prairie du Chien & 5:00 pm \* 7:45 pm Lioertyville Accommodation... 85:5 pm \* 8:01 a m 8:01

All trains run via Milwaukee. Tickets for St. Pa and Minneapells are good either via Madison and Prair du Chien, or via Watertown LaCrosse, and Winona.

Depot, foot of Lake-st, and foot of Twenty-seto Ticket Office, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark 

Oubuque & Sioux City Express ... 10:00 a m 8:20 p m Oubuque & Sioux City Express ... 9:30 p m 6:35 a m Colono Passenger ... ... 4:30 p m 6:30 a m

Mail (vis Main and Afr Line).... 7:00 a m \* 6:50 pm Day Express. ... 9:00 a m \* 7:40 pm Kalamatoo Accommodation. ... 4:00 pm \* 7:40 pm

PITTSBURG, PT. WAYNE & CHICAGO BAILWAY Depot, corner Canal and Madison-sta. Ticket Offices, 65 Clark-st., Paimer House, and Grand Pacific Hetel.

BALTIMORE & ORIO. Depots, Exposition Building and foot of Tventy st. Ticket Offices, 83 Clark-st., Palmer House, Pacific Hotel, and Depot (Exposition Building).

... 5 8:50 a m 5 6:20 a t LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN.

PITTSBUEG, (INCINNATI & ST. LOUIS E. R. (Cincinnati Air-Line and Kekomo Line.)
Depet, corner of Citaton and Carroll-sta., Wast Side. Incinnati, Indianapolis, Louis-ville, Columbus & East Day Express. | 5:00 a m • 5:10 p m | 3:00 p m • 7:10 a m

MANKAKEE LINE.
Depot, foot of Lake at. and foot of Tv Leave. Arriva. CHICAGO & EASTERN ILLINOIS RAILBOAN
"Daville Route."
Picket Offices, 77 Clark-st., 125 Desrborn-st., and Bepot, corner Cilicon and Carrell-sta.

Leave. | Arriva

riday for Grand Haves, Grand Rapids, Munkeyo reen Bay & Bay ports, Tuesday and Frida canaba and Lake Superior towns, Tuesd orday's Boat (for St. Joe) leaves at.

173 South Clark-st. C

# THE HEGWEIN MURDER.

Fourth Day of the Trial of Carey, Charged with the Crime.

The Case Closed for the Defense---Reutting for the Prosecution.

## Opening Address of State's-Attorney Mills and Counsel Simonds.

The trial of William Carey for the mu The trial of William Carey for the induced of Max Hegwein was resumed in the Criminal Court yesterday morning with an increased attendance, the prospect of a speech by State's Attorney Mills doubtless being the magnet.

The defendant Carey was recalled by the defense, and testified that he borrowed the \$25

from Hegwein at his wife's request, and bought carpet with it. He did not go to the Stock-Yards and return with a black eye. [This was the opposite of what Miss Herwein swore to.] He was not discharged from the employ of the Rock Island Road, but quit at the time of the

The prosecution then resumed their rebuttal. Louis Fisher testified that he bad known Carey for several years, and that his reputation previous to the homicide was bad. Polsen's naracter was also bad. On the cross witness could not name any one

rho had discussed Polsen's veracity. E. W. Kenyon testified that Carey's reputs

on, so far as he knew, was not very good. Henry V. Fennimore testified that Polsen's sputation was bad, and that he understood hat Carey was quarrelsome. He had no doubt hat he said to Dr. Goodall, speaking of Poisen, D—him, I wouldn't believe him on oath."
Thomas Chilton also testified that Carey's
putation was bad, but broke down on the

ius Winlinski testified that Polsen's repu tion for truth was bad, but he didn't know that of Carey generally, though he heard som say it was good and others bad.

Hugh Burkhardt testified that Carey was

"quarrelsome and drank around saloons," that Poisen hadn't a very good reputation. Louis Brooks testified to the same effect.

Louis Brooks testified to the same effect.

SERGEANT GARAN

testified that Mrs. Bodamer told him the morning after the homicide that she hadn't seen Carey in four weeks. [8the had sworn that she saw him ten davs before the killing.]

The State here rested.

In rejoinder, the defense called several witnesses who propped up Polsen's reputation. They had never heard anything against him.

"That is all," said Mr. Carmichael.

At the afternoon session, State's Attorney Mills desired to call Cornelius Griffin, the man who was said to have made so many threats against Carey in Hegwein's presence. He had been in court in the morning, but didn't appear when called for.

Mr. Carmichael objected, since his witnesses as to Griffin's character had gone home.

Judge McAllister said it would be manifest error to put Griffin on the stand without allowing the defense an opportunity to call impeaching witnesses if they wanted to.

Mr. Carmichael said he would require until his morning, as they lived out by the Rock Island shops.

The Court remarked that Griffin had done

siand shops.

The Court remarked that Griffin had done wrong in going away, and he didn't know but the ought to punish him.

Griffin said his wife came, and he went to put her on the cars to send her home.

State's-Attorney Mills finally concluded to let infilin go, and stand on the testimony already on. He then made

HIS OPENING SPEECH,
giving an outline of the facts upon which he
asked a verdict of guilty against the man who
shot Hegwein without excuse for the deed, and
who, from the beginning, had shown himself
wanton, base, and brutal. Two questions were
to be answered: Was Hegwein murdered by
Carey! If so, why was he murdered? However much counsel might talk of justification,
they must present some all-powerful excuse for
the tremendous and awful act. No ordinary
excuse or slight provocation would answer.
After giving the legal definitions of murder and
malice. Mr. Mills addressed himself to
the first question, looking into the
story of the witnesses as a whole,
without analyzing the testimony. He referred,
to the maltreatment, abuse, and desertion by
Carev of his wife and children, claiming that he
bad a feeling of resentment and malevolence
toward them all,—Max included. The journey
from Harrison and Clark streets, with a re-HIS OPENING SPRECH,

oward them ali,—Max included. The journey rom Harrison and Clark streets, with a reoliver and sharp knife, was not made to once 
over put his arms around his wife and little 
mes, but for another ourpose. Why did he go 
here at night? He knew Hegwein would be 
here. Whether he went to redress any real or 
ancied wrong, to gratify any old-time hate, to 
how that he was the man and 
legwein the coward,—his wife not 
woman, and his children not 
olive,—no one could tell; but Mr. Mills did say 
hat Carey's going to the house was not with any

to live.—no one could tell; but Mr. Mills did say that Carey's going to the house was not with any motive of love; it was with a motive of hate. The evidence showed this. Carey himself was responsible for every circumstance that existed on the premises at half-past 8,—brought upon himself all the conditions. This being true, he could not avail himself of any plea of self-defense. But no self-defense had been proved. Carey's story was denounced as a fabrication,—the result of twelve mouths' planning and meditation. Against it he but the testimony of Miss Hegwein, who had told the true story of the murder. If the jury kelleved her, they must say that Carey was not only a murderer, but a perjurer. In conclusion, he asked them to reserve judgment until the closing argument, and to think of the great crime,—the enormity of the offense.

MR. SIMONDS opened for the defense, starting out by saying that he looked for an acquittal. For five years previous to the killing, which was in self-defense, Carey and his wife lived in peace. He leved her and the children now as much as ever. When he left for the East he kissed her good-by. Max took advantage of Carey's absence, and from the bitter hatred he had for him (growing out of his disinheritance by his father), "he heaped up brands and poured vitriol upon the sores of Carey," and succeeded in bringing about an alienation of husband and wife. Reference was made to Herwein's and Griffin's threats—the danger Carey apprehended on that account and to Hegwein's and Griffin's threats—the danger Carey apprehended on that account—and to his story of what occurred in the yard—and from these circumstances counsel built up a justification for the killing. The argument took up all the afternoon.

Mr. Carmichael will close for the defense this moraing, and Mr. Mills for the prosecution in the afternoon, so that the jury will get the case by 5 o'clock.

A Tribute to Col. Ingersoll's Dead Brother.

Gatesuary (Ill.) Register.

Anneddon. Ill., June 8.—The Hon. E. C., Ingersoll, who formerly represented this district in Congress, is dead. His brother pronounced his funeral-oration in Washington Monday. June 2. He was a large-minded, genial-hearted gentleman, of whom it may well be said, "If every one for whom he did some loving service were to bring a plossom to his grave, he would sleep to-night beneath a wilderness of flowers." Right well I can recall some loving service of a grand and noole sort he did for the erring sister States from his seat in Congress. When they first rapped for readmission to their father's house, in which every face was stern and every tongue was ready to pronounce "depart," it was his to open wide the portals and leave the gates ajar, nor even sought or found reaultal except to behold afar the happiness he had wrought, when, by a movement scarce perceptible, he at once rerestored the missing links in, the golden chain we hope and trust is now at last perpetual. Well may he sleep while angels whisperround his hier. With roseate smiles and tones well musical, and words that were oil and myrrh to things he deemed were fit for love or pity at his innote, he "increased the joy of otners." and well heaped will be the mound bestrewed with memory's fadeless flowers, distilling perfume for the lonely couch. With high honor and love for the objects of his worship, and using his ', burden of aweet charities for a pillow," he sought in wakeful contemplation of his works the meed of pleasure others only find in the lond actain of the listening million, hor sought to disturb the faith of any. Stronger in some things, in most things depart and counterpart of his brother, and loving each the other as himself, ne was in all things the strongest and most helpful member this district has yet been blessed with, and is happy in his death without the decadence of a power of the body or the mind, nor known the ills that follow in decline.

H. Cherisman.

rly two years past a roung man wear arb of a Highland piper has been wan-ut in the coal regions of Penbsylvania s pipes in the street, attending picnics as, and apparently depending on his t to make him a living. A few days

outskirts of Scrauton, Pa. A crowd had gathered around him, smoog them a mine laborer named Braidy. Suddenly the piper ceased the music, and stepping from the crowd, selzed Braidy by the shoulder and announced that the named Braidy. Suddenly the paper ceased the music, and, stepping from the crowd, seized Braidy by the shoulder and announced that the laborer was his prisoner. At the same time he produced capers which he said were his authority for making the arrest. Braidy seemed entirely overwhelmed by the arrest, and made no opposition to the authorities when it was revealed that the niner was a detectire. For two years he had been on the track of his prisoner, who is charged with having murdered a wealthy man named Findlay, in Scotland, in January, 1877. Braidy was in the employ of Findlay. Early one morning the latter was found dead by the roadside, his skull crushed with a club. Braidy had been discharged the morning before for drunkenness. He had been heard to make a threat that he would get even with Findlay. He was nowhere to be found, but was traced to Glasgow, where it was believed he had taken a vessel for America. William Male, detective, was employed by the relatives of the murdered man to come to this comtry and search for Braidy, who, it was thought, would bring up in the Pennsylvania coal regions, where he had friends working. One of Braidy's peculiarities was his love for the barpipe, so the detective, being a piper, adopted the disguise of a Scotch piper, and played about in the coal towns in the hope of some day attracting the stention of the man he was seeking, he being sure from information he had received that Braidy really was somewhere in the coal regions. The ruse succeeded after two years of patient trial. Male is now on his way to Scotland with the alleged murderer.

# CURRENT OPINION.

Putting on Store-Clothes.

Richmond (Ind.) Pulledium (Rep.).

Our Governor having laid aside the blue jeans, and adopted the more aristocratic cassinere, it is suggested the reason for the chang is, that his Excellency believes that, while the jeans was a very good material for a Guberna-torial candidate, it would be sadly out of place on a Presidential aspirant.

Grand Blow-Out. Brooklyn Eagle (Dem.).

The cruption of Mt. Ætna came just in time to fill the vacuum caused by the subsidence of

The Reason Why. Rochester Democrat (Rep.).
"For the past," says Wade Hampton, "the

outh has no apology to make," and for the very good reason, we may add, that none can be made.

Tilden's Tracks. Baltimore American (Rep.). After Ewing is defeated in Ohio, New York vill become the pivotal State, and there is where Mr. Tilden gets his work in. It is the old still-

How Etna May Be Utilized. One of the streams of lave flowing out of the outh of Mt. Etna is said to be half a mile wide and 100 feet deep,—almost large enough, in fact, to close the mouth and fill the throat of Dennis Kearney.

A Terrible Temptation.

Vicksburg (Miss.) Herald (Dem.).

The Ohio platform demands tair elections without military supervision. We warn the National Democratic party it must not test Mississipp too severely. It must not nominate Mr. Til-den, for in that event we fear some of the Demo-crats here would find it difficult to resist the temptation to cram in several bunches of tissue-

Memphis (Tenn.) Appeal (Dem.)
The South was solid for the nomination and election of Tilden in the last canvass, but, in he approaching contest, an almost Solid Sout will oppose his nemination; and, should be be foisted upon the party, he may be supported as the least of two evils, but the dissatisfaction and lukewarmness of thousands of Demo-crats will make the issue doubtful in many Southern States.

An Unsafe Assumption.

Cincinnati Commercial (Ind. Rep.).
Mr. John Russell Young records that, when in an open boat in a fierce sea, were pearly driven under the moving wheels of the Royal yacht which had been placed at the service of the General's party. Happily the awkwardness which so nearly caused an accident was not consummated in the disaster that for a moment seemed imminent. The reflection must be indulged that, according to the third-termers' ory, if the General had been drowned, the Republican party would have perished. It is unsafe to assume that there is but one man in 40,000,000 capable of serving the country in the nighest capacity.

The German-Ame Cincinnati Gazette (Rep.). In 1876, 70 per cent of the German-Americans in New York believed in Tilden and reform, so called, and voted the Democratic ticket. Now they stand by the platform of "National authority in all National matters, and the honest performance of the plighted faith of the Nation." The German *Republikaner* de-clars its belief that 90 per cent of the Germans of New York and the whole Union will this year support the Republican ticket. On the main questions of the supremacy of the National Government and the payment of just debts, the Germans have never wavered.

Keep an Eye on David.

Philadelphia Times (Ind. Dem.).

A very quiet sort of boom in behalf of Senator David Davis is in progress in the South, apparently. Southern Congressmen are flooding their districts with copies of his late speech in the Senate, which is finding a warm place in the the Senate, which is inding a warm place in the hearts of the best men. The Vicksburg Herald has observed this, and says that Mr. Davis, "who is much smaller in person than in intellect, can carry, if he is given an opportunity, just twice as many States as Mr. Tilden." Perhaps it may be worth while to keep an eye on the big Senator from Illinois. If he once gets started it will be a difficult business to stand in

No Peace Without State-Rights.

Lynchburg Virginian (Dem.).

The Republican party of the North is to-day animated by the same spirit that provoked Seession in 1861; and the only hope of peace and restored Union depends upon the success of the great Conservative party opposed to it. With the Democrats in power in all departments of the Government, the rights of all the States the Government, the rights of all the States would be respected alike; the Constitution, that makes us one people for certain purposes, would be observed in all its fullness; and there would be peace and concord throughout the length and breadth of the Republic. We trust that these great diessings are reserved to this afflicted people when they shall be relieved from the domination of a party that was organized on sectional issues, in opposition to the South, and whose existence is a constant menance to the public peace.

. Hendricks. The reason why Hendricks kicks against playing second fiddle to Tilden again, according to the Indianapolis Journal (Rep.), is because a number of leading Democrats in the last Indi-ana Legislature talked the matter over, and ame to the conclusion that he had been on the came to the conclusion that he had been on the fence long enough. They told him that he must "brace up" with work and money if he meant business as a Presidential dark horse. "Thereupon," says the Journal, "the Governor oiled his spine with invigorating liniment and his joints with rattlesnake oil, turned a half-dozen band-springs, and went to work. He has had delegates in half the States of the Union laying the pipes and working up the 'Hendricks boom.' He has led in the demand for and prosecution of all the deviltry of his party for the last six months, and is now pointed to as one of the most fiery, untamed steeds upon the quarter-track."

A Democratic View of the Ohio Democracy.

Baltimore Gazette (Dem.).

Gen. Ewing's war-record is natually assoclated with the scourzing of four counties in Missouri near the close of the War. In 1874 he met with the Liberal party in Ohio, and pro-nounced a funeral oration over the Democratic party. These things will doubtless be remem-bered against him. The platform adopted conbered against him. The platform adopted contains a few new and good points; but the readoption of the financial planks upon which the party has stood for the past fen years, together with the nomination of Ewing, places the Democratic organization in such a position that it can scarcely hope to escape defeat. The issues upon which the party enters the canyass are those in the main which have been voted down emphatically at least a half-dozen times. The old battle, in which William Allen went down in 1875, is to be fought over again. The ultra inflationists in the Democratic camp will vote the tickets set up by the Nationals; the hard-money men will vote for Foster or will stay away from the polls; and Ohio will again be lost, we fear, through the folly and short-sightedness of the reckless and incapable lead-ers who seem to flourish in that State with a vigor out of all reason.

Southern Oratory.

Hartford Onerant (Rev.).

Few men make a more pleasant sound with their mouth than Wade Hampton. His promises for justice and fair treatment to the negroes were admirable when he wanted to prevent their nominating an opposition candidate. But what has be done to fulfill his promises? Hundreds of murdered negroes are moldering in their graves in South Carolina, and no white hand has ever been raised to bring their murderers to justice. Under Wade Hampton as Governor, it is true that the shot-gun policy was
somewhat modified. It was discovered that it
was cheaper to cheat the negro voter than to
kill him, and the last election was a barefaced
farce and fraud. Wade Hampton has never
been known to protest against it, but, on thecontrary, profits by being sent to the Senate.
And, when the Federal Government attempted
to punish known offenders, it was so hampered
and ham-strung by the State officials that the
attempt had to be abandoned. It is for such
reasons as these that there is no great desire in
the North at the present to listen to men whose
words mean nothing. We can wait until their
acts at home tally with their fine speeches. We
can wait until for the humblest of God's
creatures there is law and justice. We can
wait until Wade Hampton, or Ben Hill, or
Lamar, or some other Southern statesman, has
the courage to acknowledge the wrong that the
whole world sees, and place himself manfully
at the head of a movement to give to the South
a freedow that is something more than an hand has ever been raised to bring their murder at the head of a movement to give to the South

More Okolonaisms.

Okolona (Nis.) Southern States (Dem.).

A reconstructed Rebel is the meanest thing that crawls. William Lloyd Garrison, one of the wickedest

men of his day, is dead. When Hayes retires in 1881 to make room for a President, it will be the duty of Congress to declare him a Usurper, to cancel his messages and vetoes from the public records, and to re-mand his name to eternal infamy. A more thoroughbred criminal never walked our globe

OKOLONA, Miss., May 28, 1879.—To the Editors of the States: As Hayes has announced his intention to use the army at the polls when and where the interest of his party requires, would it not be well for the Democrats to put a battle-tried soldier in the field for 1880.—for instance, JEFF DAVIS?

A Square Back-Down in Ohio.

Omaha Herald (Dem.).
When Frank Hurd, the only Ohio Democrat in Congress who has the true grit, introduce his resolution to compel the State to stand up straight on Judge Thurman's new issue, he asked Congress to do what everybody assumed would be done in following the position taken by Ohio's distinguished candidate for the Presilency, and adopt the only conclusion that could be held to be consistent. If a veto (or a dozen retoes) was to drive the majority of Congress into ignominious surrenders to Executive dictation, the extra session might have been anticipated as a disgraceful and dangerous farce. That is exactly what it has already become now that Ohio refuses to back up the proposition of Mr. Hurd not to back down. That proposition of Mr. Hurd not to back down. ition was in these words:

sition was in these words:

Resolved. That we request the Democratic members of Congress not to vote any appropriations to the army until provision shall be made that such army shall not be employed to influence or intimidate people at the poils.

This bold and manly declaration of immediate war on the Fraud in the White House "was defeated by a heavy vote," as we are informed in the telegraphic report; which is notice to Mr. Hayes that he can veto any bill on a guarantee from Judge Thurman, given through a great from Judge Thurman, given through a great Convention of his friends, that the "riders" on the Appropriation bills were only intended to give one more proof of the pusilizatimons spirit of the men who represent a vast majority of the people of the United States in Congress.

# GEN. GRANT.

Talk with George W. Childs\_A Recent Letter from the Ex-President-His Plans for Travel After Reaching San Francisco.

Correspondence New Fork Tribune.
PHILADELPHIA, June 7.—Everybody knows of the cordial friendship existing between Gen. Grant and the proprietor of the Public Ledger. When Grant was President Mr. Childs was a frequent guest at the White House, and whenever he came to Philadelphia Mr. Childs' house was his home. The presents the ex-President has received during his tour abroad have been forwarded to his Philadelphia friend, and are kept in Mr. Childs' private office and shown by him to his callers with as much pride him to his callers with as much pride and pleasure as though he was the re-cipient instead of only the custodian of these treasures. A regular correspondence is kept up between the two friends. Gen. Grant's last letter was written at the Straits Settlement, Singapore, April 5. He says he expects to reach San Francisco in July (Mr. Childs thinks the date will be about the 25th), and intends to make excursions to all the places of interest on the

Singapore, April 5. He says he expects to reach San Francisco in July (Mr. Childs thinks the date will be about the 25th), and intends to make excursions to all the places of interest on the Pacific Coast. Afterward he means to stop for a few days at Virginia City, Nev., and on his way East will spend a little time in Salt Lake City, and then take in Colorado, where he expects to make a rather extensive tour. When he wrote he had evidently heard nothing about the plans for giving him a public reception in Callifornia and in the Eastern cities, for he speaks of his Pacific Coast journeys as though they were to be quiet and enjoyable affairs, and urges Mr. Childs to join him in San Francisco with a few personal friends, whom he names—among them being the venerable Gen. Patterson, who, though over 80 years old, is still a great traveler and a delightful social companion. The letter is mainly made up of pleasant chat about the voyage and inquiries about friends in this country. Gen. Grant speaks of his party suffering some annoyance from the heat, but says all are in excellent health.

Speaking of the projected excursion to San Francisco to meet the ex-President on his return, Mr. Childs says that none of Gen. Grant's personal friends are in any way concerned in it or take the slightest interest in it. The affair, he adds, is evidently a business speculation, gotten up by individuals who hope to make some money out of the interest felt by the public in Gen. Grant's return. They are no doubt aided by the railroad companies, who would naturally be glad to get the profits on a heavy excursion business. Mr. Childs says there will be undoubtedly a handsome reception tendered to Gen. Grant by the City of San Francisco, and a few personal friends will cross the continent to take part in welcoming him, but their trip will be a private affair without the slightest significance.

As to Gen. Grant's political plans, Mr. Childs is confident that he has none. If Gen. Grant entertained any expectation of being nominated for the

A Rival Health-Resort

Cincinnati Gasette.

The St. Louis Courier of Medicine has invented a process by which the sickliest place can be proved to be a good health-resort. The invention is for St. Louis, but it will demonstrate the same thing for Vicksburg. New Orleans, or Chicago. It is a process of arithmetic which takes the number of deaths reported, and then estimates the population, and thereby ciphers out the death-rate. The nigher the estimate of population, the lower the death-rate. And, in comparing with other places, the St. Louis inventor has the advantage of estimating their population at a low figure. An editorial in the Uncinnati Medical News illustrates this method. The inventor estimates the population of St. Louis at \$500,000. The deaths for April being \$25, this makes the death-rate per 1,000 10.88. If he had estimated the population at 1,000,000, the death-rate would be only half so much. Thus St. Louis, which has a generous sinare of the diseases which take people off, is made a healther town than Chechmati, whose population the Courser estimates at 280,000, and whose reported deaths for April were 418, which made the death-rate 19.46; which would show that Cincinnati, as to St. Louis, is not a health-resort. The inventor's estimate of St. Louis' population carefully avoids any actual count. It is all a process of ciphering, in which the result is governed by the power of stating the principal factor.

Thus, the Courser says the census of 1870 and the city directory of that year showed one name in the directory to four and one-half persons in the census. Therefore, taking the number of A Rival Health-Resort

names in the directory of 1878, 120,000, and multiplying by 4½, gives 540,000 population. But the same rule applied to the Cincinnati directory would give a population of near 600,000. And somehow Cincinnati at a general election casts more votes than St. Louis. Thus, without reckoning the circumstance that returns of deaths in St. Louis are not strictly required, it appears that Cincinnati is twice as healthy a health-resort as St. Louis. This, from a consideration of the experiences of the two places, we should suppose to be about the proportion.

# "AS ITHERS SEE US."

A Boston Notion of Chicago. Editorial Correspondence Boston Transcript.

There are those who prefer to take their vacation in the middle of summer, and escape, for brief season at least, the torrid term in the city. To be sure, they frequently go to places actually hotter than the city itself, and, in their elaborate efforts to enjoy themselves, undergo an amount of hard work which utterly exhausts them, and sends them back ill prepared to withstand the debilitating effects of the latter and often hotter half of the summer. For these and other reasons which it boots not to mention, a trip to Chicago in the first

week of June was decided upon. It seems like quite an undertaking, but it is as easy as "roll-better times. Improved real estate has taken a start and is in demand at advanced prices. The unimproved sort moves more slowly, but those who invested in desirable localities at low figures feel encouraged to hold on, assured of a marked improvement in the near future. The leading hotels are doing a lively business. The Grand Pacific—an excellent house, large, well arranged, well furnished, and admirably kept—is full. The Palmer House—a rather dark and sombre-looking establishment, aithough rich in its fittings and desirably located—is also well patronized. The tide of emigration of the better sort that is setting Westward looks to Chicago for its supplies, and the "Garden Citv" is equal to all such wants. The streets are filled with a busy, bustling crowd; everybody seems to have something to do; the faces of business men are cheerful; the idea that good times have come nossesses them thoroughly, and they mean to make the most of them. Every train from the West brings buyers; every train to the West takes their purchases, which are distributed to a score of leading points, and thence redistributed to customers all over the great Western country. It will hardly do to call Chicago a beautiful city: but it is a great and prosperous city, growing in every direction and in every way,—in trade, in population, in influence, and in that very "culture" at which it is wont to scoff. Its people are self-reliant, proud of their achievements in the past, and confident of their future. They believe in the new rather than the old, are generous and hospitable to a fault, receive every new-comer with open arms, make him feel that he is not only start and is in demand at advanced price pitable to a fault, receive every new-comer with open arms, make him feel that he is not only welcome, but wanted, and judge him rather by his energy and brains than by the length of his purse or of his pedigree. For a young man of good habits, clear head, and a capacity for work, Chicago is the place. A fortune cannot be made in a year, nor can a place be got in a day; but a youth of 20, with a level head on his shoulders, who goes to Chicago determined his something to do, is sure to find it within a reasonable time; and is morally certain, if he be but industrious, honest, fruzal, and temperate, to hold a good position, both in a business and social way, by the time he is 30, and in many cases much sooner. Brains and character count every time, and demand exceeds the supply.

"But," it will be said, "you take no note of the dark side of the picture,—the losses, the disappointments, the failures." Perhaps the disappointments, the failures." Perhaps the dark side was not sought. It is always easy to to find it if one will but look for it, in Boston as we'l as in Chicago. There must be lossee and disappointments everywhere. But Chicago is a growing city. There are many there who are doing but poorly, it is true; but there is room for many more that might and would do well. There are many risks, and much room for accident; but the fact remains that a young man of pluck and determination stands a far better chance in the West than in the East, where business is overdone, capital plenty and timid, the openings few, and promotion slow.

The city is improving rapidly. The traces of the fire, though still visible, are far less marked than they were three years ago, and five years of prosperity will practically wipe them out. than they were three years ago, and hive years of prosperity will practically wipe them out. The North Side, which was swept by the flames, has been very largely rebuilt, and contains many fine residences. On the South Side the new avenues boast houses that would do credit to Boston's best streets, and the evidences of accumulated wealth begin to show them-selves. But the real strength of the city is in its vast number of modest homes. Rents are reasonable, food is cheap, moderate incomes

can be made to go a long way, and there is great deal of solid comfort among the so-called middle classes.

The social fabric has been of a growth too rapid to be bomogeneous. But better things are ardently hoped for, and will come with time, which is the great reformer after all. The soldier told his Captain that he must not expect all the virtues for \$11 a month, and we must not expect to find in a city as new as Chicago all that refinement, culture, and solidity that it has taken the cities of the East two centuries and a half to acquire. Let us wonder rather that we find so much that is commendable, and such a decided tendency toward rapid and per-manent improvement. W. A. H.

# KEARNEY'S CONVENTION.

ong Platform-Kearney Avows Hir self a Communist and an Agrarian-His Insolence and Ignorance.
San Francisco Chronicle, June

Kearney's State Convention spent the whole of yesterday in the discussion and adoption of a platform. It abounds in those platitudes which Collector T. B. Shannon once truly said were "molasses plasters to catch flies with." One of them is Sec. 0, that "money, mortgages, and bonds must be taxed." The question arises, What kind of bonds? Are United States securities meant? If not, why mention bonds at all, since the new Constitution specifically classes

since the new Constitution specifically classes all other than United States and State bonds of California as taxable property? If Federal bonds are meant, then the resolution is a fraud, for we cannot tax them.

The third resolution declares: "We utterly repudiate all spirit of Communism or agrarianism." Kearney left the chair and made a characteristic attack on this. He wanted it struck out. He declared that he is both a Communist and an agrarian. The country delegates generally and ably supported the resolution, explaining that without it the party cannot hope to carry a single interior county. The emptyheaded little blatherskite, though backed up by his city poodles, who would sustain him in a motion to abolish the Legislature and the Courts and establish a dictatorship, found his ground untenable and abandoned it. For this act of grace to his slaves he was loudly cheered by the same set of city delegates who praised by the same set of city delegates who praised is speech in defense of Communism and agra-fanism. Some few of the more servite country delegates also cheered him for his courtesy; but

rlaism. Some few of the more servile country delegates also cheered him for his courtesy; but in the main the country members manifested signs of disgust at the humiliating spectacle of so many creatures in the shape of men worshiping an inferior in all but assurance.

There is a resolution against subsidy to corporations and three against land monopoly. These are mere surplusage, as the Constitution provides all that can be provided against them. There is also a resolution for the restoration of the lapsed land-grant of the Atlantic & Pacific Railway to the public domain; for which purpose a bill is now pending in Congress. But there is not aword in condemnation of the thieving land operations of the Ceutral and Southern Pacific Companies, nor of the Texas & Pacific, nor of their despotic abuse of the power derived from their monopoly. In fact, this worst and most dangerous of all California infamies is not once alluded to by name or directly condemned anywhere in the Kearney platform. This omission was probably dictated by Kearney at the suggestion of Stanford and Crocker and the managers of the Republican "machine." There is an allusion in one paragraph to the need of regulating fares and freights and problibiting discrimination against persons and places; but even this is neutralized by another paragraph silly interposed, declaring that "Congress ought to pass fare and freight by another paragraph silly interposed, declaring that "Congress ought to pass fare and freight bills and prohibit unjust discriminations." The object of the conflicting paragraphs is to raise a question against the power of the State to enforce such legislation if the Legislature enacts it, and on the other hand to raise a question in favor of the exclusive power of the State if Con-gress shall attempt to enforce such a law. This has been the tactics of the railway monopoly for years; and we are convinced that this part of the Kearney platform was prepared for him by a railway attorney.

London Belles. It is reported that the belies of the present season in London are Lady Lonsdale, Lady Mandeville, and Mrs. Paget,—the last two Americans, and all three married ladies.

Fat men made happy by using Allan's Anti-Fat, the great remedy for corpulency. It acts upon the food in the stomach, preventing its be-

CURRENT GOSSIP.

WHY THE MULE ESCAPED. [During the storm yesterday, seven cows, two oung horses, and eleven sheep were struck by lightning and killed in a pasture-field near Aberdeen, Miss. A mule in the same field was uninjured.—Daily Paper.]

A mule was grazing in a field, With calm and solemn mien, 'Mid daisies pied and violets blue-A beauteous Summer-scene.

To westward in the sombre blue A cloud began to rise, And soon a storm was raging— There was tumult in the skies.

Full vividly the lightnings flashed While the thunder-drum of Heaven Rattled most majestically. The rains they best upon the Earth

In torrents most intense, And seemed to say unto the mule, "'Tis better you go hence." The mule he budged him not an inch, But kept a stiffened lip, And, raising of his tail aloft. Said, "Storm-King, crack your whip!"

Not Heaven's loud artillery, Nor the wild and lard sky, Could make that long-eared Ajax Withdraw his proud defi. The lightning danced a gallopade, And seemed to say, "Thou fool!" And then shot out vindictively And struck that cussed mule.

1 1 1 1 1 1 And this was years and years ago— Since when it's been a rule. Of lightning and the elements To fight shy of the mule.

HOW THE POOR WITNESS FARES.

Coiro Bulletin.

The manner in which attorneys question witnesses is exasperating to the intelligent listener beyond expression. The great purpose of the average criminal lawyer, for instance, is to draw from the witness all the facts in his pos-session, excepting the facts touching the case under consideration.

A countryman, chopping down a tree, stops his work, and buries his ax up to the eye in the brain of his brother-in law. The witness who saw the whole bloody transaction is brought into court, and his examination runs about this:

"You say that the prisoner was chopping a tree down. Now, will you please tell the Court and jury where he bought the ax!"
"You don't know; very well, sir, we'll see about that."
"Now, sir, look at the jury,—don't stare in that helices

that helpless manner at me,—now, sir, do you say, upon your oath, that you don't know that the defendant stole that ax before he left Padu-

"You do say so, ah? Well, now mark me, sir. How many feet was it from the tree the defendant was chopping to the nearest grist-mill? You cant't say."
"West it ten feet?"

Was it ten fe "Certainty, a great deal more."
"Well, then, was it a thousand miles?"

"Well, then, was it a thousand miles?"
"O certainly not."
"The Court and jury will please observe the stubbornness of this witness. It is manifestly his purpose to keep from the jury the facts they ought to know."
"Now, sir, who owned that mill?"
The witness innocently inquires, "What mill?" but soon repents it.
"The jury will please observe the exasperating contumaciousness of this witness, his evasion, and his manifest purpose to confuse your minds as to the facts involved in this terrible murder!"

"Now, sir, look me in the face. You have solemnly sworn that the man was chooping near a mill. Will you now dare say—look at the jury, sir—that there was no mill within 1,000 miles of the tree the defendant was felling?"

"I don't say anything of the kind."

"The jury will please note that answer."

"The jury will please note that answer."

"Now, see here, my friend, -we've had about enough of this. You first declared that there was no mill, and now you brazenly avow there was a mill near the wood-chopper—"

"I said there was no mill within ten fee—"

"Never do you mind what you said, -I know what you said, and the jury knows; and now, sir, you listen to me."

"Who made your boots?"

"You don't know! Is there anything under God's heavens that you do know? There, there! Look at the jury, -not at me. And now perhaps you can tell the jury what your name is?"

The witness tells his name.

"Now, sir, -look at the jury!—how long did you live there?"

you live there?"
The witness timidly asks, "Lived where?" when the attorney springs to his feet:

"May it please the Court and jury: I find this
witness utterly incorrigible,—stubborn, mulish,
and bent upon keeping back the very facts the
jury must have. He has clearly been tampered jury must have. He has clearly been tampered with, and comes here with the manifest intention of browbeating and worrying both the jury and the Bar. I have temporized with him, I have led him gently from point to point, in the hope of beguiling him into a true recital of the facts connected with this dreadful murder; and what is my reward for this considerate kindness and forbearance? Speaking under the sanctity of an oath, he tells this Court and jury that he doesn't know where he lives, and has asked me to tell him! Great God! can such things be, and not overcome us like a—like—and not overcome us! him! Great God! can such things be, and not overcome us like a—like—and not overcome us! I ask your Honor that this witness be sent to jail for contunacy, to remain there until he expresses a willingness to tell what he knows about this dreadful murder."

The Court then admonishes the witness that further triding will not be permitted; that he must answer the gentleman's questions, or he'il certainly feel called upon to commit him to prison.

prison.

The witness by this time is bewildered, scared, dazed; and includes in contradictions and absurdities as fast and as often as the attorney requires him to; and, finally leaving the stand, it is a quarter of an hour at least before he can recall his own name or fix his own ide tity. The attorney then gets upon his fect, tears the wretched witness' terrible contradictory and foolish rigmarole all to tatters, and asks the Court that it be excluded from the jury as false and nonsensical.

And that is one of the ways many of our average criminal lawyers adopt "to draw out the facts in great murder-cases."

SAYINGS OF "TRUTH."

I had occasion once to call in a professional accountant to inspect the books of a concern in which I was interested. He looked a very benign individual, and, on my explaining to him that I wanted a balance-sheet, he said, in a suave voice: "Quite'so; and do you wish me to take a sanguine view or the reverse?" I said: "I don't quite understand. I want to know exactly how I stand." "Oh!" he replied, "I acty now I stand." "Oh!" he replied, "I didn't know if you wish me to show a profit or loss; I can, of course, do either. I thought you might want it for publication." He evidently fancied I was going to dispose of the concern to the public. The Cyprus balance-sheet is for the public. The Ninilists would appear to be full of grim

The Ninilists would appear to be full of grim humor. An address coucned in terms of abject obsequiousness was recently dispatched to Livadia to congratulate the Czar on his escape, but, when it reached its destination, there appeared the astounding declaration: "We are intensely grieved that the assassination of your Majesty has not taken place." The unlucky authorities in the towns in question were at once placed under close arrest, and copious explanations (and probably a liberal dispensing of roubles) were necessary to save them from instant transportation to Siberia.

transportation to Siberia.

Last Sunday my repast consisted of a sirioin of American beef, washed down with some German beer. The former I procured—as American beef—from the National Food Company, in Oxford street; the latter was brewed by Messrs. Panton, of Wareham. Both the beef and the beer were excellent. It was impossible to perceive any difference between the beef and (the best English sirioin; and it was equally impossible not to perceive the difference between the "German beer" and the beady, stupefying, and muddy stuff which is termed English beer. "German" beer is, I understand, being shipped largely from the United States, both to France and the East. If, therefore, our English brewers will persist in ignoring its advantages over their compound, one more export trade will be lost to us. lost to us.

lost to us.

I heard the following amusing story of Mr. J. E. Millais the other day: He was introduced to a lady whom he was to take down to dinner, but neither he nor his partner caught the other's name. So soon as they were scated at the table the lady opened fire with the usual stock of questions. "Have you been to the Academy?" "I have." said Mr. Miliais. "And did you notice that odious old Millais' pictures?" "Well, yes; I saw them, too." Presently the champague came round. Said Mr. Miliais, with his best smile: "I am going to ask you to take wine with me, and not a mere sip, but to drain your glass to me, to strengthen your nerves." The lady piedged him accordingly. Then said

the artist, quietly: "Now that you are fortified, I may venture to tell you that I am the odious old Miliais." The lady put up her hands in horror. "Good gracious!" was all that she could find to express herself.

well do I remember the sisters Hacker, years ago, when they lived at Canterbury, and were known as the Dame John Puppets, or Winship Doils. They always set the fashions in dress at Canterbury. In their ideas of social life their notions were, to say the least of them, peculiar. One of the amusements of an evening was to walk round by their house in Winship street, when the Puppets were to be seen sitting in their dining-room, with the blinds up, and their feet raised gracefully up against the mantelpiece. After the death of their father, many years ago, they had a photograph taken of him in his coffin, each of them standing on either side, with large handkerchiefs up to their eyes. Regardless, ho wever, of all their eccentricities, they were perfectly harmless. The worst that I remember against them was a certain kleptomaniae failing for penny tarts.

An amusing instance of the way in which Sir

manine failing for penny tarts.

An amusing instance of the way in which Sir Garnet Wolseley throws himself into his work was given to me by a commissariat officer, who was invited to breakfast during the African campaign, and requested to bring a skeleton map with him to note down the places and roads for the General's information. "He kept me at work until 2:30, but I never heard a word about the breakfast."

I bear of a sensational elopement from one of the Channel Islands. The hero deserts a wife and three children, while the heroine leaves six children and a husband. The fucitives are in-derstood to have started for America, and, as their pecuniary resources are limited, the misery and repentance inevitable to such "rash acts" will doubtless set in before they reach New York.

GARCIA.

New York World. 5

The weight of evidence, or rather of assertion, is, that Garcia, the famous gambler, is indeed lead. He was a Spaniard, and first came into fame as a great player at Homburg, where he arrived with a small capital, some 5,000 or 10,000 francs. A steady run of fortune in his favor increased his capital to half a million, and made him the lion of the place. M. Bianc (who died two years ago) enjoyed a tilt of this titanic sort, and was also keenly alive to the advantages of a gigantic advertisement; hence he gave the gambler the privilege of playing five times the limit, or maximum, so that on each roll of the ball \$12,000 depended. After a two months' struggle Garcia left Homburg in his own carriage, drawn by four horses, with the whole town cheering him, and something like 2,500,000 francs in his possession. He went home to Spain, built a church, gave alms liberally, and took an oath never to gamble again. This oath he kept for two years, living in princely fashion in Spain, but spending the gaming season on the Rhine, watching the players with serene pleasure. Unhappily one day at Baden the Duke de Morny met him and asked him to play for a few stakes, that he might have an opportunity of seeing something of the wonderful system by which the great gambler had broken the bank. Garcia declined and explained that he had renounced play forever; to which the Duke replied, with something of a sneer, that probably he had been prudent in doing so. Garcia, nettled at the remark, put down a note and lost it, and another and lost that. The Duke laughed so tauntingly at this that Garcia went to his hotel, stuffed his pockets with notes and gold, and returned to the play-room. When it closed at night he had lost nearly \$100,000; in a few days the whole \$500,000 had vanished. The Calzado affair followed, when Garcia was imprisoned for cardsharping; this ruined him finally. Ere play was stopped at Saxon-les-Bains he hung round the place tendering instructions to inexperienced players; afterwards he haunted Monaco, francs. A steady run of fortune in his favor creased his capital to half a million, and made was stopped at Saxon-les-Bans in hung rothed the place tendering instructions to inexperienced players; afterwards he haunted Monaco, where, however, he was refused access to the gaming-tables when he had money. So he died

n poverty. A BASE PROPOSITION.

Detroiter who has the reputation of being pard pay was waited on the other dry by a man who began:
"Mr. Blank, I hold your note for \$75. It is

long past due, and I wanted to see what you would do about it," "My note? Ah! yes, yes, this is my note. For value received I promise to pay, and so

orth. Have you been to the note-shavers with

his?"

"I have, but none of them would have it."

"Wouldn't eh? And you tried the banks?"

"Yes, sir, but they wouldn't look at it."

"Wouldn't eh? And I suppose you went to
a Justice to see about suing it?"

"I did, but he said a judgment wouldn't be

worth a dollar."

'Did, eh? And now what proposition do you wish to make?"

"This is your note for \$75. Give ma \$5 and "Five dollars! No. sir! No. sir! I have no

"Five dollars! No, sir! No, sir! I have no money to throw away, sir!"
"But it is your own note."
"True, sir; very true; but I'm not such an idiot as to throw away money on worthless securities, no matter who signs them. I deal only in first-class paper, sir, and when that note has a negotiable value I will be pleased to discount it. Good day, sir—looks like settled weather avain!" weather again!"

QUIPS.

Never fails of a crop-a hen. A three-cent stamp becomes a sent stamp after you have mailed your letter. The Omaha Republican suggests as a motto for the bottoms of strawberry-boxes, "Excel-

that some of his creditors do not Suez canal. A Mississippi man puts it thus: "At the earnest solicitation of those whom I owe money I have consented to become a candidate for County Trersurer."

Irish Drill-Seargeant (to a squad of militia-men): "Pr's'nt 'rms." (Astonishing result.) "Hivens! what a 'prisint!' Just stip out here now, and look at yersilves!" That was a ghastly joke that a sinful South-erner played on a stranger, whom he promised to introduce to a rich planter, and then took him around and presented him to the leading

"Cuffs for 10 cents!" exclaimed Mr. Jollybov, gazing out of a street-car at a sign—"Why, I can get more'n I want jest by aggrawatin, the first man I meet—and he'll throw in the choler for nothin'."

"But you know, pa," said the farmer's daughter when he spoke to her about the addresses of his neighbor's son, "you know, pa, that ma wants me to marry a man of culture."
"So do I, my dear, so do I; and there's no better culture in the country than agriculture."—
Hartford Courant. Hartford Courant. The gallery of the Paris Louvre seems to be a

The gallery of the Paris Louvre seems to be a school of morals as well as of art. A mother, in showing her little boy the Venus of Milo, was asked by him, "What did they cut her arms off for?" "Because she put her fingers in the sugar bowl," was the reply. Little Jacky secretly resolves to be no longer liable to such a terrible infliction.

Boston Commercial Bulletin.

Indulging in vein hopes—Miners.

Young ladies wearing fashionable dresse nay be said to be in clothes confinement. One of our compositors says he can "set a able" better than any hotel-keeper in Boston.

he serpent was shown one Eve in the ga The dictionary defines dulcet as sweet; but then you can hardly call a dull-set saw sweet Gov. Garcelon asks the people of Maine to give up "the disgusting habit of chewing gum"; but does not offer them a quid pro quo.

The earliest exhibition of fireworks was when

A Clergyman's Change of Base.

Newfort, R. I., June 8.—Quite a sensation was occasioned to-day by the fact that the Rev. Charles Howard Malcom. D. D., who was pastor of the Second Baptist Church of this city for twenty years, had, with four members of his family, presented himself for confirmation at Trinity (Episcopal) Church. The ceremony was performed by Bishop Clark. Dr. Malcom is at present Secretary of the American Peace Society of Boston, and his name has been unpleasantly connected with his former church in this city, whose troubles were aunounced in the Hera'd last week. He was charged with being the leader of the disaffected members of the church, who were opposed to his successor, the Rev. N. B. Thompson, who to-day announced from his pulpit that, having gained his point,—namely, the disciplining of the members who hold aloof—he was willing to withdraw his resignation. A Clergyman's Change of Base

who hold aloof—he was willing to withdraw his resignation.

The action of Dr. Malcom, although a profound surprise, has long been contemplated by himself and family, but his Baptist orethren throughout the country will be surprised to hear of it. He is a brilliant scholar, and is one of the leading clergymen in the State. He is a son of the Rev. Dr. Malcom, of Philadelphia, and has recently declined two calls from Baptist churches. His action to-day stamps as false the statement that he was desirous of displacing his successor. He has, however, visited and conseled with the disaffected members, and on Fri-

CALIFORNIA AND NEVADA MINES.

The Bonauzas Piayed Out—The Golden Shower Exhausted—Mr. Alexander Del-mar at Issue with the Men of the Bullion

SAN FRANCISCO, May 31, 1879.- To the Editer

of the New York Sun: If you will turn to the report of the Silver Commission, page 2, you will observe that, on account of my technical qualification for examining mines of the precions metals, I was commissioned officially to visit the mines of this coast and report upon their qualification for examining mines of the precious metals, I was commissioned officially to visit the mines of this coast and report upon their probable yield of metal. Accordingly I came here in November, 1876, while the famous Consolidated Virginia. and California mines were "in bonanza," and when it was almost death to hint that they might soon "peter out." The stock of each mine then stood at about M, which, as there are 540,000 shares in each, came to \$59,400,000 for the whole bonanza. I examined these mines carefully, and, in the face of certain specious appearances and of a general conviction to the contrary, came to the conclusion that the Bonanza was on its last legs, and the public was mistaken. If I had been a stock-speculator, I could have made a fortune by bearing the stock; but I was not. I had been clothed with a grave trust, and I discharged it faithfully and resolutely. I went back to Washington in January, 1877, and at once made my report. You will see it in the appendix to the first volume of the Silver Report, pages I to 63 inclusive. It, was sent to the Public Printer Feb. 2, 1877. In June of the same year I returned to California to examine some other mines and finish my "History of the Precious Metals," now in process of publication. It was not until two months after my return here this my report on the Bonanza mines was given to the oress. Its publication was the signal for a general outburst of indignation from the stock-jobbers and their organ. With one accord they decided that I was a false prophet, and had sither not xamined the mines carefully enough, or did not understand the subject. Meanwhile, however, the stock had quiety falien to half-price, and this fact, more than any confidence in the expertness of a mining engineer who had been denounced by the "Benanza pregular two had been denounced by the "Benanza orees," gave me a few weak and trembling friends, who thought that perhaps I might be right after all, provided, of course, that I was not denounced any farther.

Well, you kno

working, was, and is, extremely unigerous. They may cave in at any time, as did the Ophir Mine in 1863.

Supposing that the Big Bonanza had finished its history and would never be heard of again as a serious enterprise, I wrote an account of it last year, entitled the "Real History of the Big Bonanza," in which facts, briefly alluded to in this letter, were set forth at some length. Imagine my surprise, in taking up a late copy of the Sign, to find that the spectre of the Big Bonanza had been introduced upon a New York Stock-Exchange, and that my old fellow-townsmen were buying its shares at the rate of \$7,000,000 or \$8,000.000 for the two mines!

New-Yorkers, let me say a word to you. I do not wish to hurt Dave Croly or his Bullton Club I know nothing about, except that, as I indestand, it is interested in promoting the sale of mining stocks in New York. But let mask you to panse a moment before you put your money into a mine, and give you, is lev words, the benefit of nearly three year residence on this coast, and a pretty extensive knowledge of its mining enterprises. I do this in the interest of legitimate mining, that it may not be retarded by the success of mining bubbles. I do it, also, in the interest of many persons of slender means who may be engulfed in the desperate chances or the jobbery that surrounds quartz-mining.

1. On the whole,—and for any one large district. Callifornia, Australia, British Column.

1. On the whole,—and for any one large trict, as California, Australia, British Co

1. On the whole,—and for any one large district, as California. Australia, British Columbia, etc., quartz-mining by freemen never did, and never can, pay. This is due to the fact that there were, and are, enormous quantities of the precious metals already in the world which were obtained by conquest or slavery, and therefore, cost nothing. There are also enormous quantities of gold obtained in placers at the rate of from \$20 to \$50 per day per surviving man. All new gold now obtained has to compete against this cheaply-produced metal through the level of prices which it has created; and, for perhaps a century or more to come, the new gold cannot maintain this competition without loss.

2. Although quartz-mining is on the whole unprofitable, people pursue it because it possesses the fascination of lottery and policy gambling. The players know that on the whole it is a losing game, yet they continue to pursue it because each one hopes to be an exception, and to draw a prize. So it is with quartz-mining. There are many gold-mining properties, but these are as one to a hundred of worthless ones. Without the assistance of the highest professional skill, and without the utmost good faith and probity in every part of the management, it is simple madness to invest in the stock of a precious-metal mine. Better play poker.

3. Do not be misled by the figures of past pro-

ment, it is simple madness to invest in the stock of a precious-metal mine. Better play poker.

3. Do not be misled by the figures of past production on this coast. The halcyon days of '49 are long since over, and the placer-mines are exhausted for white men. The Comstock lode is honeycombed and used up. It is not impossible that another body of rich ore may be discovered in it, but it is very improbable that its product will ever again touch the figures of 1830 and 1877, or the half or the fourth of them. The current product of gold in California, about \$15,000,000 a year, is derived oniefly from hydraulic mines, usually close corporations, who have obtained the privilege of washing the hills of this State into its valleys, and, for the sake of one cent's worth of gold in a cubic yard of earth, of choking its rivers, filling up its single harbor, and utterly ruining its agricultural lands. (See both majority and minority reports of State Commission on Mining Deoris.)

4. It you desire to invest in a quartz-mine, do not buy any of the stocks offered in a public exchange. As a rule, such stocks are traps for the unwary. It rarely happens that stocks are offered of sale until after the true value of the mine is known to the managers. The stock is then offered either for more than it is worth, or after the product has been secretly extracted. The only safe way to invest in a mine is to look at it, first. Any other way is gambling and ruin.

5. There are plenty of mining chances—some

at it, or employ professional assistance to look at it. first. Any other way is gambling and ruin.

5. There are plenty of mining chances—sometimes they turn out to be good ones—for sale of this coast, chiefly in Nevada. Men hawk them about the streets of San Francisco. A prospector no sooner discovers some indications than he hurries to the city for pecuniary assistance to help develop his "find" or to sell it outright. These "finds" commonly range in value from \$500 to \$3,000, and for these sums you can buy your own mine, incorporate it in New York, and manage it yourself. The cost of examining the property—varying with distance, time lost, cost of journey, length of excavation, assays, reputation of expert, etc.—is often as much or more than that of the mine itself. Titles are secure so long as any work is continued. Wares of workmen in mining camps are about \$2.50 to \$4 a day, varying with locality. All fares and freight are exceedingly high on account of railroad monopoly. All kinds of machinery and supplies can be procured here in warehouse at at advance of say five cents per pound freight and expenses, and 25 per cent profit on New York prices.

ALEXANDER DELMAR, Formerly Director at Bureau of Statistics, United States Silver Commission, etc.

Beecher's Last.

Special to Louisville Courier-Journal.

NEW YORK, June 10.—The Rev. Henry Ward New York, June 10.—The Rev. Henry WardBeecher has signed an application for membership of the New York Press Club. The factprovokes much discussion among the largenumber of members of the Club, and there is a
strong but by no means controlling opposition
to his election, for it is believed that it is
diplomatic move of the Jolly pastor to get a
quasi sanction of the New York press men, and
to become intimate and, naturally in his case,
influential with the manufacturers of public
opinion. Mr. Beecher went to the reception of
last week, at the invitation of one of his church
members, who belongs to the Club, and his application for membership is presented by another member of his churca.

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